REFERENCE

# THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE

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# THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE

## A Pictorial and Descriptive Record

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# HER MAJESTY'S MAILS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

The great building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, of which our illustration shows us a portion, is the centre of the largest game of "General Post" that ever was played in the world. "Post goes from London to ————." The place to which the post does not go from London has yet to be discovered. 1,893,000,000 letters, 336,500,000 postcards, 697,900,000 book packets, and 150,600,000 newspapers represent a single year's transactions of the British Post Office, and of these enormous totals a very large portion pass through the G.P.O. The Post Office is still under the direct orders of the Crown. The Postmaster General, unlike other Ministers, issues his "commands." The scarlet of the Royal Livery is the uniform of the servants of the Department.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE OSTEND MAIL-BOAT AT DOVER

The "horrors of the middle passage" was a phrase usually held to describe the sufferings of the unhappy slaves who were dragged from their African homes and transported over the Atlantic. But many a Briton, born no doubt to rule the waves, has applied the description to his own condition as he crossed the famous "silver streak." For many a long year the passage from Dover to Calais or Dover to Ostend was made in boats whose merits were exhausted when it had been admitted that they were reasonably fast and undoubtedly seaworthy. We live in a day of better things, and the fine packets which make the passage between Dover and the French and Belgian ports respectively many times during the twenty-four hours are as commodious as they are speedy. The vessel here shown is one of the Royal Belgian Mail Packets, which accomplish their journey in three hours.

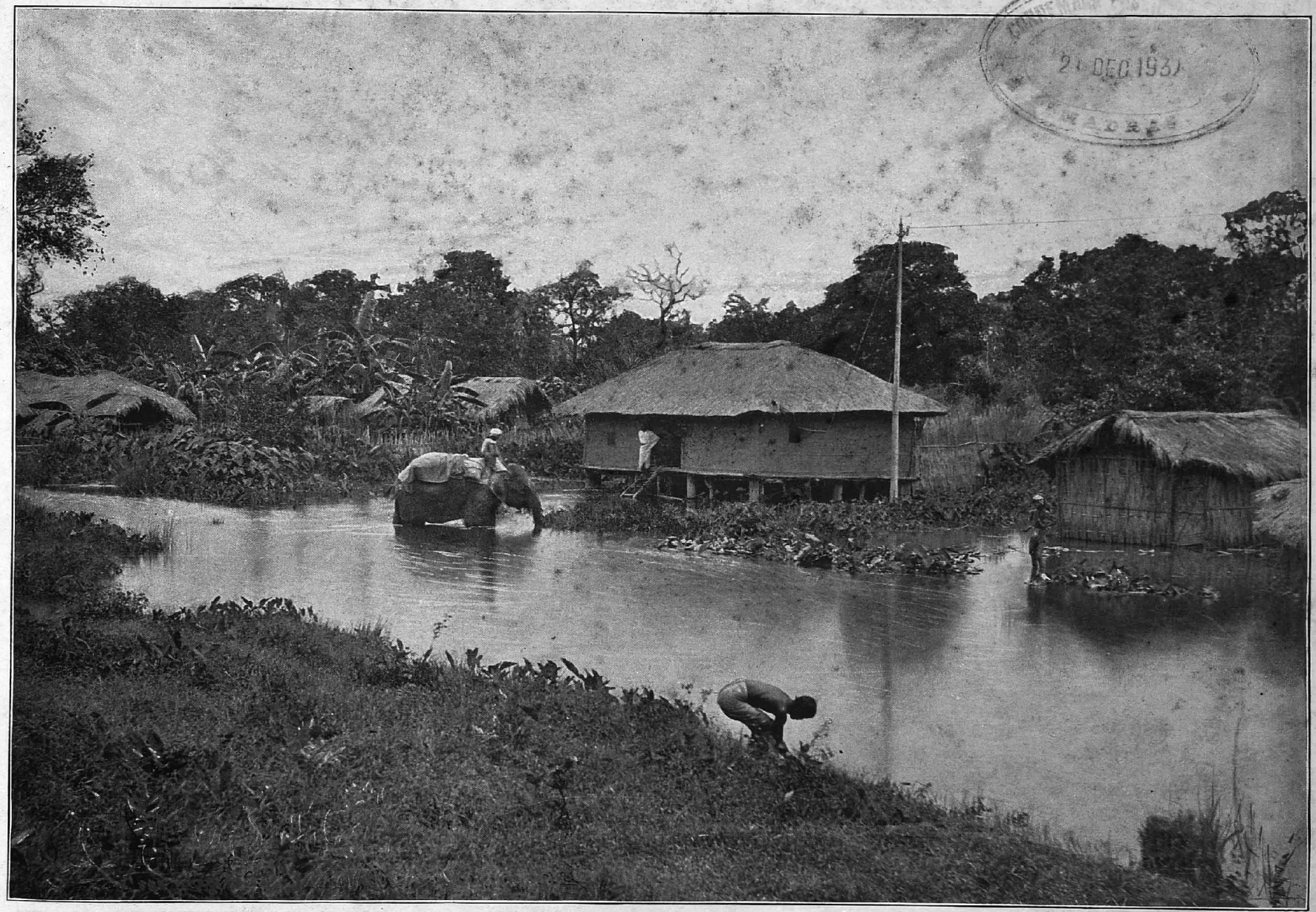

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## A POST OFFICE IN AN INDIAN TEA DISTRICT.

There is an air of charm and repose about this scene which seems at first sight to stamp it as far remote from the hurry of the "Mails" and the brisk life of the Post Office. The sluggish stream, the tranquil elephant who is refreshing himself in the cool water, the easy-going half-clad native on the bank, and the little thatched hut standing on its stilts to get above the level of the swamp, look many thousand miles away from the General Post Office and the clamour and bustle of St. Martin's-le-Grand. So indeed they are, and yet the single slender wire which dips down into the little window of the hut will in a few minutes—and would, if the course were clear, in a few seconds—put the busy city of London into close and confidential communication with this tiny Indian hamlet.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## SORTING NEWSPAPERS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

We here see the interior of one of the great rooms at the General Post Office in London. It is devoted to the sorting of newspapers, of which an incredible number pass through the post. Cheap as is the postage rate for newspapers in England, it is expensive compared with that which prevails in Canada, for in that country newspapers are actually transmitted *free* through the post. The supposed justification for the privilege is the fact that newspapers are held to be valuable aids to education, and that the moral interests of the nation are served by their circulation. This is, however, a point on which opinions may differ. The number of newspapers transmitted through the post in the United Kingdom in a single year is 150,600,000.

21 DEC 1937

Photo : Charles Knight, Newport.

## THE SOLDIER'S POST-BAG

Here we see the sorting of a military post-bag during manœuvres in a village in the South of England. The realities of war are, happily, not very present ; but wherever the Army goes, whether in peace or war, it will undoubtedly need its post-bag and its Post Office. How indeed could war be carried on if each day did not bring to the chief in command its proper consignment of blue paper and red tape, a testimony to the alert supervision of the War Office ? How could the soldier live without an occasional word from "the girl he left behind him" ? And how could the public at home ever rest in peace unless there were a post to bring them the despatches of the special correspondents, whose presence with an army—whether it be altogether a curse as some would have us believe, or altogether a blessing as others maintain—is now, at any rate, an accepted institution which seems likely to continue ?

21 DEC 1961

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE PNEUMATIC-TUBE ROOM, GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

What the great railways are to the work of the Post Office throughout the United Kingdom, the Pneumatic-Tube lines are to the work of the department in the Post Office itself and in the London district. Pneumatic-tubes are carried for long distances, and can be taken up and down hill and round the corner without any interference with their usefulness. Through them are transmitted, like a pea through a pea-shooter, small cases filled with rolls of telegraph forms or other documents, and by their use much repetition of messages is avoided. The tongue of scandal says that not infrequently mice and such small deer have made passages through the pipes, consigned and received by mischievous and idle telegraph boys, if such things there be.

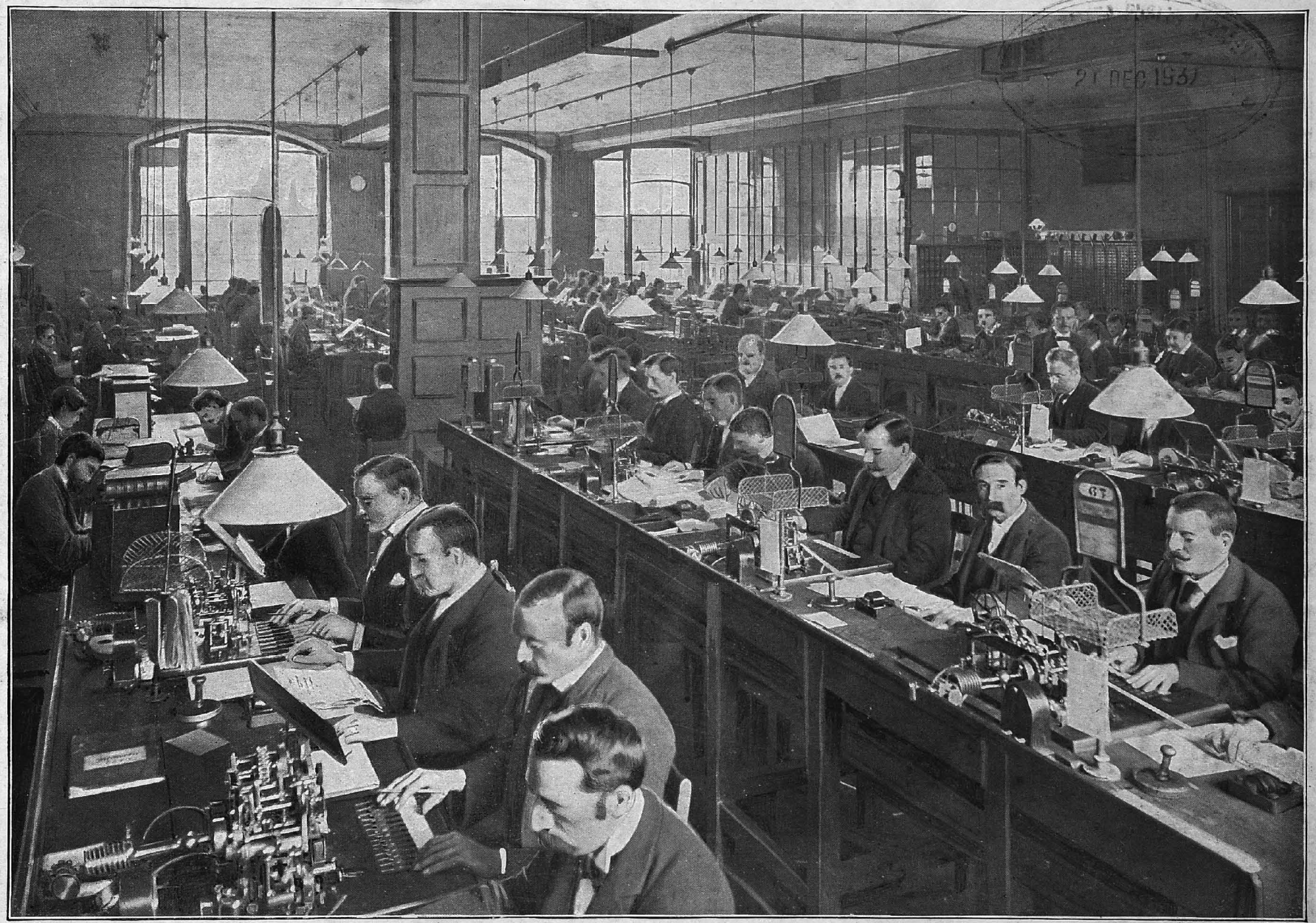

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## "PER MARE, PER TERRAM."

This picture shows us the interior of the receiving and despatching room of the submarine cables at the Central Telegraph Office. The Central Telegraph Office is a department of the General Post Office, London, and from the room which is here represented there is direct communication with the shore ends of the great submarine cables which, starting from our coasts, connect our islands with the uttermost ends of the earth. Already the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the China Seas have been conquered by the ever-advancing wire. The broad, deep waters of the Pacific still remain impervious to the whisperings of the electric transmitter. The busy brains of enterprising men are, however, at work to "bring the Pacific into line," and ere many years are passed we shall see a direct British cable connecting the shores of Vancouver, in the Northern Hemisphere, with those of Australia and New Zealand far away beyond the Southern Cross.

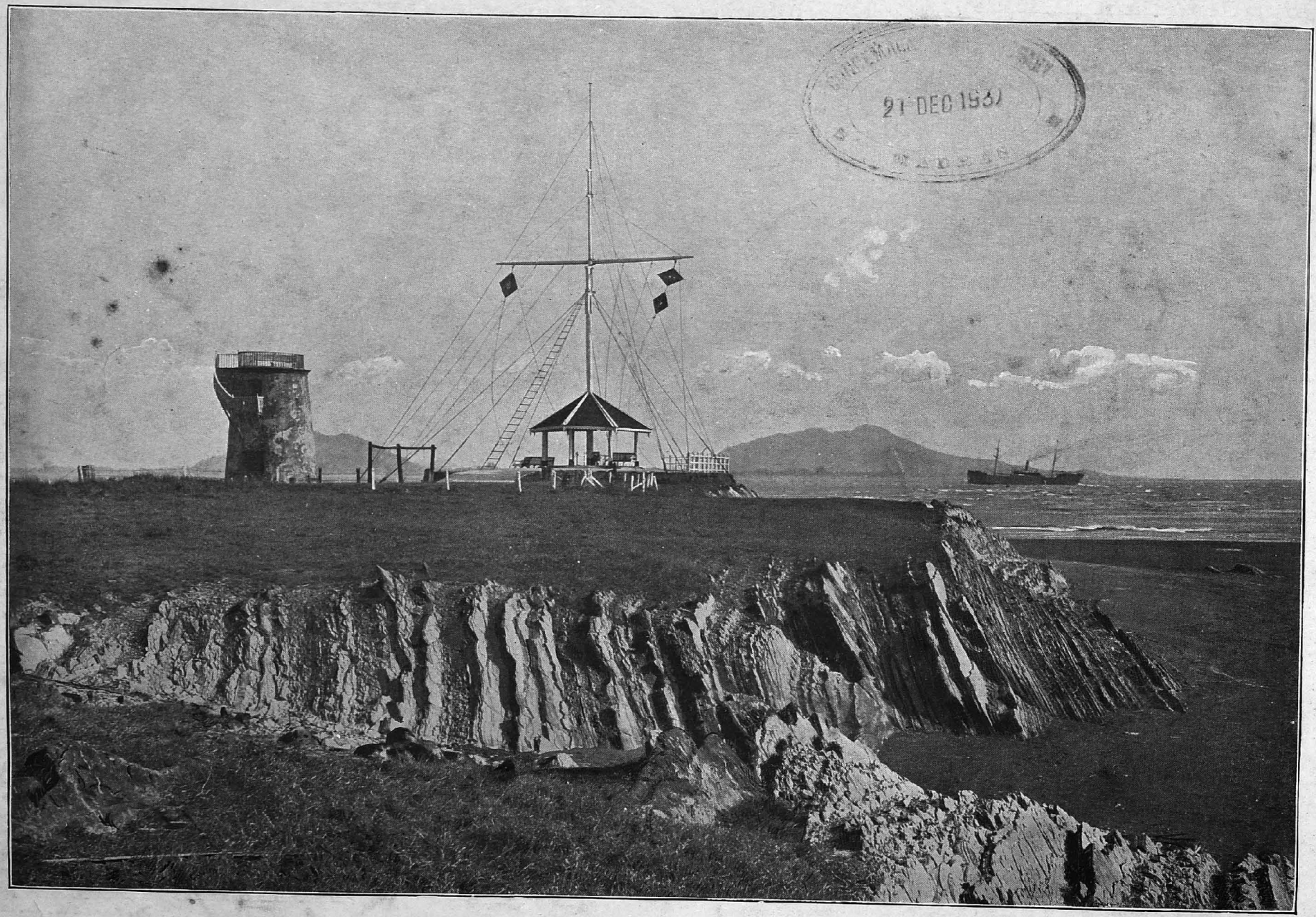

Photo : Watts & Skeen, Rangoon.

A MAIL STEAMER SIGNALLING OFF THE COAST OF BURMA.

All they "that go down to the sea in ships" know Lloyd's Signalling Stations. Wherever the ships in their long sea journeys come in sight of the land, there before long will the look-out man spy the familiar flagstaff of Lloyd's Station ready to impart news, to answer inquiries, to receive and transmit to owners and anxious friends the news of the ship's safe arrival. The wonderful flag code, knowing no difficulties of language, speaking to every man in his own tongue, will tell him the time, inform him that "Freights are dull," that "War has broken out," that "Pirates are to be feared," all with equal equanimity and certainty; and will take in the varying messages which the seaman sends—"Short of pork," "All well on board," "Down with yellow fever," or "Am sinking; all hope must be abandoned," with readiness and despatch.

21 DEC 1937

From Photo. b

HER MAJESTY'S MAILS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Here we see a party, including the bearers of the mail bags, endeavouring to make a passage from Prince Edward Island, Canada, to the mainland, in certain winds the narrow strait occasionally becomes jammed with ice, with intervals of open water here and there. On such occasions the passenger themselves compelled to undertake a species of Arctic voyage, the boats being dragged over the hummocky ice until they can be launched. It requires so to face the ordeal; but of one thing the passengers may be sure—namely, that somehow or other the mails will get across, and that if they have pluck to wait they will be able to cross with them.

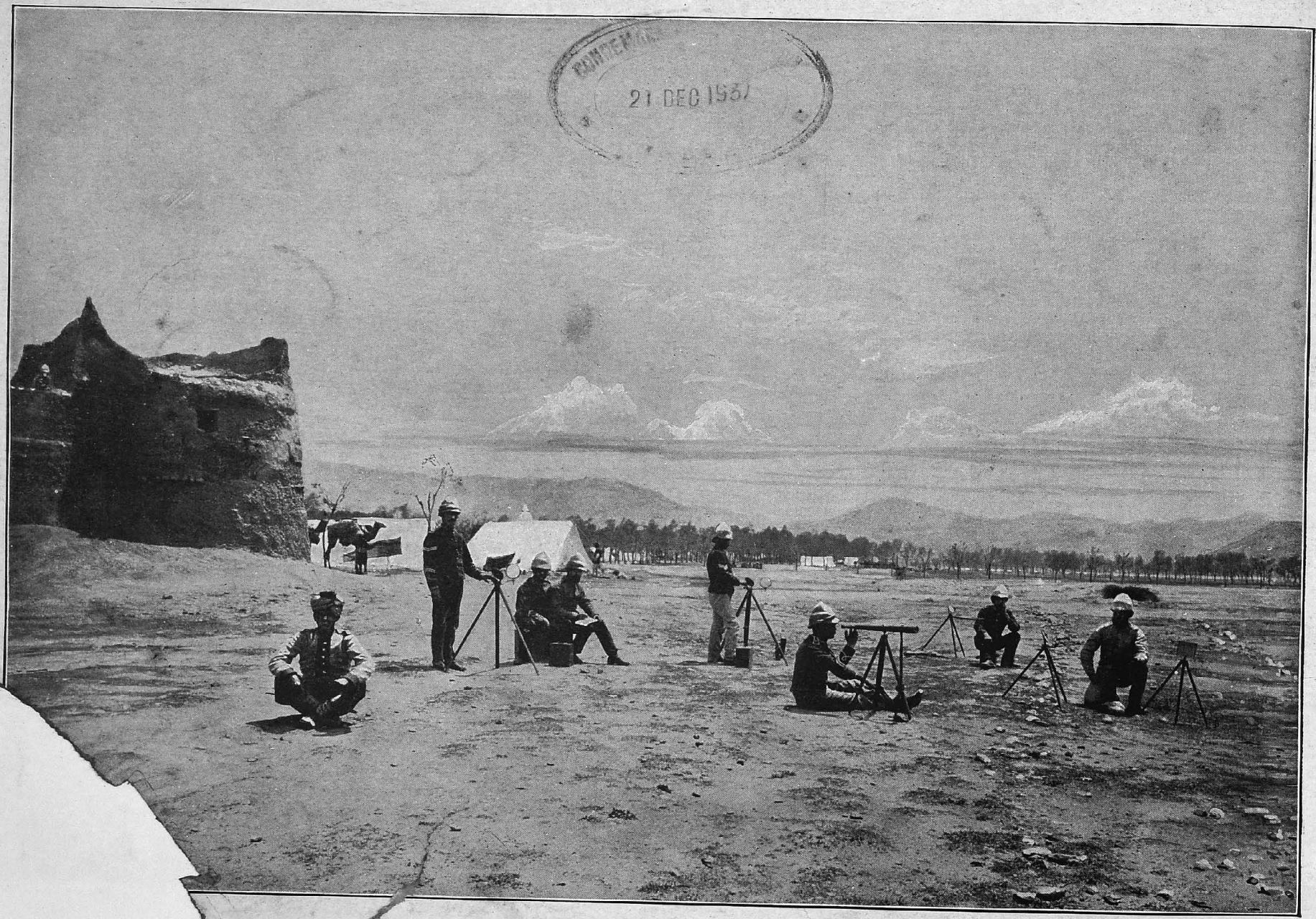

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE SUN ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

…re all made contributory to the work of forwarding Her Majesty's Mails. The earth takes a return current to the telegraph wires; deep in the ocean …ic cables, while over the surface the great mail steamers plough their way. Here we see a party of signallers flashing the concentrated rays of the fierce …n thirty or fifty miles through the clear air, and transmitting messages by means of the flashes of their little heliographic mirror, with as much certainty and …y as if their correspondent were within reach of their voices. The actual scene depicted is in front of the North Fort, Karrum, Northern India, and the army …ers are transmitting messages to a post on the Peiwar, many miles away among the mountain ranges of Afghanistan. Certainly the air does good service for the …fice, and the chariot of Phœbus Apollo becomes an excellent substitute for a mail-cart.

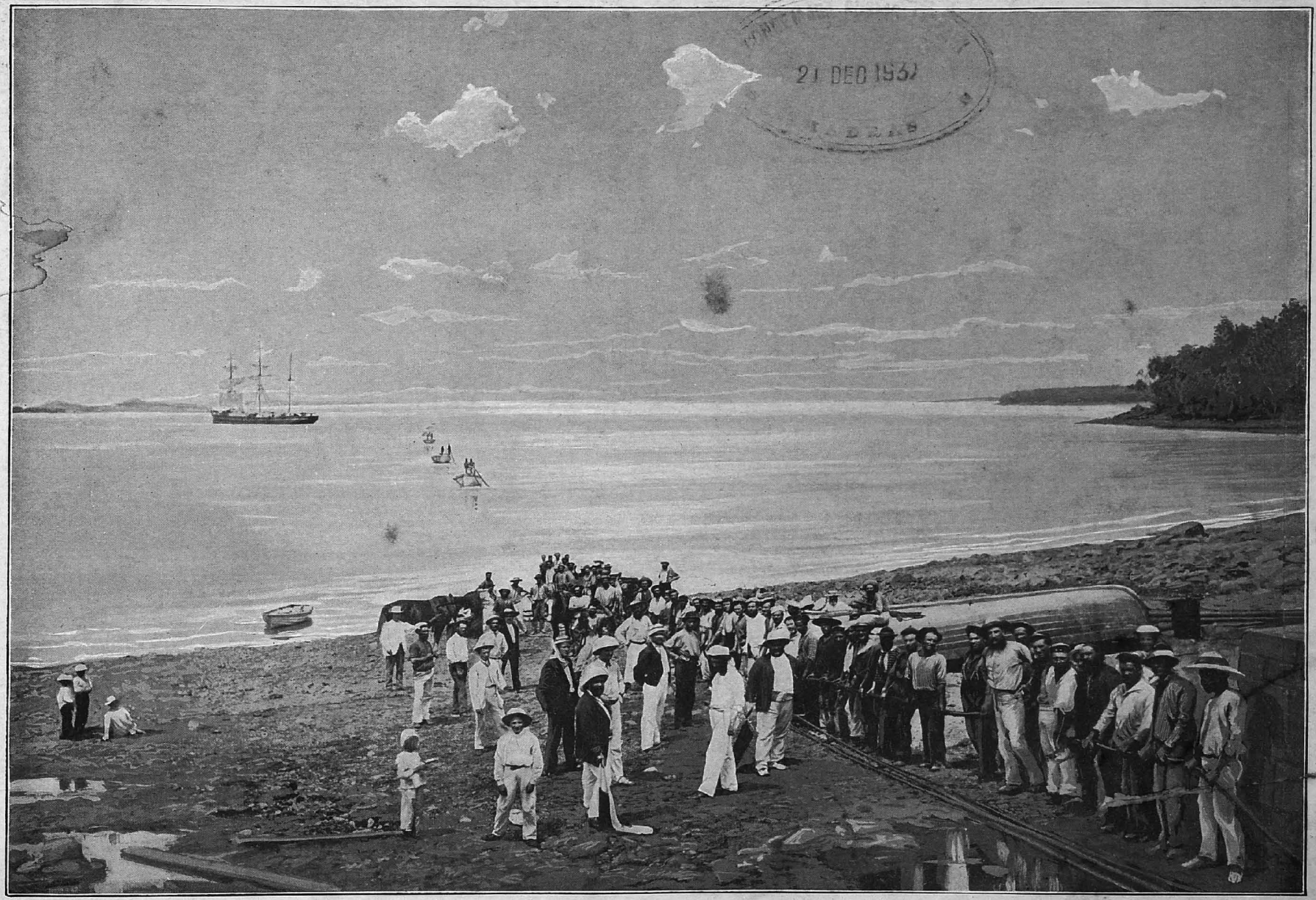

Photo: E. Sweet & Co., Adelaide.

## THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE.

Here we see the shore end of the great direct cable to Australia being landed at Port Darwin. The shore end is the part of the cable which is exposed to the greatest risks. The beat of the surges, the rise and fall of the tide, the roll of the great boulders, and the abundance of maritime life and vegetation near the shore, all combine to imperil the cable at this point. In the great sea depths, where the cable lies motionless upon the Atlantic ooze, or in the deep still floor of the Indian Ocean, a comparatively small covering rope of steel and gutta percha is required to protect the precious copper core. But the shore end must be wound in many coatings of heavy wire, of hemp, and gutta percha, till it is as thick as a man's arm. To land and to carry such a burden is no small matter.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## WAITING FOR THE MAIL TRAIN.

We here see two officers of the Post Office fixing the mail-bag to a post outside Bletchley station on the London and North Western Railway. In a few minutes the mail train will come screaming along, sixty miles an hour, on its way to the North. The officials in the Travelling Post Office will let down the net at the side of the van—a crash, and the bag will be snatched away, hauled into the van, and ere the train is five miles further on its way busy hands will be sorting the contents of the mail-bag which has been so swiftly gathered in *en route*. The use of the Travelling Post Office originated in the United Kingdom, but the plan of dropping and collecting letters while the train is in motion is now being adopted on the Continent.

21 DEC 1937

Photo : Cassell & Co., Ltd.

## THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

"Haste, haste, post haste!" was a favourite superscription on letters in the olden time. "Haste, haste, post haste!" is the motto of Her Majesty's mail-carriers by land and by sea. No minute must be lost, and even the short time occupied by the swift journey of the mail train must be devoted to sorting the "late" letters. Sixty miles an hour through the dark, out swings the great iron-bound net from the side of the van, a clang and a rattle, the correspondence of a town has been snatched up out of the darkness, and the mail speeds on its way while the busy clerks continue their work of sorting, imperturbable and unconfused. The interior shown is that of a London and North Western Railway sorting-van, but on all the great trunk lines the Travelling Post Office is now a recognised institution.

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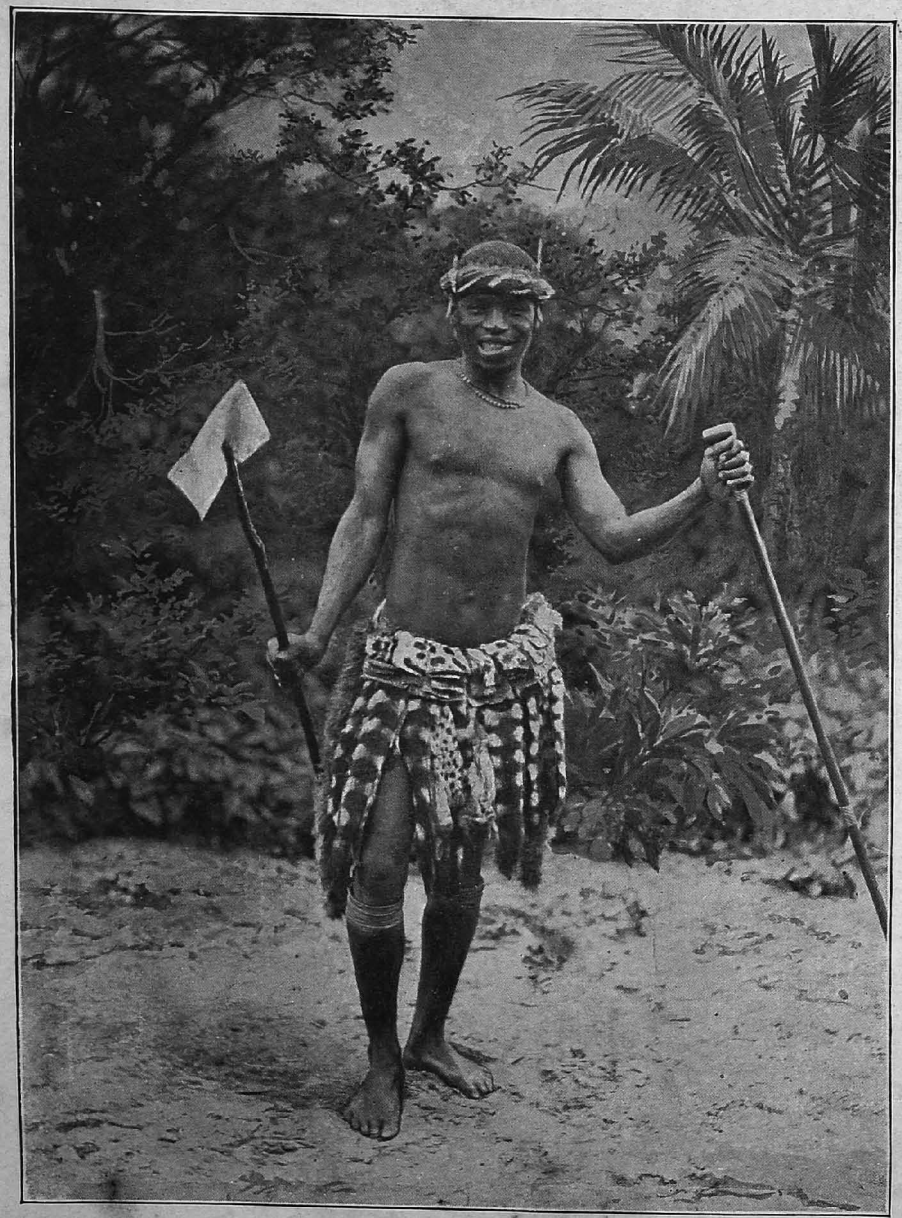
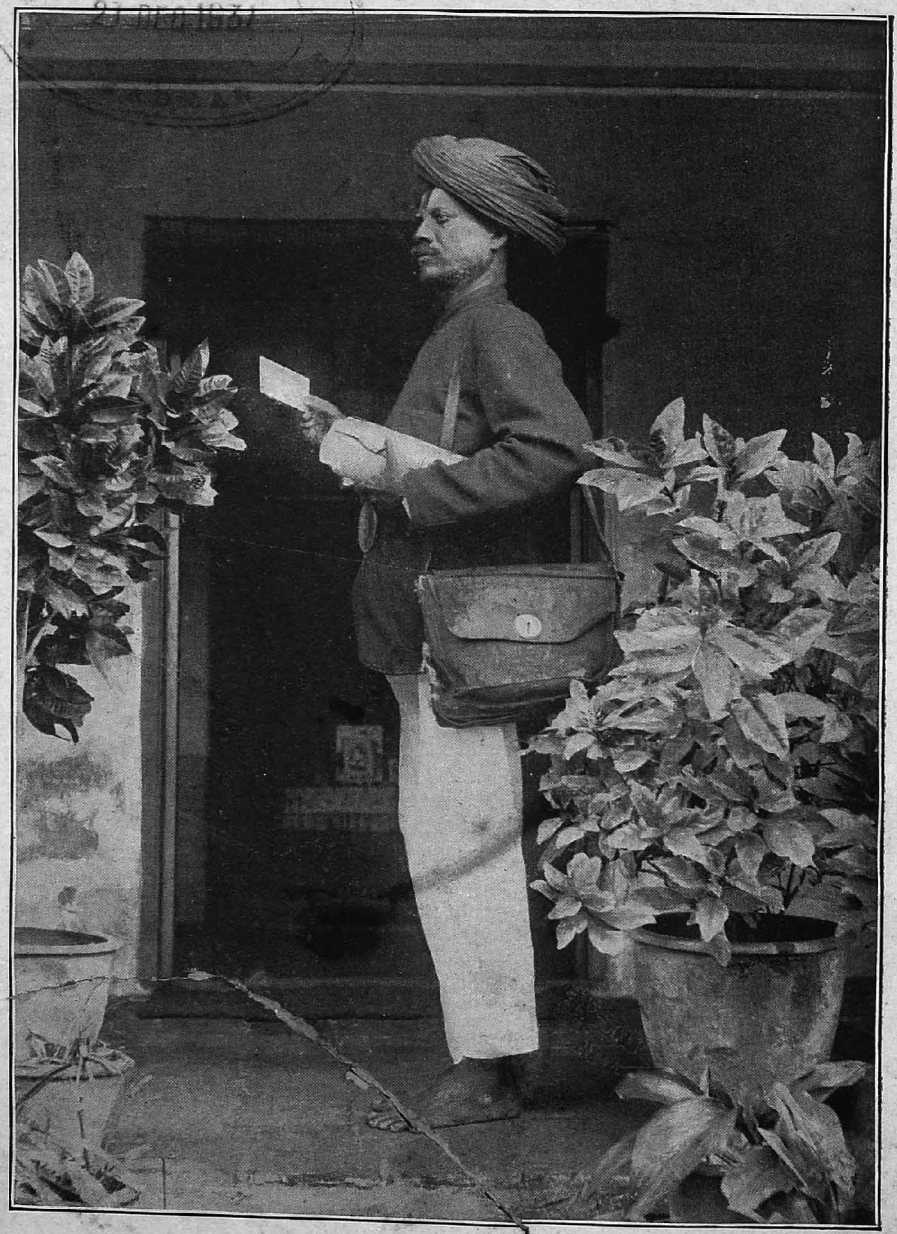




*Photos: 1, B. W. Caney, Durban: 2, Wiele & Klein, Madras.*

## THE POSTMAN: SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH INDIA.

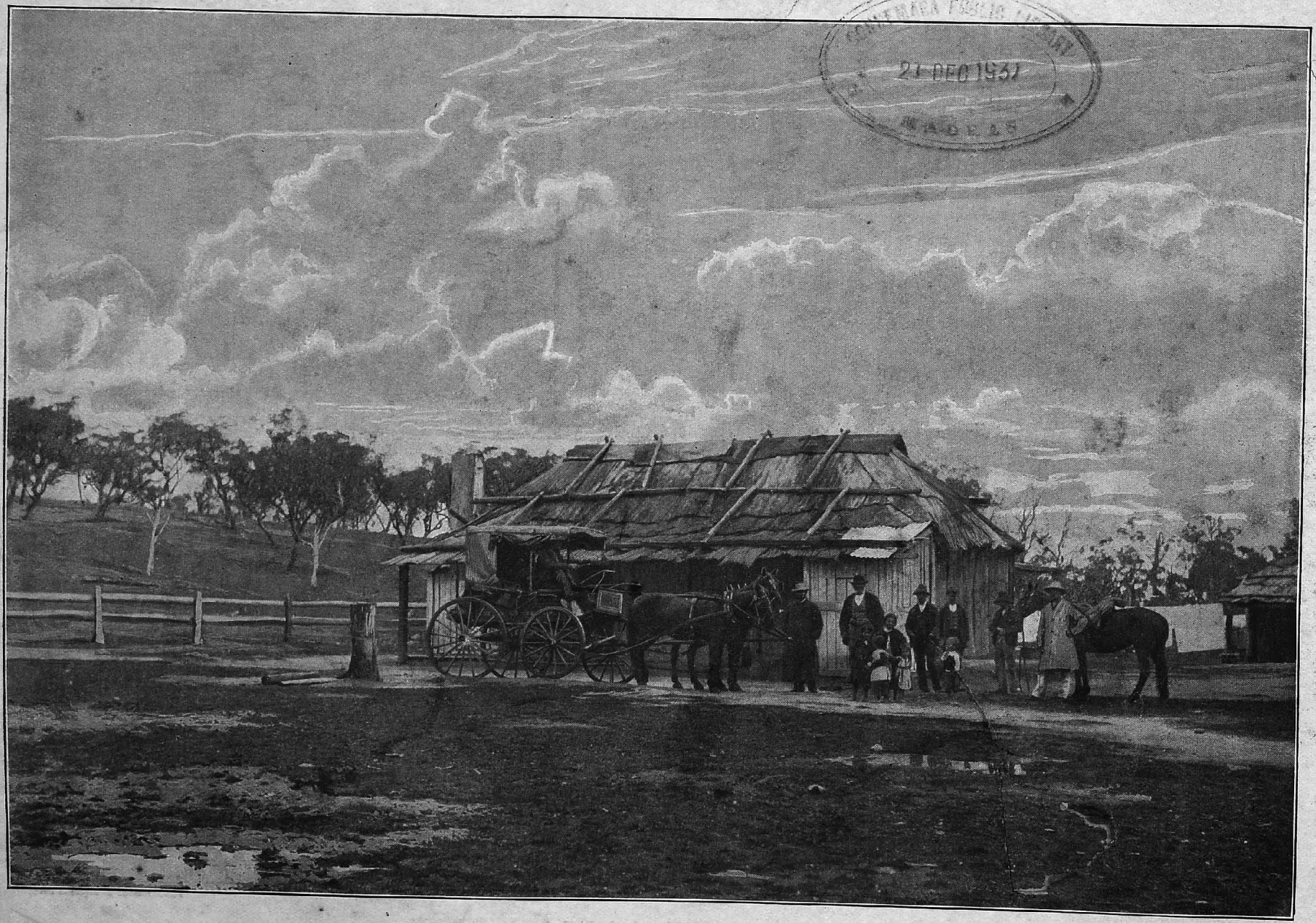
Our first portrait is that of a South African post-runner. Experience has taught the authorities of the British Post Office that when they have to deal with messengers who wear no clothes, and consequently have no pockets, the surest way to get a letter to its destination is to make the bearer carry it always before him in a cleft stick such as we see in the illustration. It is never out of his hand and yet is never soiled by his hand. A marked contrast to the fur-kilted African is the spruce turbaned Indian who is leaving a letter, no doubt at the house of some European resident, whose household goods can be dimly seen through the open door.

21 DEC 1937
MADEIRA

Photo: Messrs. Siemens Bros.

## LINKING THE CONTINENTS: A CABLE SHIP AT WORK.

We here see a deep-sea cable being paid out from Messrs. Siemens' telegraph ship, a vessel fitly named *The Faraday*, after one of Britain's greatest men of science. Despite the perfection of the paying-out machinery, and the strength and flexibility of the modern cable, breakages still occasionally occur, and then the work of "grappling" on the ocean bed has to be undertaken. Sometimes a defect in an unbroken cable has to be discovered and repaired, but the ingenuity of the electrician can now discover the precise spot where the flaw exists. The resistance of the copper wire in the cable to its point of contact with the sea is measured against the known resistance of a series of coils. This is done so accurately that the injury may be located at a point a thousand miles away from the shore, and the great ship may safely make her way to a fixed spot in the centre of the ocean, and there "grapple" for the cable with the certainty that a thousand fathoms under her keel the little fracture will be found.



21 DEC 1937

Photo : Henry King, Sydney.

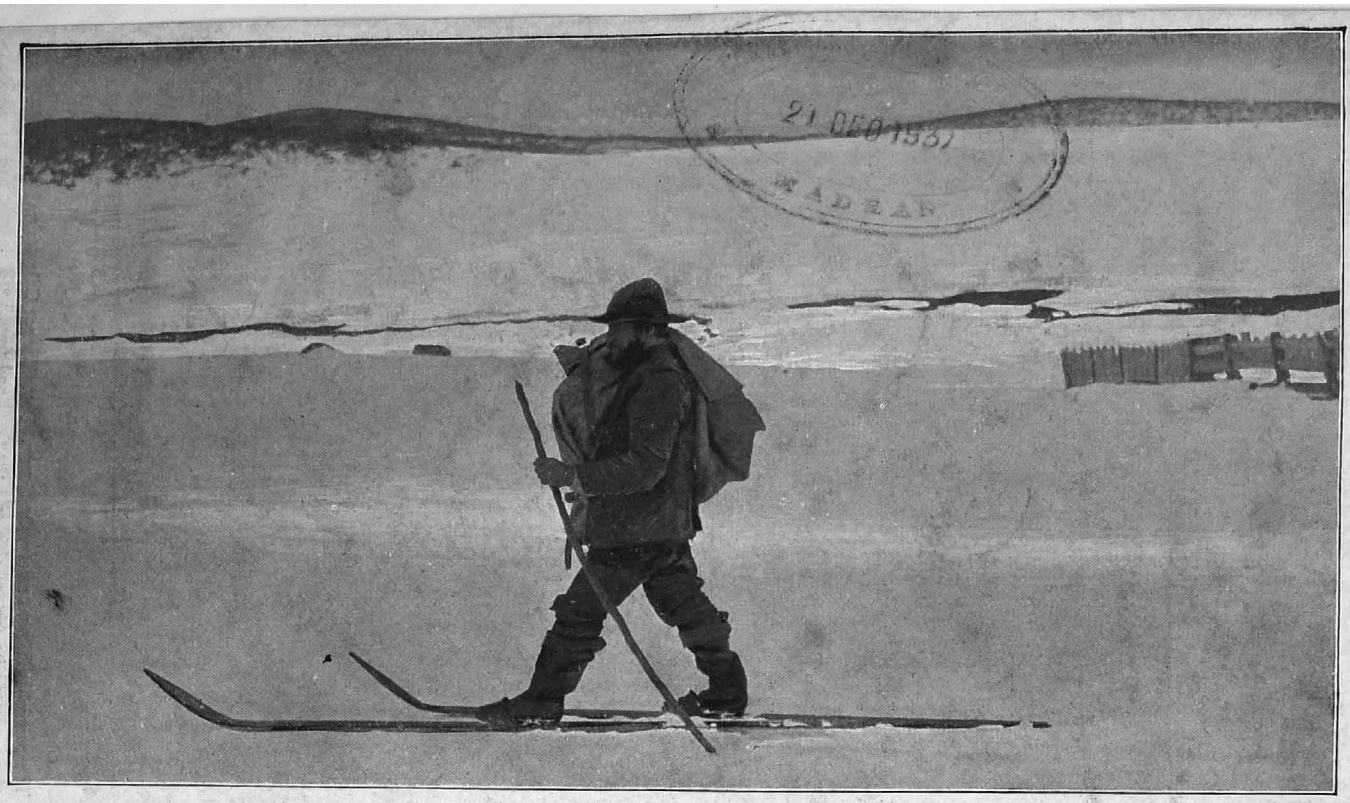
## HER MAJESTY'S MAILS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is enterprising and it is prosperous, it is also very big; and though immense sums have been spent in railway construction in the country, there are still vast territories which must be traversed on horseback or in carriages. We see here the Mail Coach changing horses at a wayside station. Neither the vehicle nor the team is quite up to the standard of the spanking mail coaches with their four horses and their red-coated guards which spun along the English roads at the beginning of the century. But doubtless splendour will follow efficiency, and by the time the post-house has become a large hotel, as it very likely will in a couple of years, the style of the turn-out will also have improved.

Photo Kapp & Co., Darjeeling.

## THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

The Post Office Service in India is now thoroughly well organised, and is both cheap and efficient. The central building, namely, the General Post Office at Calcutta, is here represented. It was opened in 1870, and cost 630,510 rupees to construct. It fronts Dalhousie Square on its eastern side, and the third and fourth pillars from the northern end of that side mark the site of the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The building exhibits a strange but not altogether unsatisfactory style; there is something Egyptian in the flanking towers, while the lofty dome which we see at its south-eastern corner represents a style of architecture of much later date. The revenue from the Indian Post Office in a single year amounted to 2,799,435 tens of rupees, while the corresponding expenditure was 2,541,651 tens of rupees. India is included in the Postal Union, and the inland postal rates are exceedingly low.



*Photos : 1, Kerry & Co., Sydney ; 2, Cassell & Co., Lim.*

## HER MAJESTY'S MAILS ON SKAES.—THE FIELD TELEPHONE AT WORK.

It will be a surprise to those who examine our first illustration to learn that it represents a scene in the rich and fruitful colony of New South Wales. Yet such is the fact; and the postman, with his Swedish snow-shoes, is arriving at Kiandra, once an important gold-fields township, which is situated 4,640 feet above the sea, and 313 miles south-west from Sydney. Our second picture is an illustration of the progress which has been made in the use of electrical appliances in war time. A sergeant and private of the Royal Engineers are listening to messages transmitted through the field-telephone, an instrument which has been found serviceable under some circumstances for military purposes.

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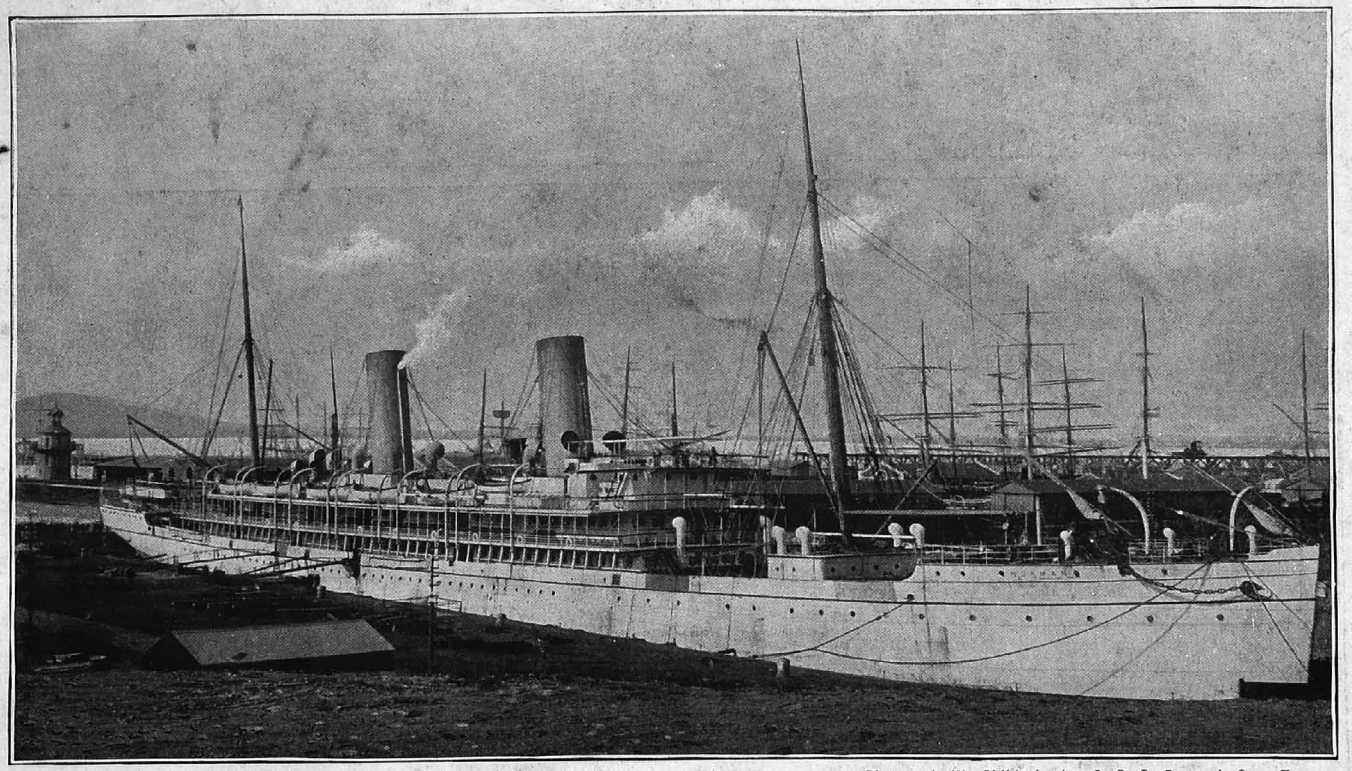
*Photos: 1, Cassell & Co., Lim.; 2, G. T. Ferneyhough, F.R.G.S., Pietermaritzburg.*

## RURAL LETTER CARRIERS: ENGLAND AND AFRICA.

There could hardly be a greater contrast than that between the two scenes here represented. On the one hand, the elderly respectable postman, with his three badges of good service, delivering a letter at the pretty cottage on an Essex by-road; on the other hand, the tall dark-skinned Zulu stalking across the African veldt, the bearer of a budget, precious enough no doubt to those to whom it is destined, and of whose contents he can read no single word. Perhaps, like that stout, moss-trooping Scot, William of Deloraine, he is no less faithful a messenger because he can say "Letter nor line know I never a one, Were't my neck-verse at Hairibee."



*Photos : 1, W. Child, Leeds ; 2, S. B. Barnard, Cape Town.*

## THE POST OFFICE, LEEDS.—THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER *NORMAN.*

Our first picture shows us one of the great provincial post offices, namely, that which has been recently erected in the busy Yorkshire city of Leeds. It is probably well suited to its purposes, but it would be an exaggeration to say that it represents a great triumph in architecture; and whatever merit the building may have, it will soon be obliterated by the soot-laden atmosphere of Leeds. Our second picture shows us the mail steamer *Norman*, which, in company with her consort the *Scot*, carries the mails to and from Cape Town. The vessel is lying in the dry dock which recent enterprise, greatly to the advantage of the Empire, has lately constructed at Cape Town.

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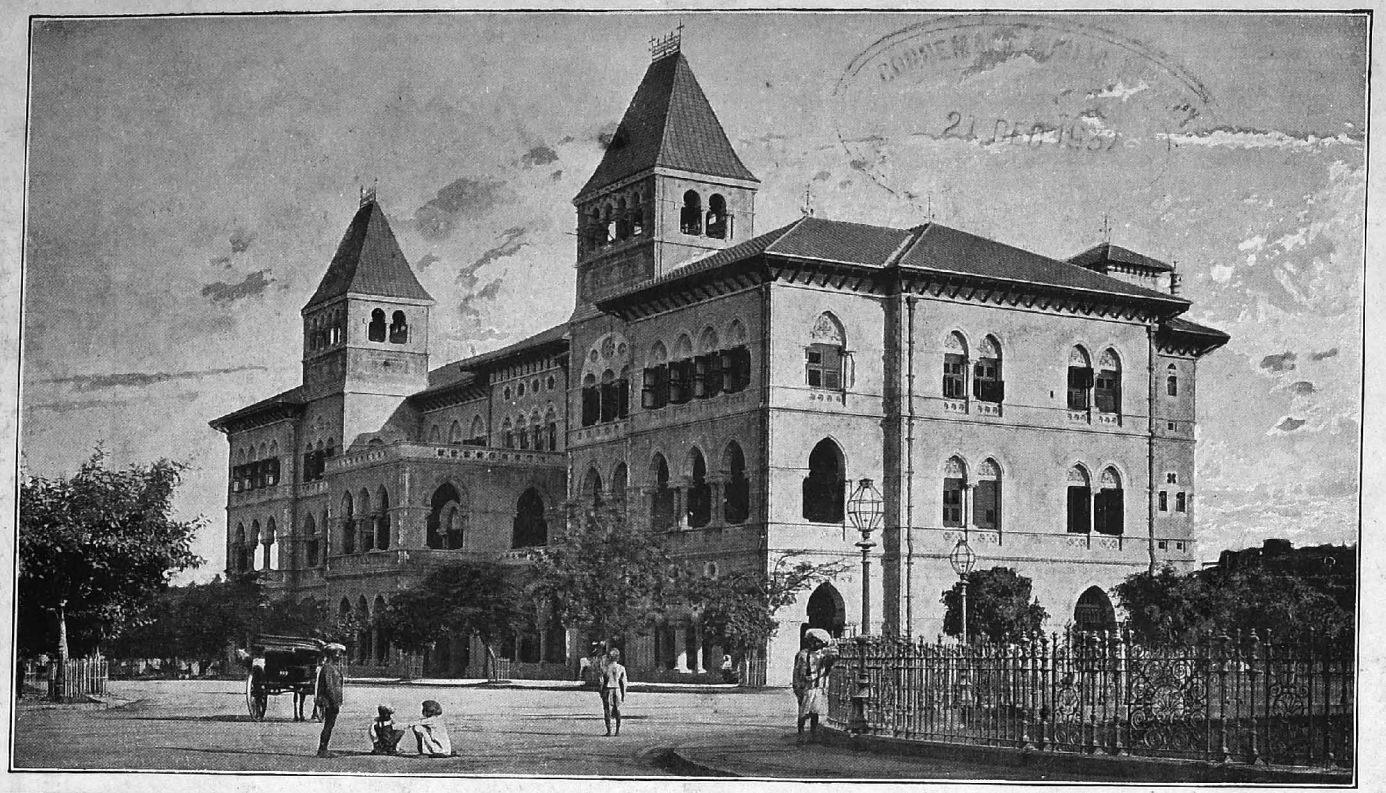
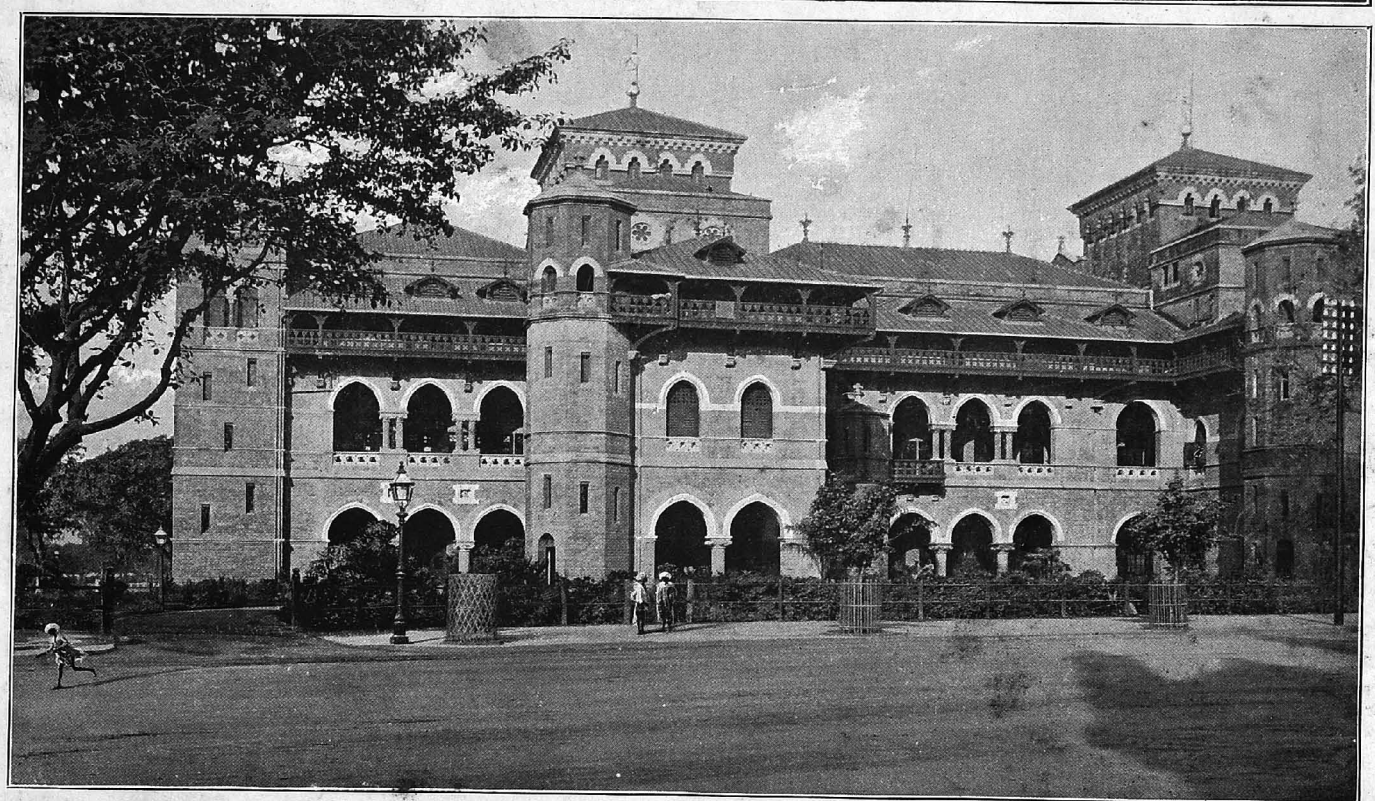
MAIN

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim

## THE BELL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, MONTREAL

London has still a good deal to learn both from large provincial towns and from the great Colonial capitals in the matter of Telephone Exchanges and efficient telephonic communication. We here see the interior of a very well-equipped office in Montreal. The operating room, which is 110 feet long, is well lit by a large skylight in the roof. The operators, as it will be seen, are all ladies. Owing to the general use of return wires, and to the absence of the very great amount of induction which exists in London, the telephone has hitherto been adopted with greater readiness in the Colonies and in the large towns than in the Metropolis. In Montreal, not to be "on the telephone" is the exception. Hitherto the contrary has been the case in London. Now, however, great strides are being made in the direction of providing proper exchanges and adequate return wires in London, and it is to be hoped that before long neither Montreal nor Manchester will be able to reproach the capital with its backwardness.





*Photos : 1, Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta; 2, Kapp & Co., Darjeeling.*

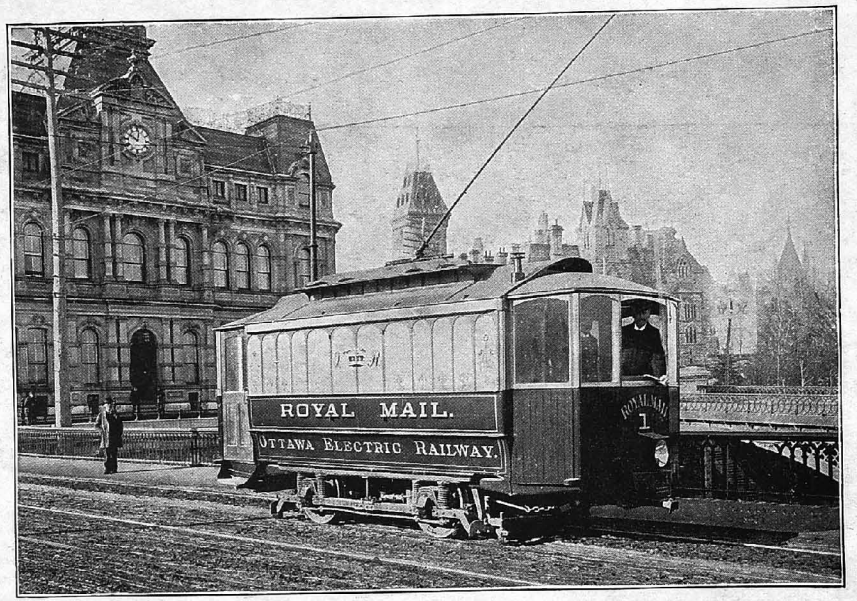
## THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BOMBAY.

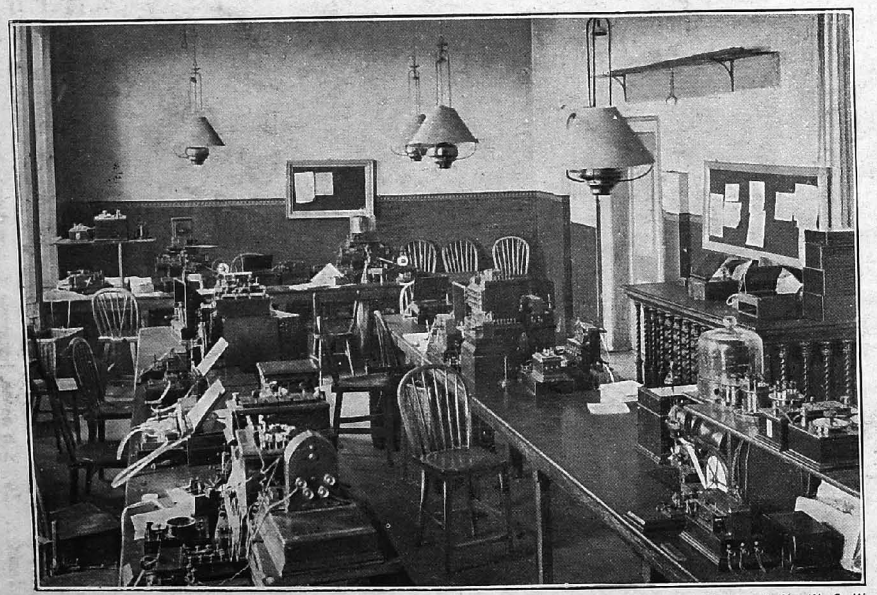
These two offices are exceedingly well arranged for the purposes which they are intended to serve, and the Telegraph Office is a somewhat fortunate example of the adaptation of Oriental architecture to modern European uses. Until the recent terrible visitation of the plague Bombay was the richest and most active city in the Indian Peninsula. It is sincerely to be hoped that ere long the traces of its terrible epidemic may be removed, and that the trade which these two offices so effectually serve may be restored to its former activity with the returning prosperity of the people of the great Western capital.

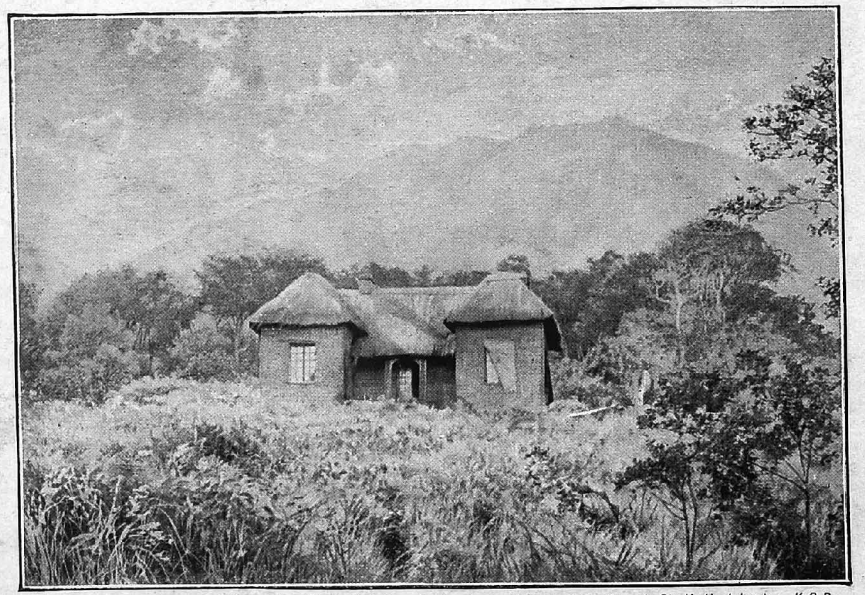
*Photos: 1, G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore; 2, Watts & Skeen, Rangoon.*

## THE POST OFFICE AND EXCHANGE, SINGAPORE.—THE POST OFFICE, RANGOON.

It is possible that the Singapore office may serve its purpose better than the Burmese building which is shown below it, but the latter is in a style of architecture at any rate more characteristic of the country in which it is erected than the former. In both cases, however, the scale of the buildings is typical of the solidity of the commercial communities they serve and the wealth and activity which British arms and British order have combined to produce in lands which at the beginning of the century were among the worst-governed spots on the face of the earth. And what Rangoon is, Mandalay, a few years ago the capital of that bloodthirsty tyrant King Theebaw, may in its turn become.





*Photos: 1, Mr. W. G. W. Sandison, Shetland; 2, By permission of the Ottawa Car Co.; 3, Mr. James Graves, Valentia; 4, Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B*

**A SHETLAND POST OFFICE.—AN OTTAWA ELECTRIC MAIL CAR.—THE INSTRUMENT ROOM, VALENTIA.—A CENTRAL AFRICAN POST OFFICE**

1. The Post Office of Haroldswick, which is here represented, is the most northern in the British Islands. As may be imagined, the amount of business transacted there is exceedingly limited. 2. The handsome mail car here shown is electrically propelled on the over-head system largely in use on the American continent. 3. It is from Valentia, in the south-west corner of Ireland, that messages are despatched over the Atlantic Cables, and here the feeble currents passing under 4,000 miles of sea are taken in by the operators and transmitted to all parts of the Eastern world. 4. The little Post Office in British Central Africa is a type of the civilisation which the Company of which Sir Harry Johnston has been the leading spirit is introducing into the district of the great lakes. In the background are seen the Zomba mountains.

# "God save the Queen!" A Record of the Jubilee, 1897.

Photo: Frith & Co., Reigate.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

We here see the principal and crowning act of the great Jubilee ceremony which took place on June 22, 1897. At the foot of the steps which lead up to the great cathedral of St. Paul is drawn up the royal carriage, in which the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian (Princess Helena), is seated. Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, stands at the foot of the steps to receive the Sovereign and to conduct the Thanksgiving Service. Close to him are the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, the Dean and Canons of Westminster, the Archdeacon of London, and other dignitaries of the Church. Mounted, facing the carriage, are the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

Photo : Hills & Saunders, Windsor.

## PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR.

Here, in her own loyal borough of Windsor, under the walls of the famous castle, the Queen is receiving an address of congratulation and welcome from the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, who, in their robes of office, form a little scarlet group by the side of the royal carriage. The Household Cavalry and the Foot Guards line the streets and furnish the escort. There are many stately palaces in the world, but there is none more stately than Windsor Castle. The ancient home of the Sovereigns of England, standing high above the "silver Thames," looks down over the towers of the royal foundation of Eton and over the rich valley of the winding river—a perfect picture of stately magnificence and emblem of a long tradition of royal splendour and dignity.

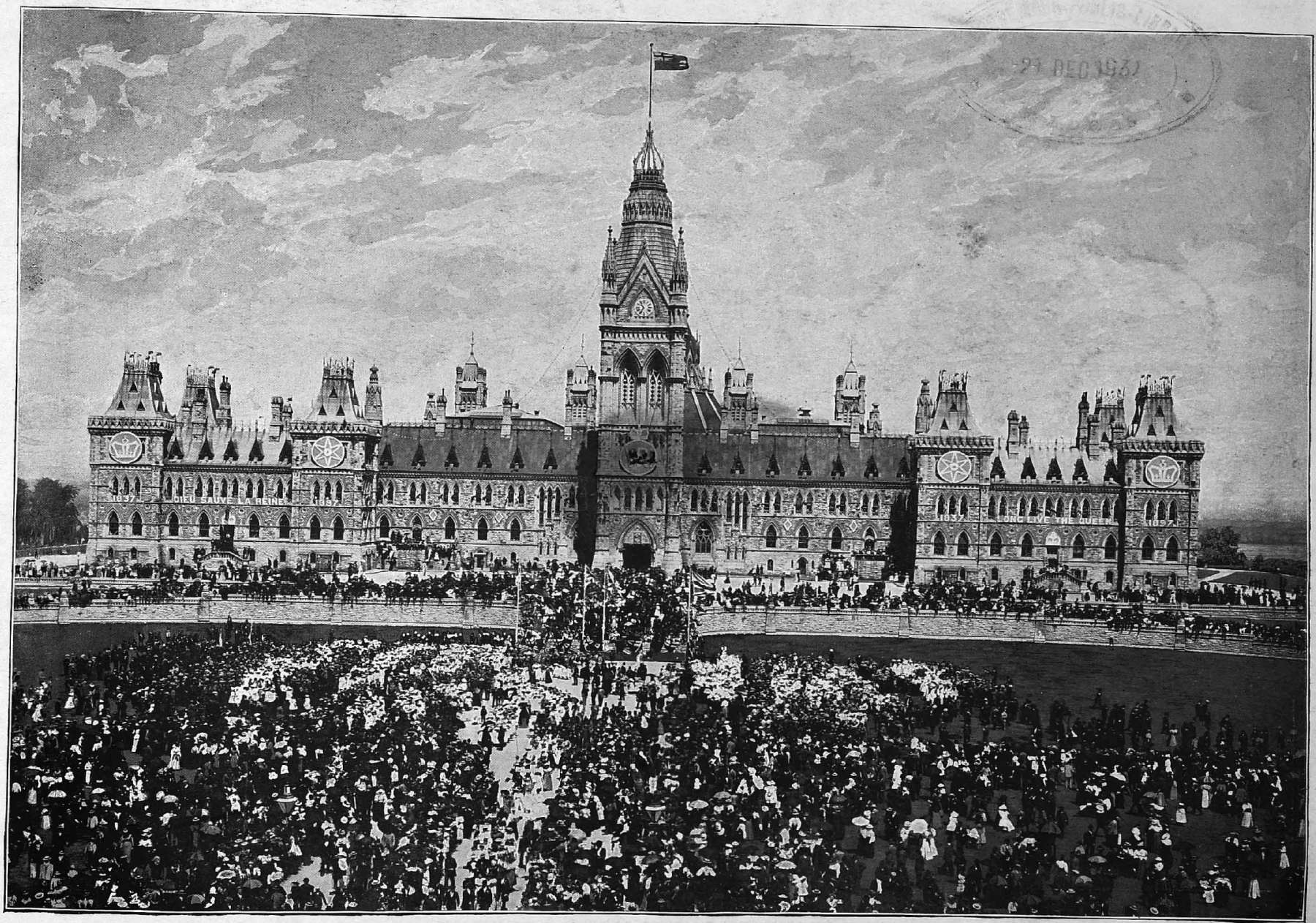



Photo: W. J. Topley, Ottawa.

## JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT OTTAWA.

At five-and-twenty minutes to eleven by the clock, on the 22nd June, 1897, the scene which is here depicted was taking place in front of the Parliament House in the political capital of the great Dominion of Canada. The mottoes "Dieu sauve la Reine" and "Long Live the Queen," express in the two languages of Canada the sentiment common to all the inhabitants of that loyal land. On the topmost tower floats the flag of the Dominion, a flag in which are united the Union Jack of the old country and the arms of the Canadian Provinces which owe so many of their most stalwart sons to the land of St. George, St. Andrew, or St. Patrick.

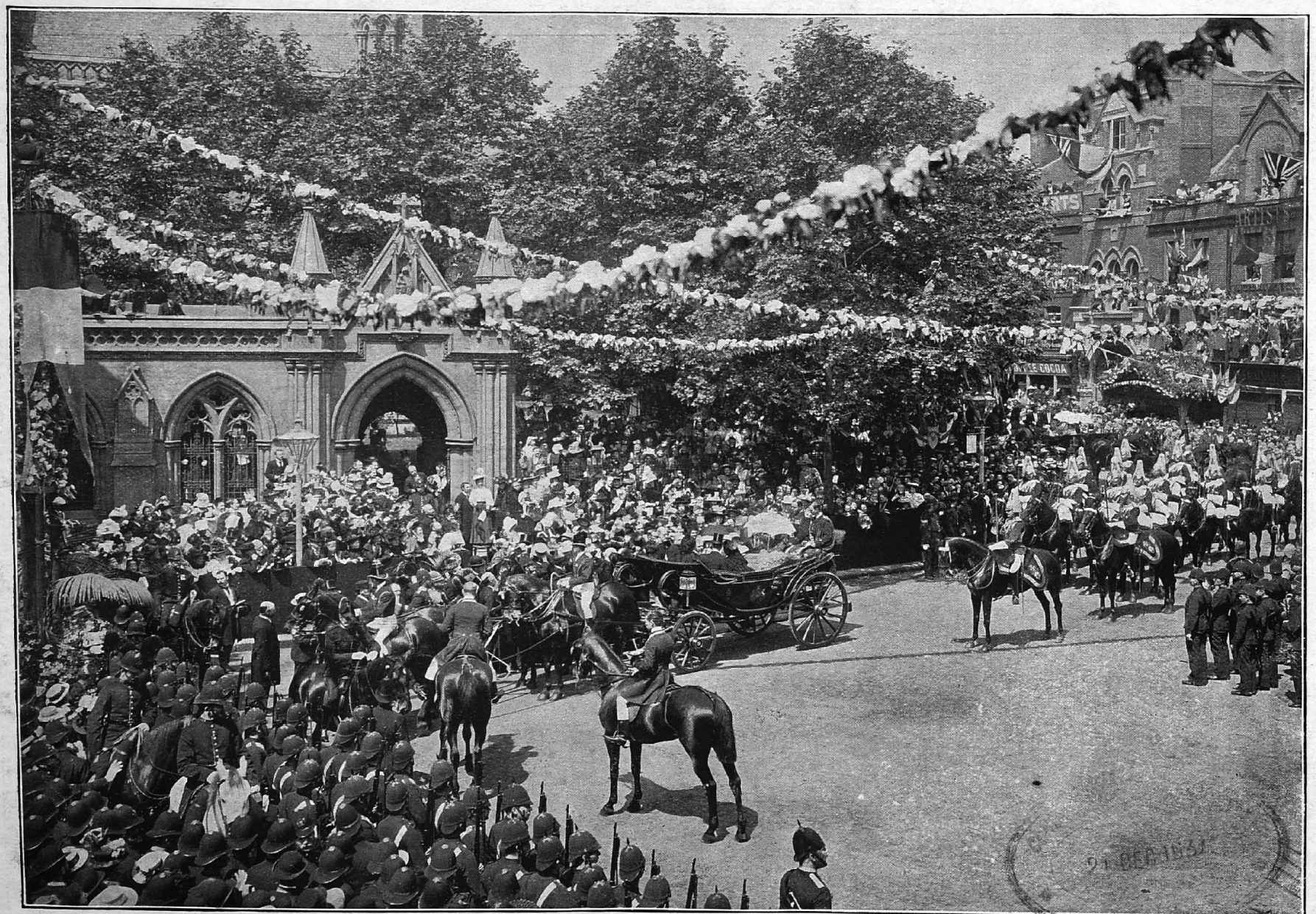



Photo: Argent Archer, Kensington, W.

## THE QUEEN AT ST. MARY ABBOTS, KENSINGTON.

It is not so very many years ago that Kensington was still a suburb of London, with an individuality of its own and the green fields within easy reach. It has kept its name, and has not altogether lost its individuality, but the green fields have been built over, and the village of Kensington has become one of the richest and most fashionable quarters of the great city of London. But with Kensington in its old days Queen Victoria has special associations. In its royal palace she was born, and here in her childhood she lived. There was, therefore, a peculiar reason why the Queen should have devoted a day, even in the pressure of Jubilee celebrations, to a visit to this quarter of her capital. We here see the royal carriage drawn up at the door of the stately church of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. The ground is being kept by the Volunteers, representatives of the splendid contingent of citizen soldiers which London is able to supply for the defence of the country in time of need.

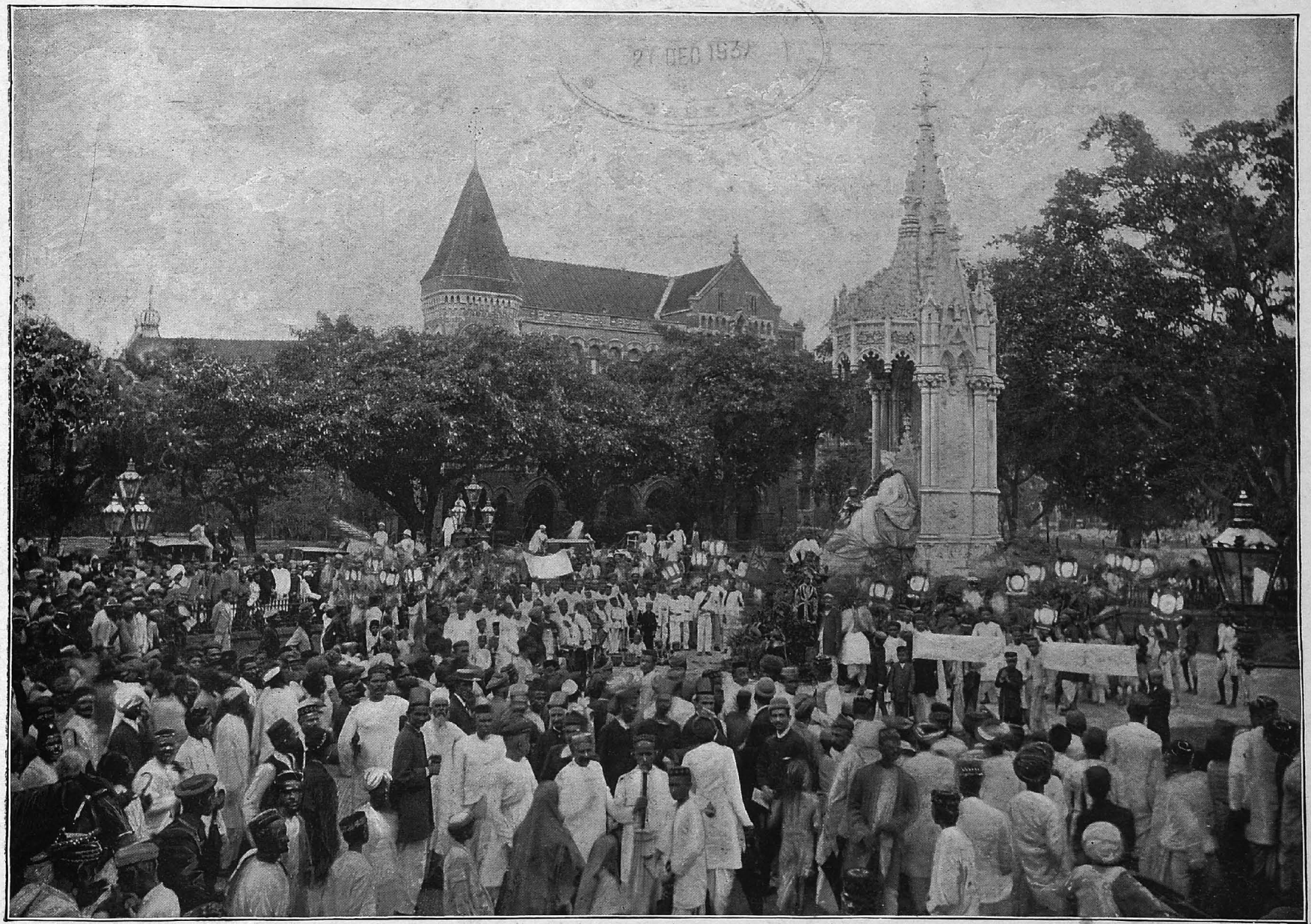


Photo: Shivshanker Narayen, Bombay.

## THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Here we see a portion of the multitude which thronged the streets of Bombay on the day of the Jubilee. In the centre of the picture rises the statue of the Empress, seated crowned under a stately marble canopy. It is surrounded by a circle of native schoolboys, of whom a picked few sing songs specially composed for the great occasion. Flowers are thrown at the feet of the statue, while a little girl may be seen placing a garland round its neck. In the crowd may be seen representatives of the Parsee community, which forms so important an element in Bombay; they are distinguished by their peculiar head-dress. The majority are doubtless Hindus, and not a single European is to be observed in the whole of this orderly, well-conducted crowd. It is sorrowful to think that since this happy day the terrible hand of the plague has been laid with unsparing severity upon the city of Bombay.

21 DEC 1937

*Photos : 1. J. A. Green, Bonny ; 2, N. Walpin Holm, F.R.P.S., Lagos.*

## THE CELEBRATIONS IN LAGOS AND BONNY, WEST AFRICA.

Our illustrations show the celebrations in Lagos and Bonny. The Governor of Lagos is addressing a group of the Queen's subjects. "Kings, Chiefs, and People," he says, "we will, one and all, do our utmost to make your visit to Lagos a happy, an interesting, and a memorable one, so that you may carry away with you a recollection of how glorious are the freedom and peace which are attached to British rule, and also a feeling that you should do all in your power to confer a like blessing on those who look to you for leading, right, and justice. I ask you to support me in the English custom of doing honour to Her Majesty by cheering her to the echo, and by offering a heart-felt prayer that she may be spared many years to rule over the nations and peoples who love her and revere her."

Photo: Argent Archer, Kensington.

"VICTORY" AND THE VETERANS: A SCENE IN WATERLOO PLACE.

This picture gives us a wonderful representation of that marvellous thing—a London crowd. A crowd may at any time become a mob, and a mob is the vilest and cruellest creature upon earth. But, to its credit be it said, a London crowd is the most good-humoured, long-suffering, easily-pleased example of its kind to be found in the whole world; and this vast, seething throng is not only fervently loyal, but exceedingly well-behaved and gentle. The scene is in Waterloo Place, London. On the left of the picture is the statue of Victory, raised to commemorate the heroism of the Brigade of Guards in the Crimean War. Around the foot of the statue may be seen a group of veteran soldiers wearing the medals won, and doubtless bearing also the scars received, in many a hard fought action, glad to be here to testify their loyalty to the Queen, in whose service they fought.

*Photo: S. B. Barnard, Cape Town.*

## THE JUBILEE PROCESSION IN CAPE TOWN.

Everyone who knows Cape Town knows Adderley Street, the broad thoroughfare at the end of which the massive outline of Table Mountain fills up the view. Here we see Adderley Street transformed. Never before was so great and gay a crowd witnessed in the streets of Cape Town. Happily, "Queen's weather" lasted through the early part of the day, although rain marred the festivities and illuminations in the evening. That there are difficulties and troubles still in store for South Africa is probable enough; at the same time there can be no doubt that the display of loyalty to the Queen which marked the 22nd of June, 1897, was deep and spontaneous, and that the flag which flutters from every house will be upheld in the time of trouble no less effectually in Cape Town than in other parts of the Queen's Empire.

Photo : B. G. Lennon & Co., Lim., Cape Town.

## THE CAPE TOWN POST OFFICE DURING THE JUBILEE.

We have here a second view of the great Jubilee procession passing down the streets of the South African capital. From the roof-tops we look down through a network of telegraph wires upon the moving throng below. Beyond the spacious buildings of the Post Office may be seen the straight outline of Table Mountain. The mountain has its cloud-cap upon it, a well-known weather sign which the downpour of the evening unhappily justified. Apparently the same parsimony which compelled the members of the Civil Service in London to decorate the Public Offices at their own expense prevailed in Cape Town, for the Post Office appears to be the only building which bears neither decoration nor loyal emblem save the Union Jack on its flagstaff.

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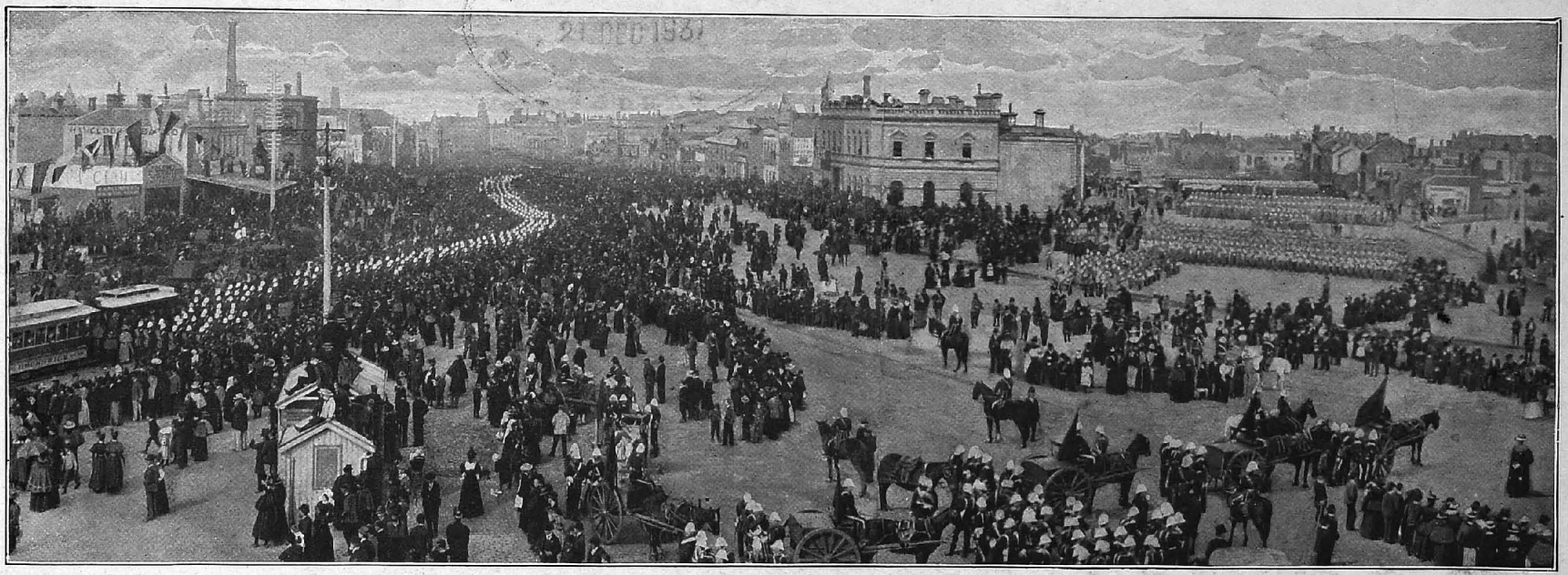
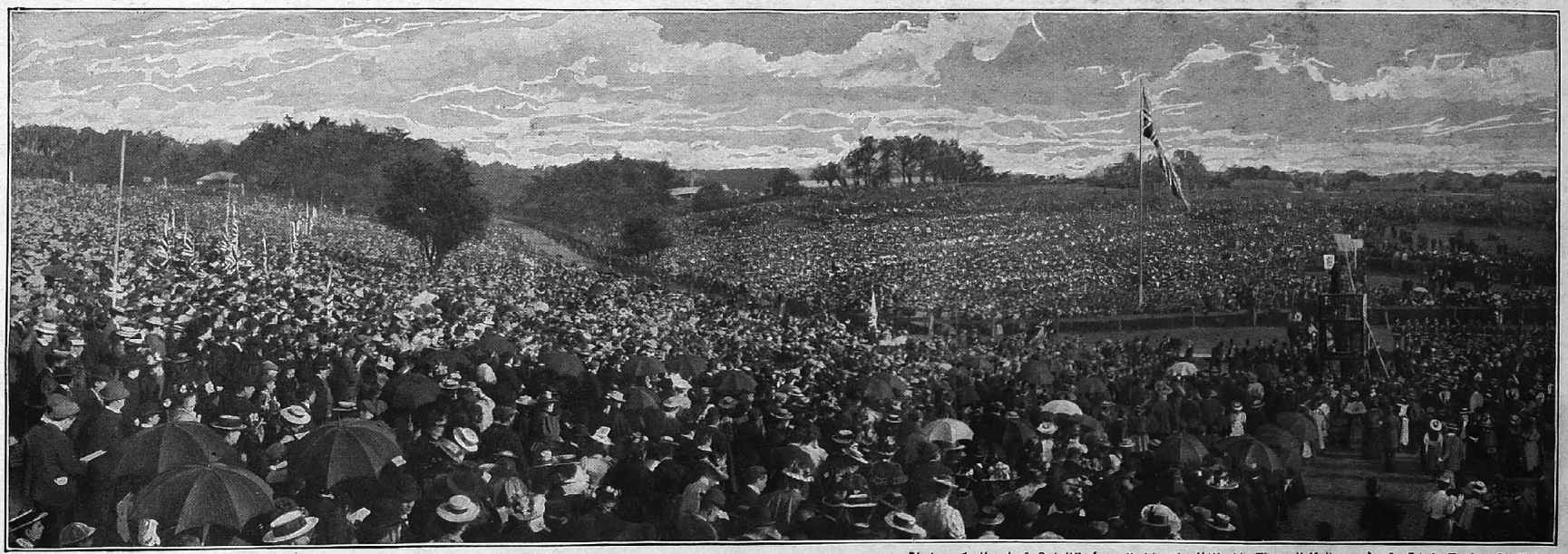
Photo : Wyrall & Son, Aldershot.

## AT THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW.

As the head of the army it was natural and fitting that Her Majesty the Queen should include among the Jubilee ceremonials a grand military review. We here see an episode in the grand display which took place at Aldershot on the 1st of July. In the foreground may be seen the carriage of the Queen. The brilliant group of cavalry which is passing in front of her is composed of the bands of the cavalry regiments present. The elaborate gold and velvet of the Household Cavalry bandsmen, the helmets of the Dragoons, and the "busbies" of the light Hussar regiments are distinguishable. In the background is the long line of the Infantry battalions drawn up in column, and behind them again are the Cavalry and Horse Artillery who, in due course, will lead the way in the defile of the troops in front of the Sovereign. The field on which the review is taking place is well known to soldiers as Laffan's Plain.





*Photos: 1, Harvie & Sutcliffe (supplied by the "Weekly Times," Melbourne); 2, Edwin Taylor, Sheffield.*

## A MILITARY DISPLAY AT MELBOURNE.—A PEACEFUL DISPLAY IN SHEFFIELD.

Our first picture represents a defile of the Volunteers in the city of Melbourne, and furnishes evidence that if ever Victoria were to resolve to take a share in the defence of the Empire she would have at her disposal material which organisation and training would make valuable and effective. The scene in Norfolk Park, Sheffield, is typical of many another that took place in that memorable month of June. Tens of thousands of patient, good-humoured citizens all met together to give evidence of their loyalty to the Sovereign, and their devotion to the flag which forms the centre of the vast assembly.

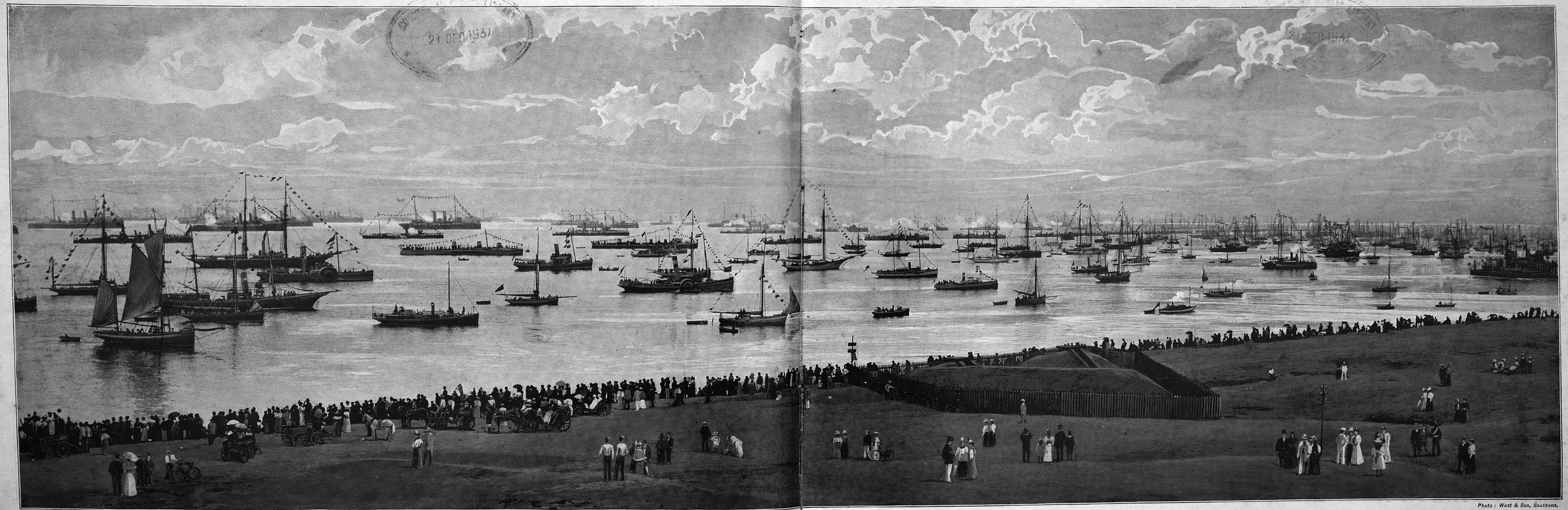
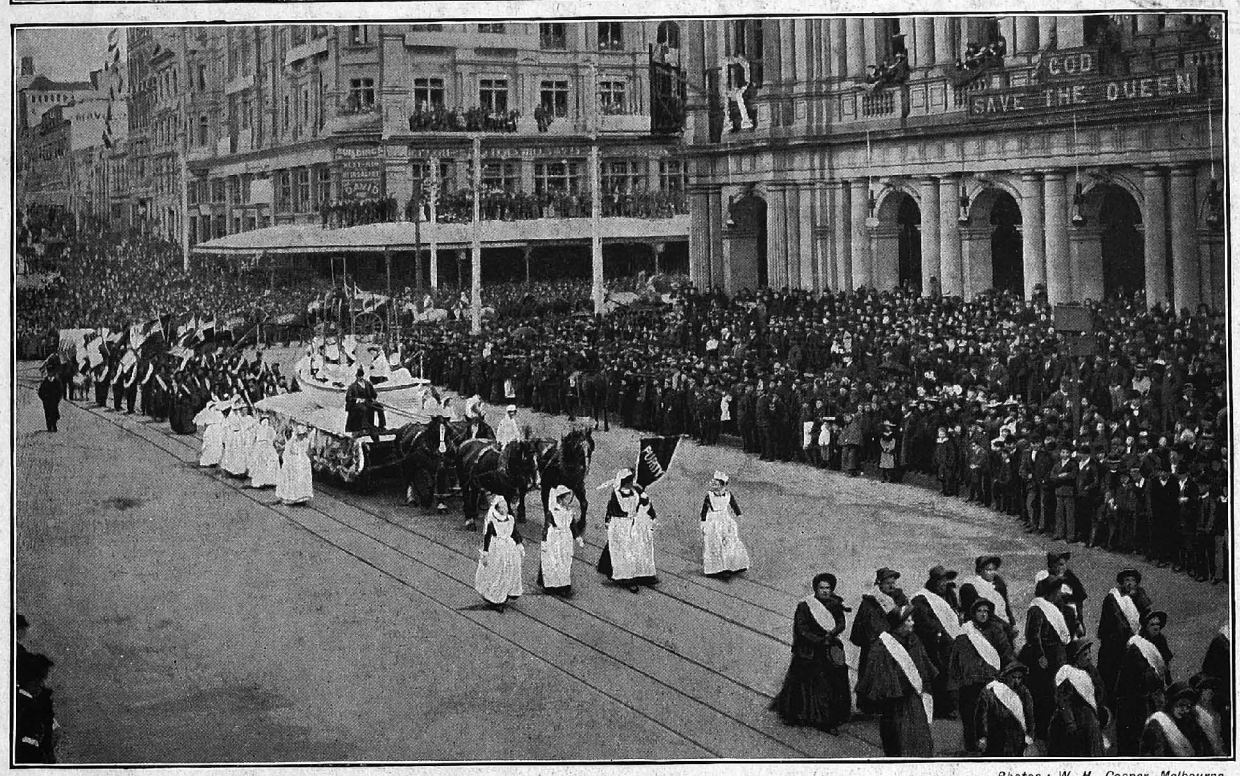


Photo: West & Son, Southsea.

## THE REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Undoubtedly the most stately and splendid pageant of all the Jubilee celebrations was the great review of the Fleet at Spithead on June the 26th. No picture can adequately represent the life, the brilliancy, and the interest of the scene, displayed over five miles of water, in which 180 men-of-war and hundreds of other vessels, large and small, combined to form the picture. The camera has, however, done its best to preserve one portion of the great panorama for us. From the foot of Fort Monkton the decorated ships may be seen firing a royal salute. Inshore lie the long, low torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Ferret*, *Rochet*, *Opossum*, and many others. Beyond them are the torpedo gunboats such as the *Rattlesnake*; then come two lines of cruisers, including the *Galatea*, *Aurora*, *Edgar*, and *Melampus*. In the distant haze may be seen some of the foreign ships of war. The number of British ships of war was 166.

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*Photos : W. H. Cooper, Melbourne.*

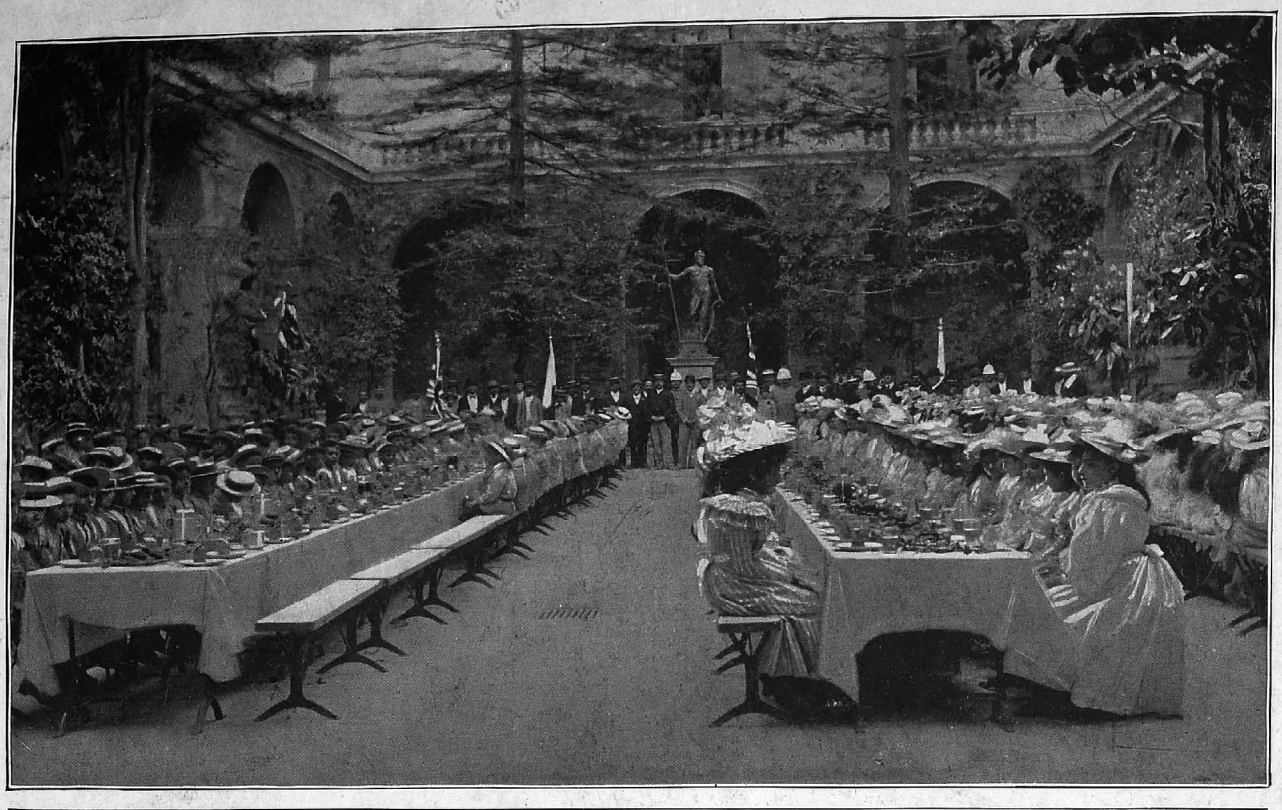
## CELEBRATIONS IN MELBOURNE.

We have here two interesting and striking scenes in the great capital of Victoria. In the first, Lord Brassey, the popular and successful Governor, is passing in front of the General Post Office at the corner of Bourke Street, escorted by the smart horsemen of the Mounted Rifles. In the second picture may be seen a detachment of that energetic and useful body, the Salvation Army, preceding a *cortège* which represents a lifeboat, typical of their "saving" mission, and the emblem of hope to those in peril and despair. The great Christian virtues are commemorated on the banners borne by the escort.

Photo : E H. Banger, Norwich.

## CHILDREN'S VOICES: A SCENE AT NORWICH.

It was wise and well that children should be given a due place in all the Jubilee celebrations. The youngest of them is scarcely likely to see such an occasion again in the course of the longest life, and the great doings of June, 1897, will doubtless be remembered by many a grey-head sixty or seventy years hence as a unique and wonderful experience. Here, in the market-place of the ancient and famous city of Norwich, 10,000 boys and girls are gathered together to sing the festive and patriotic songs appropriate to the day, and to unite with heart and voice in the great chorus of the National Anthem. Over the roofs of the neighbouring houses is seen the long nave and the base of the spire of Norwich Cathedral. The city of Norwich itself, at one time second in importance to London only, still retains a marked individuality, which its isolated position in the east of England helps to maintain.



*Photos : Richard Ellis, Malta.*

## MALTA ON JUBILEE DAY.

Happy indeed were the boys and girls of Malta as they sat in the sunny Hall of the Governor's Palace and feasted at the Governor's expense. The photograph is taken after the little guests have sung with enthusiasm the National Anthem of the Empire of which Malta forms a part. Our second illustration shows the Governor of the island and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces leaving his Palace to attend the Jubilee celebrations. Malta has had many rulers, from the leper who presided by prescription over the Knights of St. John in their early days, down to the Emperor Alexander of Russia and Napoleon Buonaparte, who were the immediate predecessors of the sovereigns of Britain. But under no ruler has the island been so justly and wisely governed as under Queen Victoria.

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Photo: Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.

## THE QUEEN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

If Windsor be the most ancient and the most stately home of the Sovereign, Osborne, looking down from the green slopes of the Isle of Wight on to the brilliant and busy waters of the Solent, is perhaps the pleasantest. That the Queen should receive an Address of Congratulation from her own near neighbours in her island home was natural and fitting. We here see the Mayor and Corporation of the quiet little town of Newport presenting such an Address to Her Majesty (July 24). The whole ceremony has more the air of a family gathering than the great national demonstration in London, but it is doubtless none the less agreeable on that account, for the Queen is very much at home in the Isle of Wight, and the Châtelaine of Osborne is esteemed no less as a neighbour than as a Sovereign.

Photo : Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

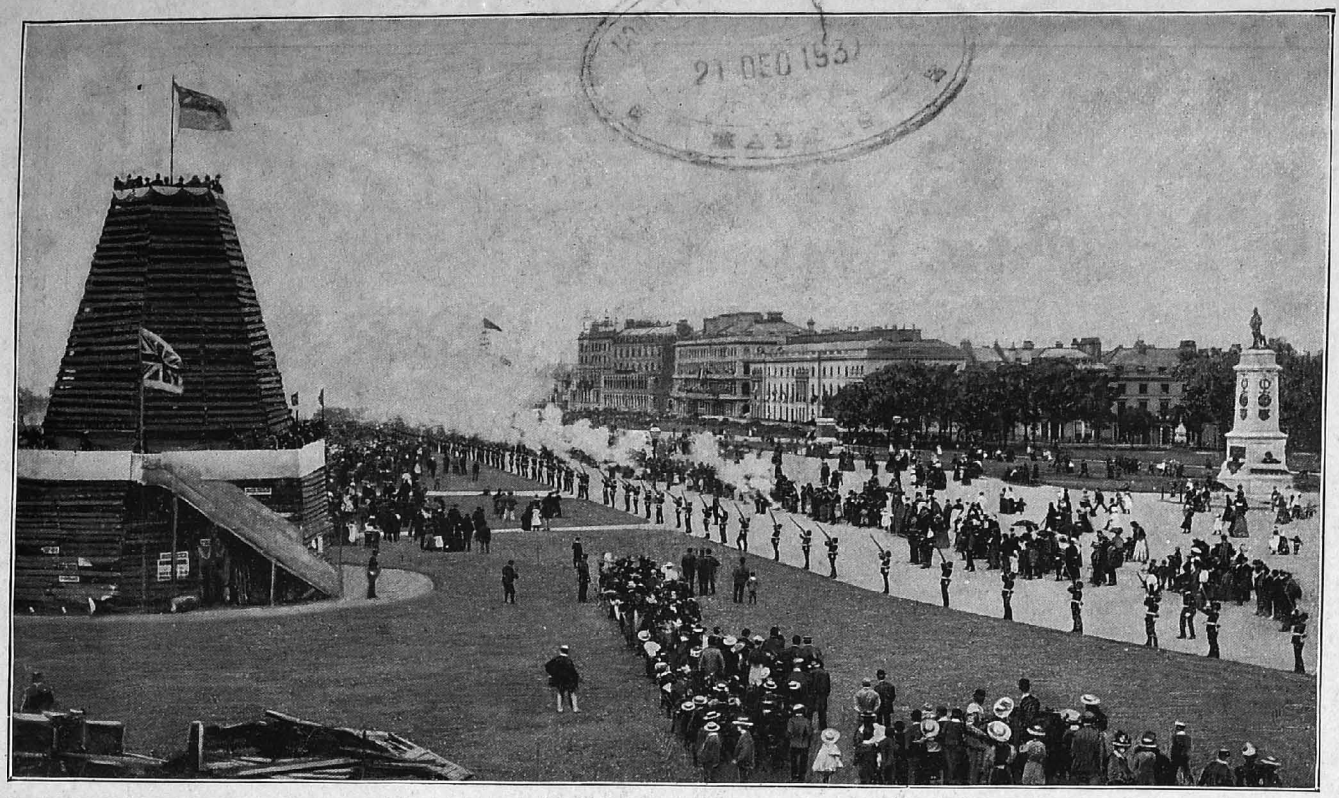
## JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN MONTREAL.

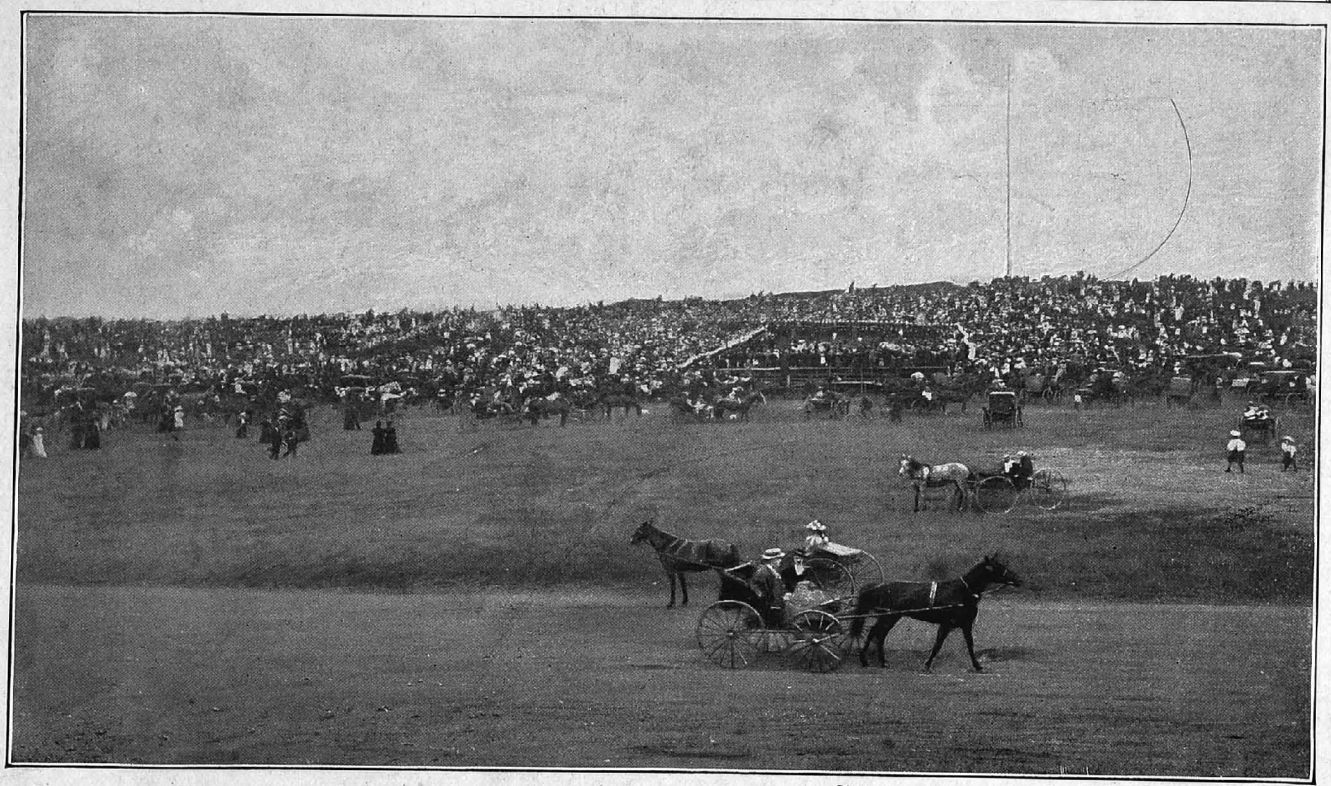
We here see a portion of the Jubilee Procession passing Phillip's Square, St. Catherine Street, in the city of Montreal. The flag for which Canadians have fought so often and so well is conspicuous, as of right, among the decorations. The well-known banner of the great Friendly Society of the Ancient Order of Foresters which leads the van will be recognised by the thousands who owe allegiance to that body in all parts of the Empire. Among the features of the Montreal celebrations was a Military Parade, which included sailors from H.M.S. *Talbot*, gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, the whole of the Montreal Regiments (the 14th, 53rd, and the 52nd), and also a detachment of the Vermont National Guard from the United States, who were received with enthusiasm as their band played "God save the Queen!"

Photo: Horace W. Nicholls, Johannesburg.

## THE JUBILEE IN THE GOLDEN CITY

In no part of the Empire was the Jubilee celebrated with greater loyalty and enthusiasm than in Johannesburg, that wonderful city which has been created as if by magic in the midst of the gold district of the Transvaal. Everywhere the flag of the Suzerain of the Transvaal was displayed, and "God save the Queen!" was sung with fervour at the Thanksgiving Services held in the churches. Our illustration shows the Zulu warriors, in their full war costume, who took part with great enjoyment in the Procession. Four enormous gilded spheres were borne along as shown in the picture. They represented the output of gold during the space of ten years—a total of 12,275,835 ounces, valued at £45,544,084 sterling. One refreshing feature is noticeable in the illustration: in a gathering of Britons not a single tall hat is visible. Johannesburg is leading the way in more than one sense.





Photos: 1, Messrs. Coupe & Bennett; 2, R. Maynard, Victoria.

THE *FEU-DE-JOIE*, PLYMOUTH.—JUBILEE SERVICES, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Our first illustration represents the firing of the *feu-de-joie* on the historic Hoe at Plymouth. In the background is a statue commemorating the defeat of the great Spanish Armada. On the left is a gigantic bonfire to be ignited late at night, and to answer with its flaming beacon the clear beam of the Eddystone Lighthouse twelve miles out at sea. Our second picture represents the open-air services held on the 20th June on Beacon Hill, British Columbia. There is no more loyal, and it may perhaps be said there is no more distinctly *English*, portion of Her Majesty's dominions than British Columbia.

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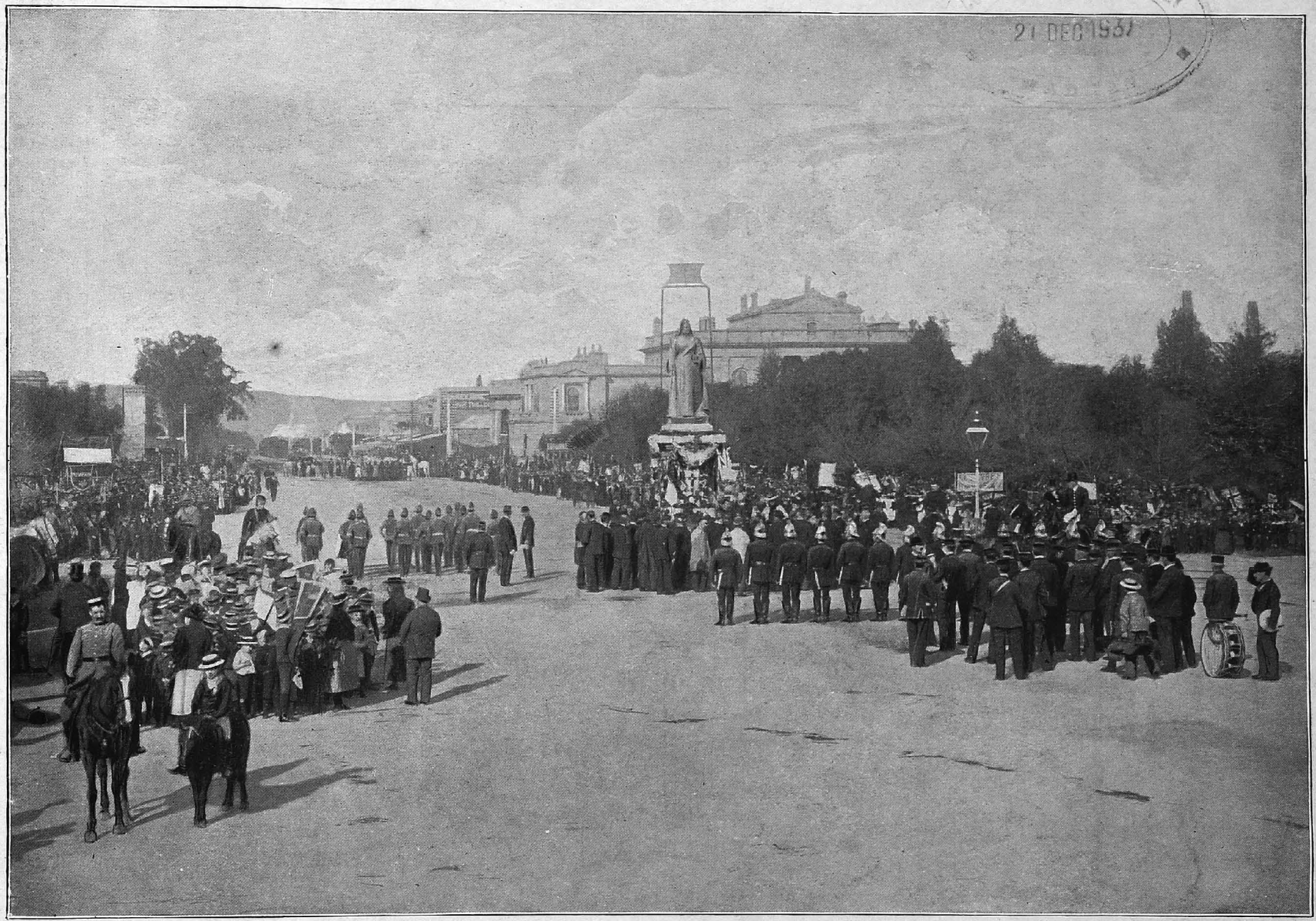

Photo : McGann, Adelaide.

## THE CHILDREN'S DEMONSTRATION AT ADELAIDE.

From Norwich in the north to Adelaide in the south is a very long step, but our picture shows us that the loyal citizens of Adelaide shared the view of their fellow-subjects in the English county town to the effect that the children should have a place of honour in the Jubilee celebrations. Here in the centre of Victoria Square stands a statue to Queen Victoria. Around it are grouped representatives of the various municipal bodies of the city, and on the left the vanguard of the procession of little children who took part in the proceedings, and who no doubt enjoyed it at least as much as any other contingent present on the occasion. To each of the children a medal was given commemorating the event. A Review and grand Reception by the Governor, and a display of fireworks, were included in the festivities of the day in the South Australian capital.

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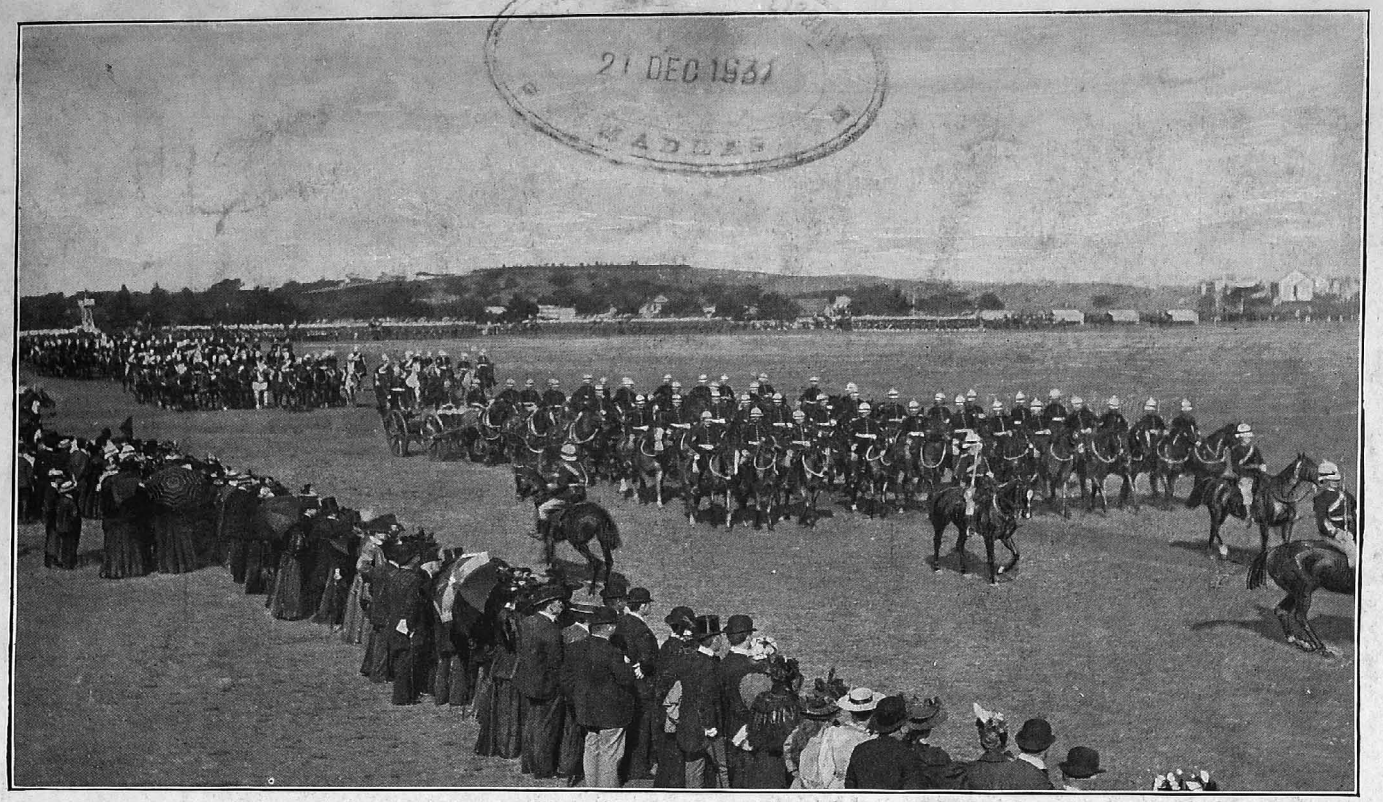


*Photos : 1, The Crown Studios, Sydney ; 2, W. J. Topley, Ottawa.*

## REVIEW AT SYDNEY.—ILLUMINATIONS AT OTTAWA.

We here see the field batteries of the New South Wales military force filing past the Governor on the Parade Ground of the Bi-Centennial Park, Sydney. To equip and maintain an efficient field battery involves expense, energy, and good discipline. It is satisfactory to note that New South Wales has undertaken the task, for a contingent of well-equipped guns might be of invaluable service to the Empire in time of war. In our second picture we see the Parliament House at Ottawa (with whose aspect at midday we have already become acquainted) resplendent at night in all the glories of brilliant electrical illuminations.

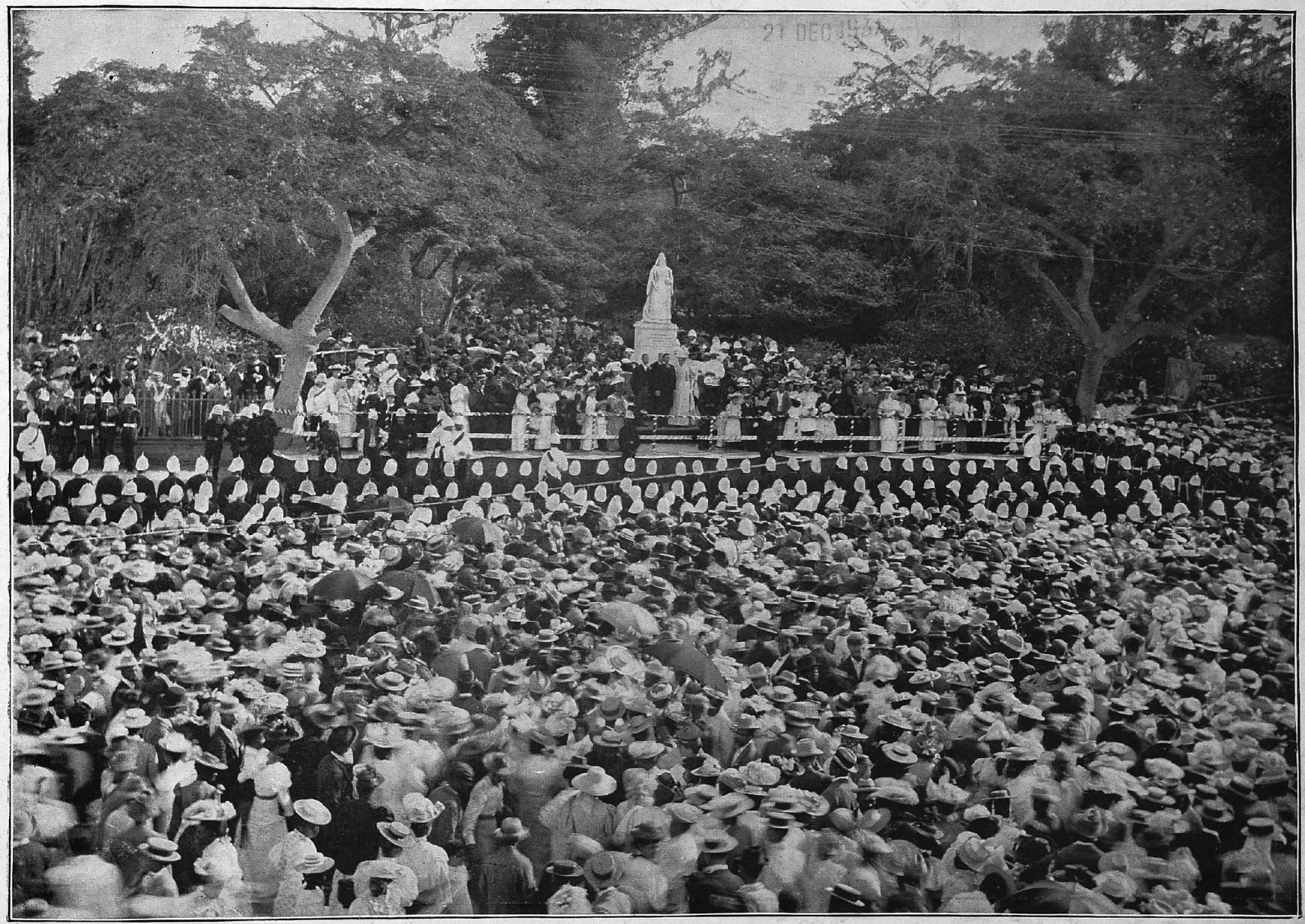
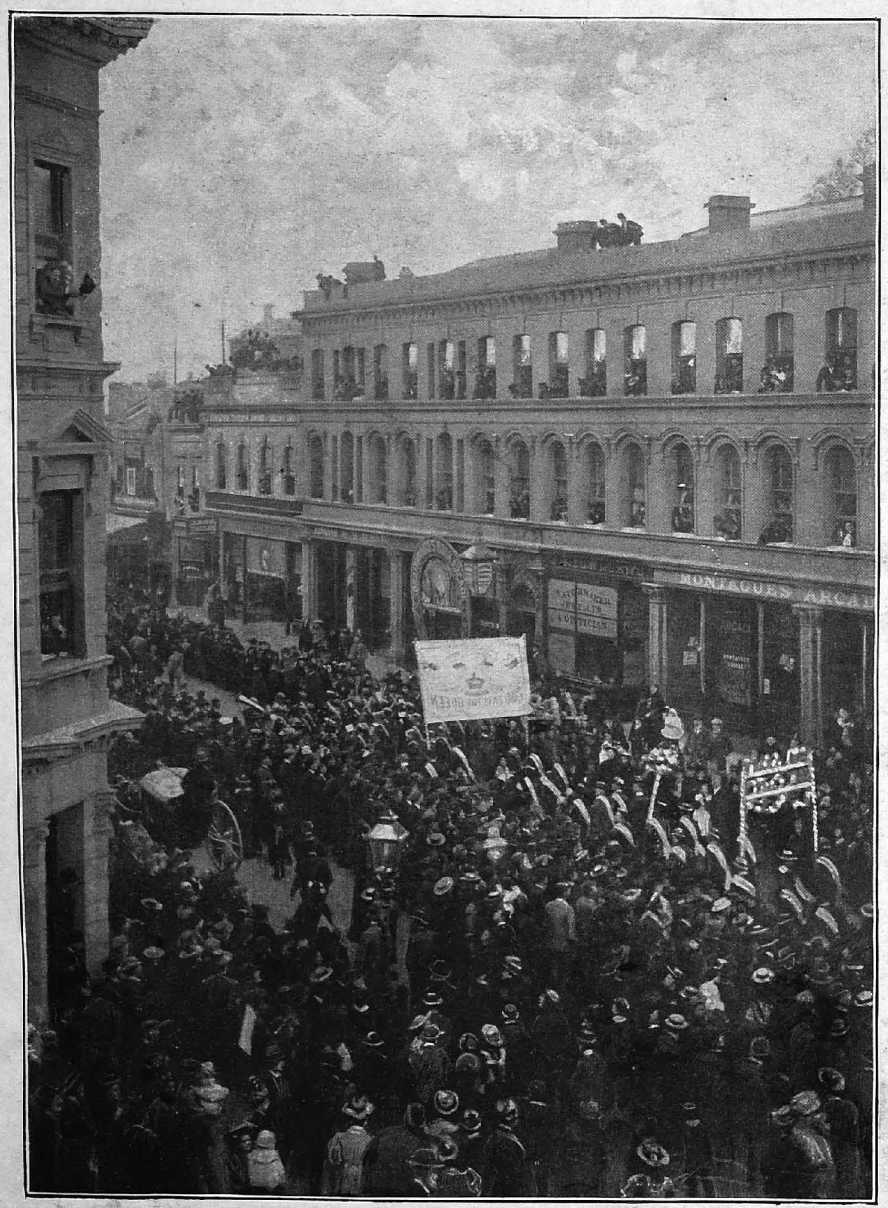


Photo: Duperly & Son, Jamaica.

## UNVEILING THE QUEEN'S STATUE IN JAMAICA.

We here see the late Governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Blake, accompanied by Lady Blake, addressing a throng of holiday makers in Victoria Park, Kingston, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty. Jamaica has gone through many vicissitudes, and even now, owing to the effect of foreign Sugar Bounties, and to a period of prolonged sickness, has much to contend with. But in its late Governor the island found a thoroughly sympathetic, competent ruler, who, in addressing the great gathering before him, was able to rely upon the personal affection and good-will of his audience, as well as upon their devotion to the Sovereign whose representative he was, and whose marble presentment he had just disclosed to the eager crowd.



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Photos: 1, Burton Bros., Dunedin; 2, H. G. Dorrett, St. John's Hill, S.W.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.—THE QUEEN IN FRONT OF THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

Wherever the British race take root they carry with them their institutions, and among those institutions few are more firmly established or more wholly excellent than the great Friendly Societies, of whom a representative procession is here passing down the streets of Dunedin. Our second illustration is of a very different character, and we end, as we began, with a representation of the Sovereign herself in the great metropolis of London. Halting in front of the Mansion House, Her Majesty is receiving at the hands of the Lady Mayoress a bouquet of orchids in a silver basket, a token of the homage of the City and the affection of her loyal subjects. The troops present arms, and the Colour of the Guards is lowered in honour of the Sovereign. On the Mansion House may be seen an escutcheon bearing the ancient and famous arms of the City of London, the Cross of St. George on a white ground, with the upturned dagger in the top corner, or "dexter chief" as the Herald's phrase goes.

# THE EDUCATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD IN SESSION.

By far the most important elected authority dealing with education in the Empire is the London School Board. Elected by the ratepayers of the vast metropolis, it is charged with the administration of a budget which has now reached an annual figure of £3,500,000. The 464 schools which it controls are attended by 527,400 children. In the present picture the Marquis of Londonderry, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is presiding. It cannot be denied that the London School Board has been a great success, and has contributed enormously to the educational advancement of London. Like other great institutions, it is happiest when it has no history, and it is only on the rare occasions when it has abandoned itself to sectarian controversy that it has lost for a time the confidence and sympathy of those who elect it.

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Photo : Gillman & Co., Oxford.

## "THE HIGH" OXFORD.

A very competent critic has declared that the High Street of Oxford is the finest thoroughfare in Europe; and all who are familiar with it will be inclined to endorse his verdict. We here see a portion of this noble street. On the right is to be seen the church of All Saints, in the distance; in the centre is St. Mary's, the famous University church, conspicuous by its beautiful and elaborate spire. The low battlemented building on the same side is the front of All Souls' College, the name of which commemorates the great victory of Agincourt, its chapel having been built as a memorial of those who fell "upon St. Crispin's day." On the left of the picture is seen University College, the most ancient foundation in the University, whose foundation or restoration its members love to assign to the pious zeal of King Alfred, the greatest and best of our Saxon kings.

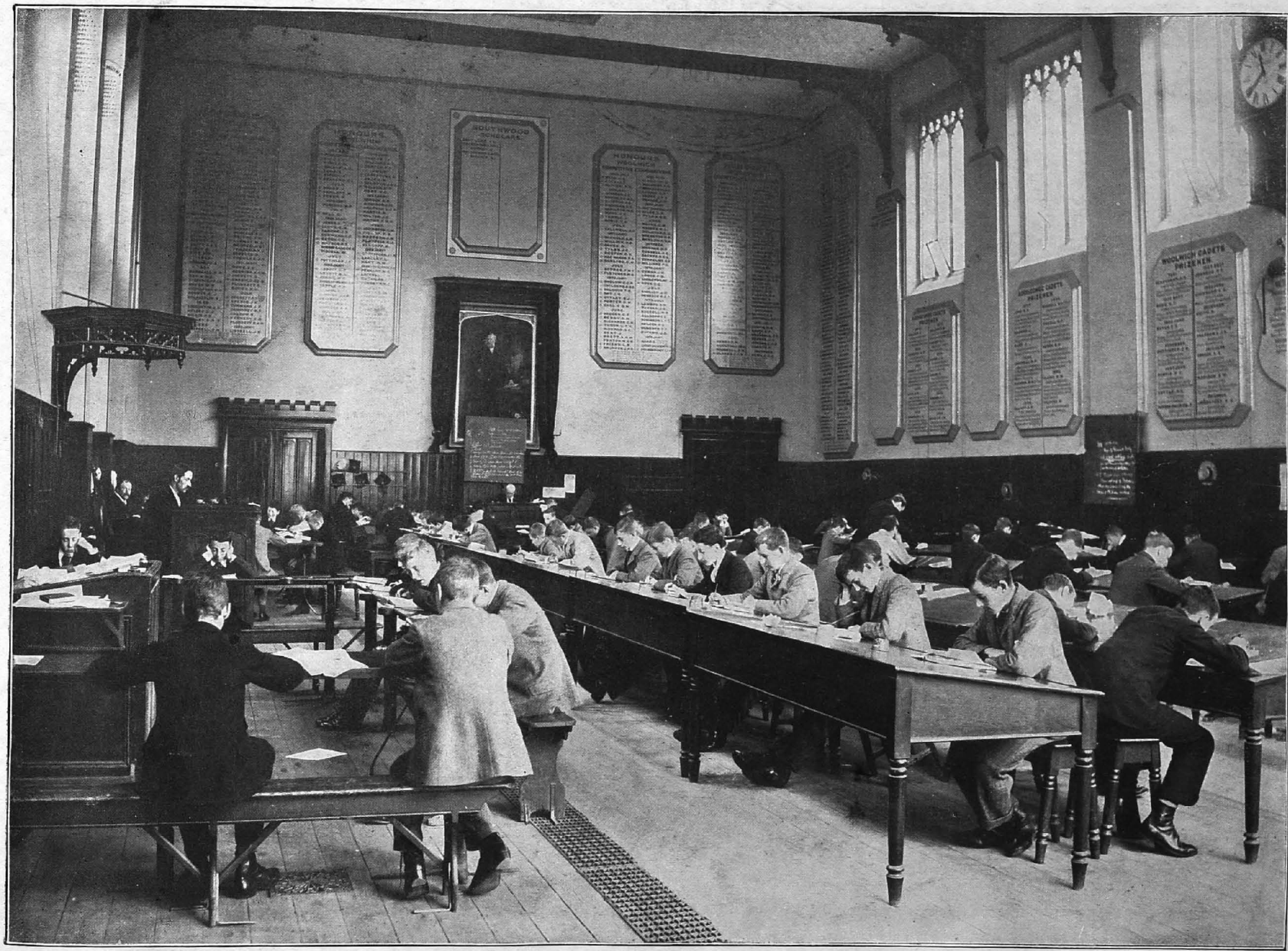

Photo : R. W. Thomas, Cheapside.

## IN A GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOL: CHELTENHAM.

There can be few of the Queen's subjects who have passed the age of infancy to whom the horrors of an examination, in some form or other, can be entirely unknown. The sympathy of our readers will therefore be tendered, as it is undoubtedly due, to the earnest and perplexed students who are here wrestling with the fateful conundrums in which the examiner delights to indulge. Few, if any, of our great public schools have competed with greater success in the open competition of intellect than Cheltenham, as the long list of honours upon the walls is sufficient to testify. The Indian Civil Service and the Army have obtained many of their best recruits from the great Gloucestershire school.

Photo : Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

The McGill University is the most important of the educational establishments of Montreal, and perhaps of all Canada. It owes its foundation to the Hon. James McGill, who was born in Glasgow in 1744 and died in 1813. The original Charter of the University dates from 1821. The Morrin College, Quebec; the St. Francis College, Richmond; the Congregational College of British North America, and other important institutions, are affiliated to the University. The fame of its professors is now world-wide. We here see the college buildings in their winter dress; but the bright, keen air of the Canadian winter is as healthy, and in many respects as enjoyable, as the warmth and brilliancy of the Canadian summer and the mellow beauty of the Canadian autumn.

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

A MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL, CALCUTTA.

As all the world knows, the population of India is divided into two principal divisions in the matter of religion—the larger composed of Hindus, followers of the Brahmin faith ; the smaller, of the followers of Mahomet. But the Mahomedans, though less numerous than the Hindus, number many millions, and are an exceedingly compact, powerful element in the population. In their schools the sharply defined lessons of the Koran are taught ; but, in addition, a fair amount of secular knowledge is imparted which the Government system of inspection tests by its examinations. The Oriental habit of sitting upon the ground gets rid of many of the difficulties which attend school furnishing in distant lands.

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Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## A FAMOUS LONDON BOARD SCHOOL.

Our picture shows us the Hugh Myddelton Board School, situated in Clerkenwell, London. The building is a fine representative of many others of a similar kind which the London School Board has of late years erected in all parts of the Metropolis. Not only has it accommodation for 600 boys, an equal number of girls, and over 800 infants, but it is also furnished with a wing for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, and is now one of the largest and most important centres for the teaching of deaf mutes. The school takes its name from Hugh Myddelton, the famous founder of the New River Company, which first brought an ample and full supply of good water into London from the River Lea.

*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

"O, COME, LET US SING."

We here see morning parade of the girls in a large London Board School. The children, drawn up in orderly rows under the superintendence of the head mistress, teachers, and pupil-teachers, are about to join in some hymn or song, an exercise which all of them enjoy and in which some of them excel. It is easy to see that the school, with its spacious rooms, its large windows, its excellent lighting, and its general air of space, is one of those new and handsome buildings which the immense resources of the London School Board have enabled them to erect for the children of the poor. They offer a striking contrast to the low ceilings and cramped quarters to which the scholars of Eton and Harrow are condemned.

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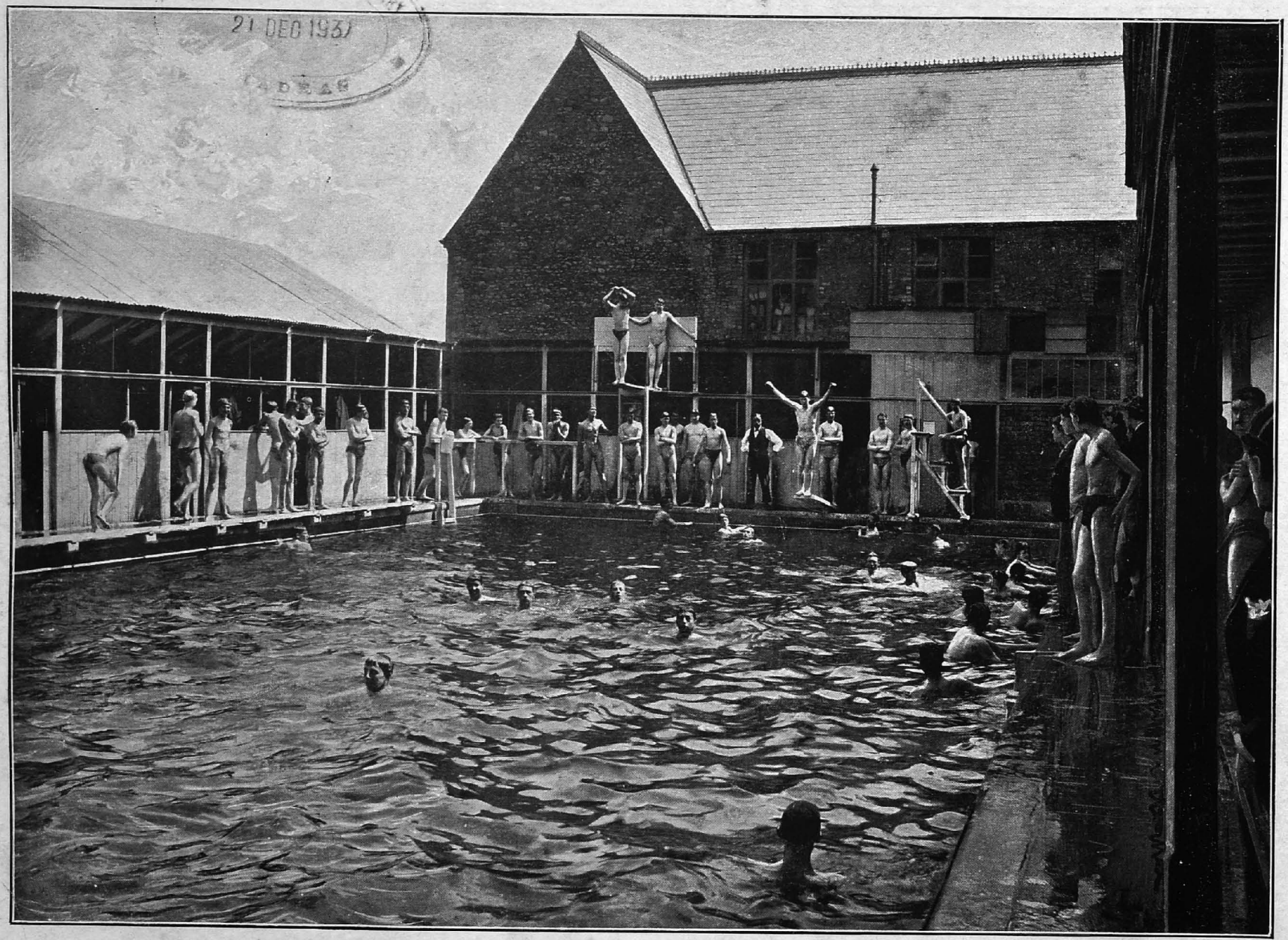

Photo: R. W. Thomas, Cheapside.

## SWIMMING AT CLIFTON COLLEGE.

Among all the manly and useful exercises in which young men can indulge none takes a higher place than swimming. The managers of our schools have had the wisdom to perceive that swimming is not merely an amusement or a polite accomplishment, but an essential acquirement which every boy should learn as a matter of course. In most of our great schools, therefore, provision has been made for instruction in swimming; and where, as at Clifton, neither sea nor river is available, a spacious and well-equipped swimming bath furnishes an excellent alternative.

Photo.: Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, JEYPORE.

Jeypore is one of the most important of the Protected States of India, and its governor, the Maharajah, is one of the most enlightened of the princes who exercise a semi-independent rule in the peninsula. The beautiful building here represented takes its name from the Maharajah, Siwai Jey Singh, by whom the city was founded in the year 1728. The College was opened in 1844 with only forty pupils; in 1890 the daily class attendance had risen to a thousand. The Maharajah's College is affiliated to the University of Calcutta. There is also in Jeypore a handsome modern school of art with technical and industrial classes for teaching native art.

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Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

"THE SHAFTESBURY WELCOME" RAGGED SCHOOL, BATTERSEA.

It is fitting that a school which offers its gifts gratuitously to the poorest and most unfortunate of the children of London, should bear the name of the greatest benefactor of the London poor whom the present century has seen. To Lord Shaftesbury, more than to any other person, the success of the London Ragged School Union is undoubtedly due, and of him it can happily be said that the good he did "lives after him," and is not "interred with his bones." It is apparent in our picture that relaxation is not unknown in "The Shaftesbury Welcome" School, and that the courses of study are varied and numerous. A lad working with tools, another handling a violin, a party of hand-bell ringers, girls at needlework, others deep in their books, and a young sportsman riding hard on a rocking horse must exercise the ingenuity and patience of the excellent masters and mistresses who devote themselves to the care of the children.

*Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## A HINDU SCHOOL.

There is something strangely familiar, and, at the same time, peculiarly foreign and Oriental about the picture here presented. The slates and blackboard, the eight-day clock, and, above all, the familiar proposition of Euclid on the blackboard might all be borrowed, as indeed they are, from a London School. But the dark-skinned pupils, the teachers in their long white robes, the Oriental characters at the angles of the figure, all tell of a distant land, and of a strange and ancient civilisation—a civilisation which had long existed when our British forefathers were running wild in the woods, and which had a complete philosophy before the Greek mathematician invented his problems to be a torment to the ingenuous youth of all races.

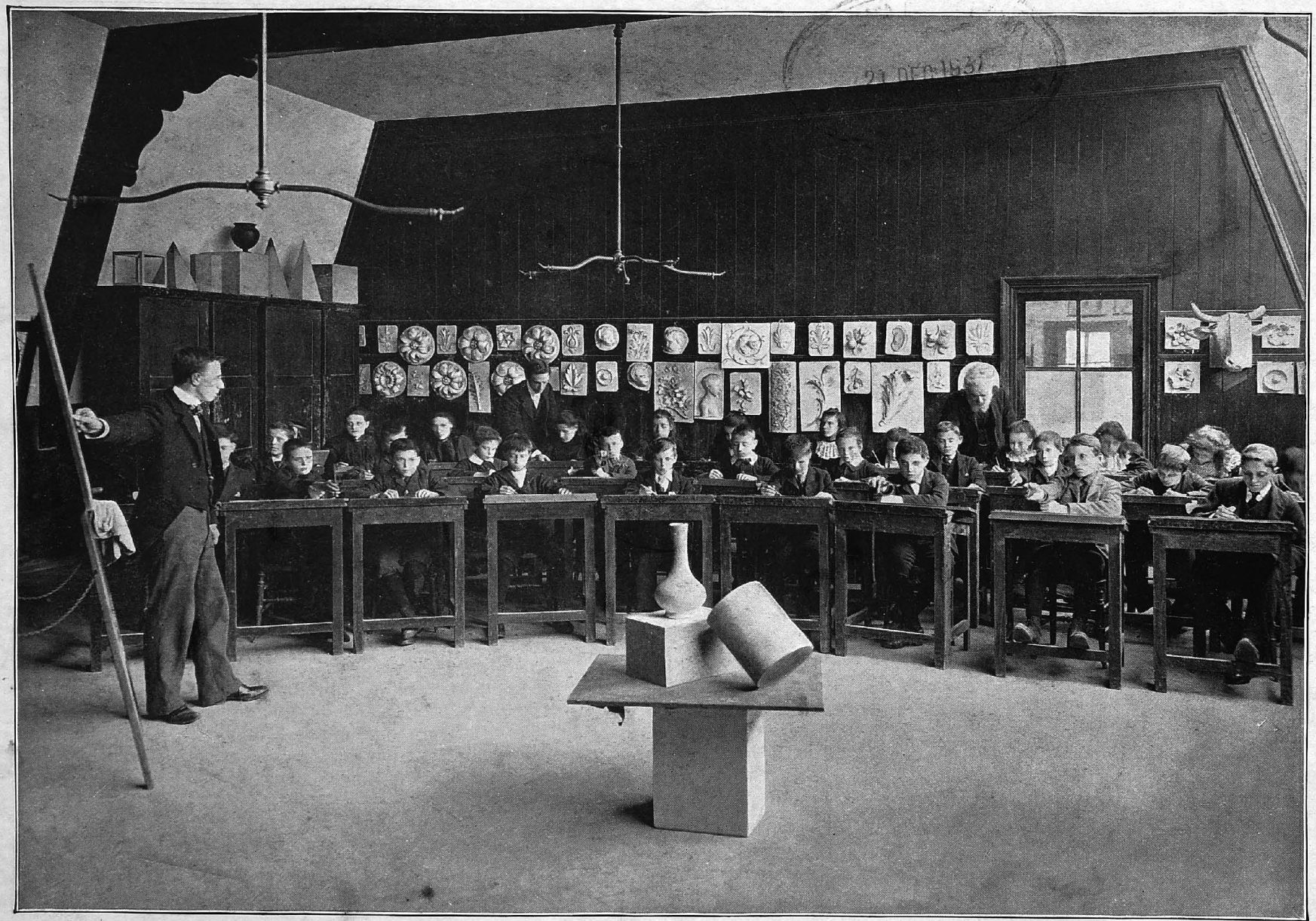

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## ART TEACHING IN A LONDON BOARD SCHOOL.

Unfortunately it cannot be denied that till within a very recent date the United Kingdom was but ill equipped in the matter of Art Instruction, and that in the appreciation of artistic work, and the power to produce it, the Anglo-Saxon race was by no means in the front rank among the peoples of the world. It cannot be said that the lost ground has yet been recovered, the artistic instinct cannot be created in a generation. But at any rate a start has been made in the right direction. Our illustration shows us a typical Art Class, in the Kilburn Lane Board School in London. Here, and in many similar classes, children are taught for the first time to understand the meaning and value of form and beauty.

Photo : D. K. Griffith, Hong Kong.

## LEAVING SCHOOL: HONG KONG.

"Manners makyth man," says the motto of one of our great English schools, and if the adage be true, these sedate young Chinamen will indeed be men in good time. Nothing could exceed the dignity and decorum of the exit of these exemplary scholars, or the grace with which the little pigtailed pupils are making an obeisance to the grave master who sits in his carved chair, an emblem of dignity with his horn spectacles and his fan. Possibly the effort required to master the strange Chinese symbols has chastened the spirits of the boys. Possibly, however, and not improbably, the moment they are outside the door they will prove the truth of the old saying that under every sky "boys will be boys," and they will be shouting and scuffling in the lively streets of Hong Hong.

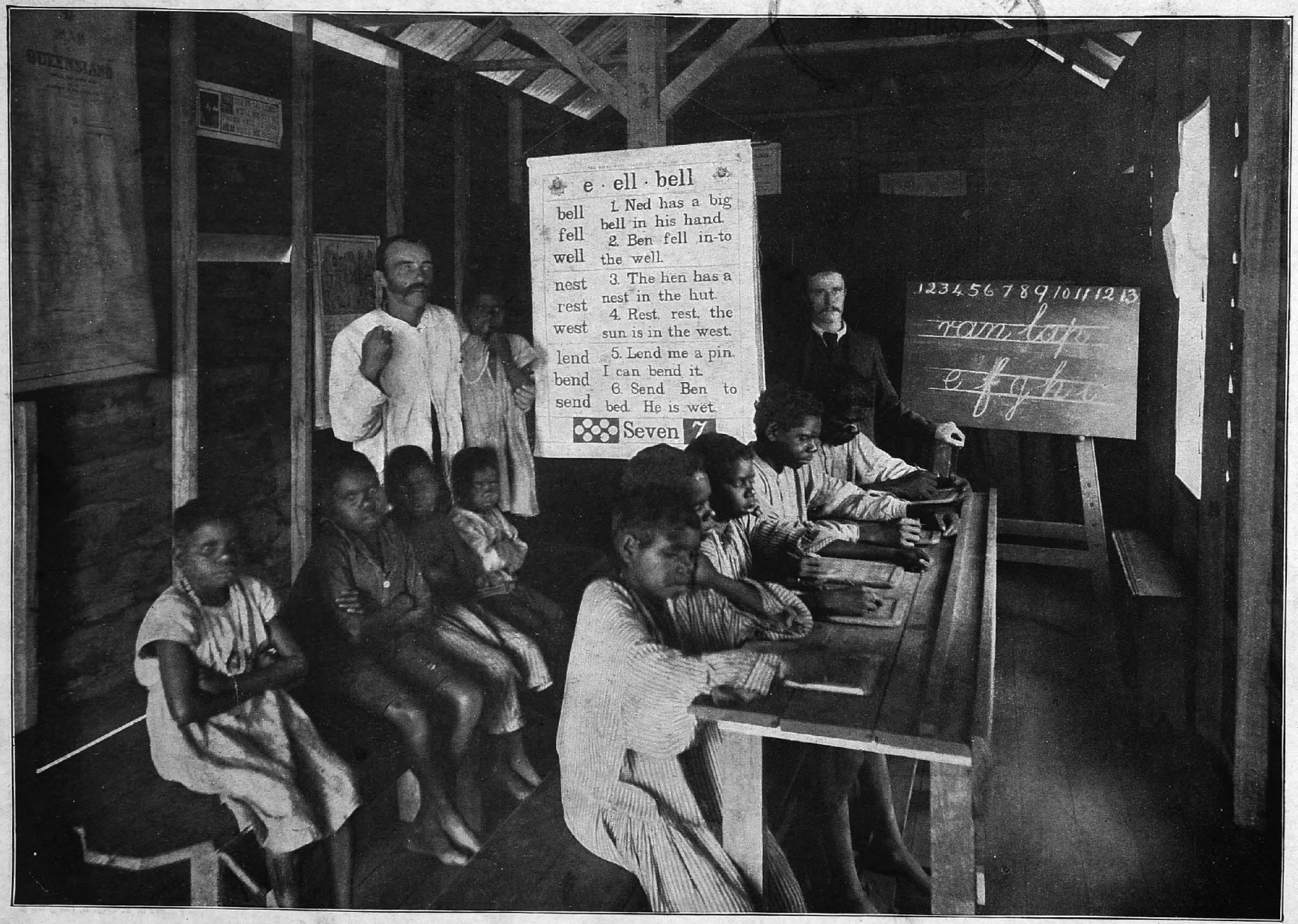


Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE LOWEST STEP ON THE LADDER OF KNOWLEDGE.

This remarkable picture shows us the interior of a Queensland School. The pupils are Australian aborigines; the members of that race which inhabited the great island of Australia before the white man set foot on it. Small in numbers, of low intellectual capacity, the race with difficulty survives the pressure of civilisation. But the British schoolmaster has come to the rescue with his A B C, the key which unlocks the treasury of knowledge, and may yet perhaps be in time to save the remnant from absolute destruction.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Ltm.

## A COOKERY SCHOOL

It is sometimes made a matter of complaint that modern education is too much occupied with the cultivation of the mind to permit of proper attention being given to the needs of the body. It is said that geometry too often displaces needlework; that the head has been educated at the expense of the hands; and, above all, that many young women have been started on life more qualified to extract a square root than to peel a potato. The reproach, if it be a true one, is in a fair way to be removed. Our illustration shows us a Cookery Class at South Kensington, a type of many others now established in the United Kingdom. The motto of the instructors is "Thoroughness," and there can be no doubt that the standard of the culinary art is yearly being raised in a land which was long supposed to know nothing of its principles or its practice.

21 DEC 1931

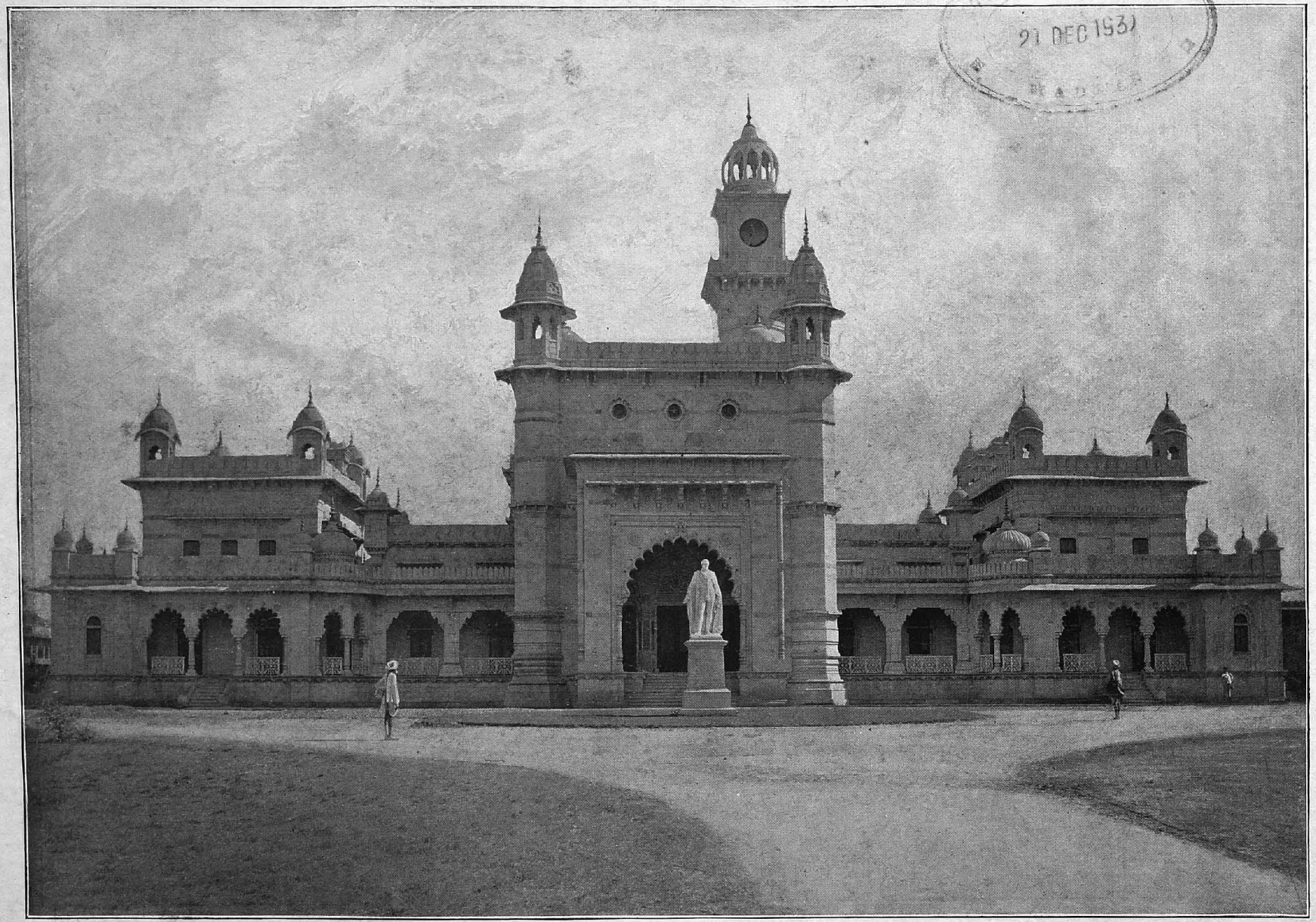

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

This handsome specimen of modern Indian architecture was opened in 1875 by Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy of India. The College bears the name and commemorates the fame of another distinguished Viceroy, Lord Mayo, who fell by the hand of an assassin in the Andaman Islands in the year 1872. The College is devoted to the education of young Rajput Princes, and has about seventy students, whose ages vary from eight to eighteen. The central building is of white marble, and is surrounded by a number of subsidiary buildings in which the pupils and their servants reside.

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21 DEC 1937
MADERA

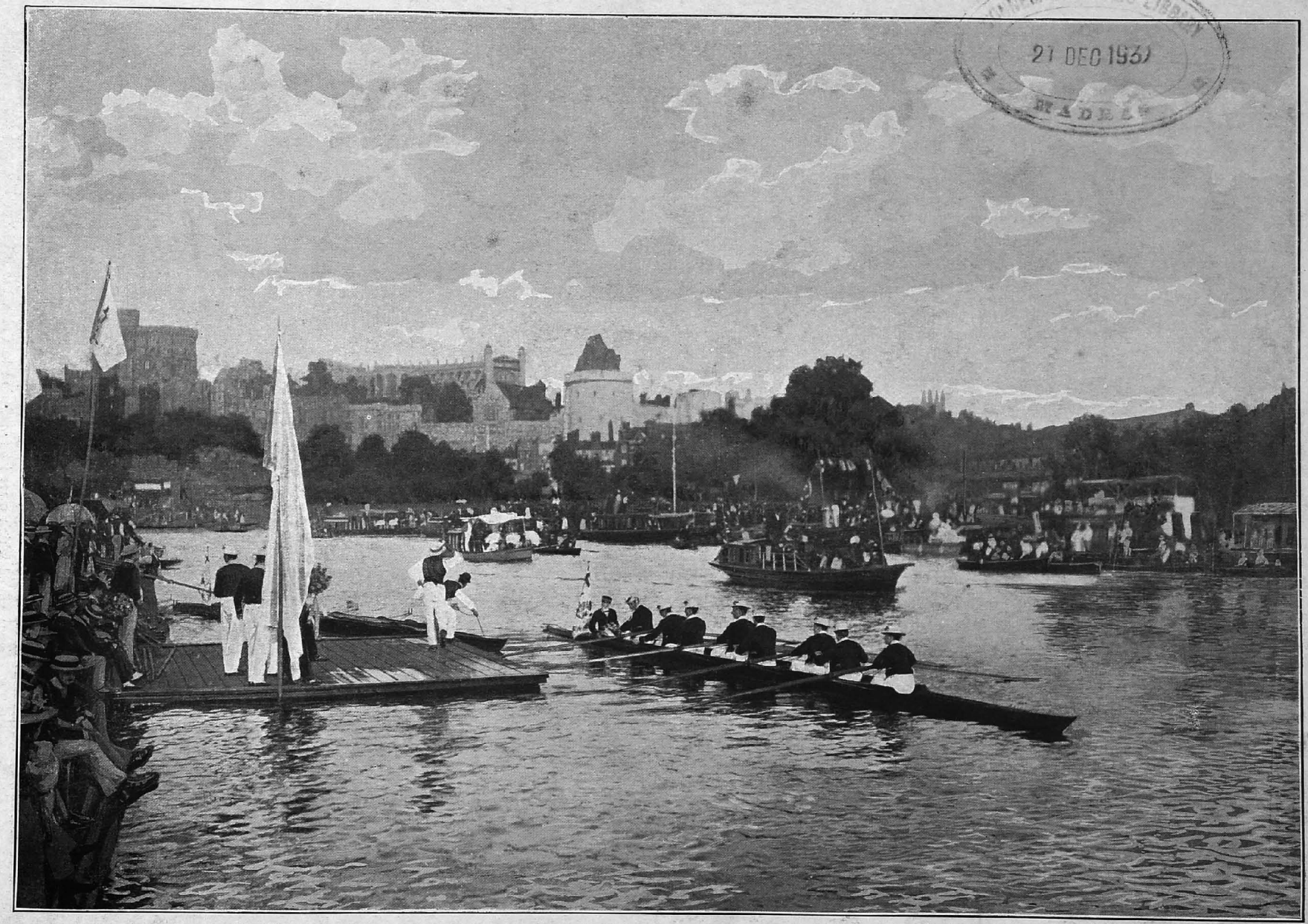
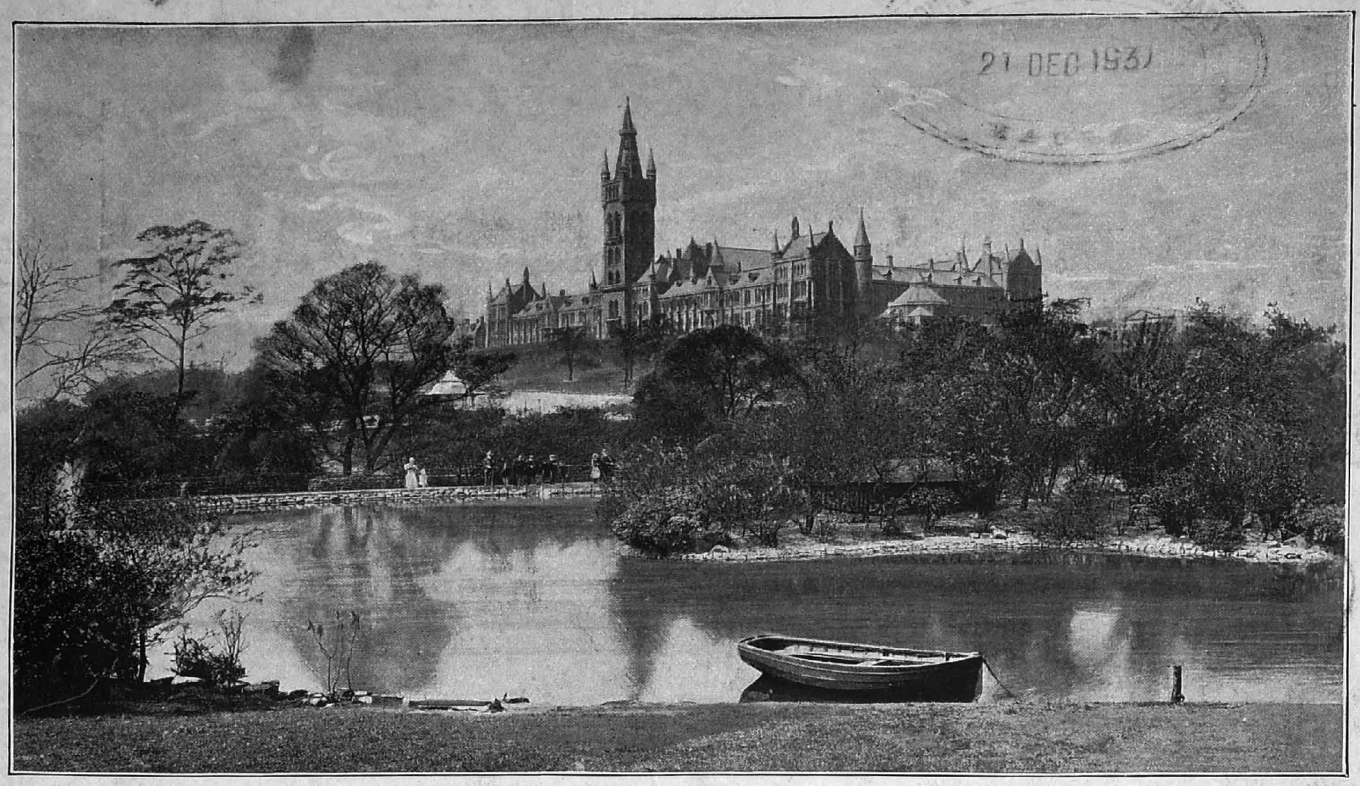


Photo: H. W. Macdonald, Eton.

## THE FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON.

The great annual festival of the school year at Eton is held on the 4th of June. Among the celebrations is the great procession of boats on the river. The crews wear special costumes for the occasion; the coxswains, dressed like miniature naval officers, sit under their brilliant flag in the *Monarch*, the *Britannia*, or other boat taking part in the procession. No school in the world has more beautiful and stately surroundings than Eton; and the splendid mass of Windsor Castle and St. George's Chapel gives a special charm and dignity to the gay scene upon the river. "*Floreat Etona*" is the motto of the famous school, and Etonians have done so much for the Empire that there is no reason why every well-wisher of the Empire throughout the world should not echo "*Floreat Etona.*"

21 DEC 1931



*Photos: 1, Cassell & Co., Lim.; 2, R. W. Thomas, Cheapside.*

## GLASGOW UNIVERSITY AND ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Our first illustration represents the splendid buildings of the University of Glasgow. The University itself is an ancient foundation dating from 1450. The new buildings were erected in 1870, the cost being defrayed by a Government grant of £120,000, by the proceeds of the sale of the old building, and by subscription. Our second illustration represents the dinner-hour in the famous school which owes its foundation to Colet, the friend of Erasmus and More. The "Paulines" are now moved from their ancient home in the City, where they dwelt under the very shadow of the dome of St. Paul's, but they maintain in their new home the fine traditions of scholarship which have so honourably distinguished them.

21 DEC 1937

*Photos : 1, Mr. Fred L. M. Moir, of the African Lakes Co. ; 2, R. W. Thomas Cheapside, E.C.*

## SCHOOL AT BLANTYRE, NYASSALAND.—A DORMITORY, HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, ENGLAND.

British rule has brought peace, prosperity, and education to Nyassaland. We here see a school in which adults are as numerous as infants. Education, indeed, is a novelty in Central Africa, for all are beginners. The most fastidious of Her Majesty's inspectors could hardly complain of an insufficiency in the number of cubic feet of air allotted to each of the pupils in this fortunate school. Our second illustration represents a dormitory in Haileybury College, a famous English public school which was originally occupied exclusively in preparing pupils for an Indian career. It is now on the same footing as the other public schools. The plan of separate cubicles in the dormitories has been adopted, and is in many respects a most excellent one.

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21 DEC 1957

*From Photo, by Permission of the New South Wales Government.*

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Young in comparison with the ancient Universities of the Motherland, the University of Sydney has nevertheless made so good a use of the opportunities which have fallen to it since its incorporation in 1851, that it is now justly entitled to rank as a seat of liberal learning with its elder sisters The building is not unworthy of the institution. The Great Hall is 135 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 73 feet high—a very stately room. The surrounding park is beautiful and extensive. The University grants degrees in arts, law, medicine, and science. Among its most liberal benefactors, the name of Mr. Challis stands first as the donor of no less than £180,000.

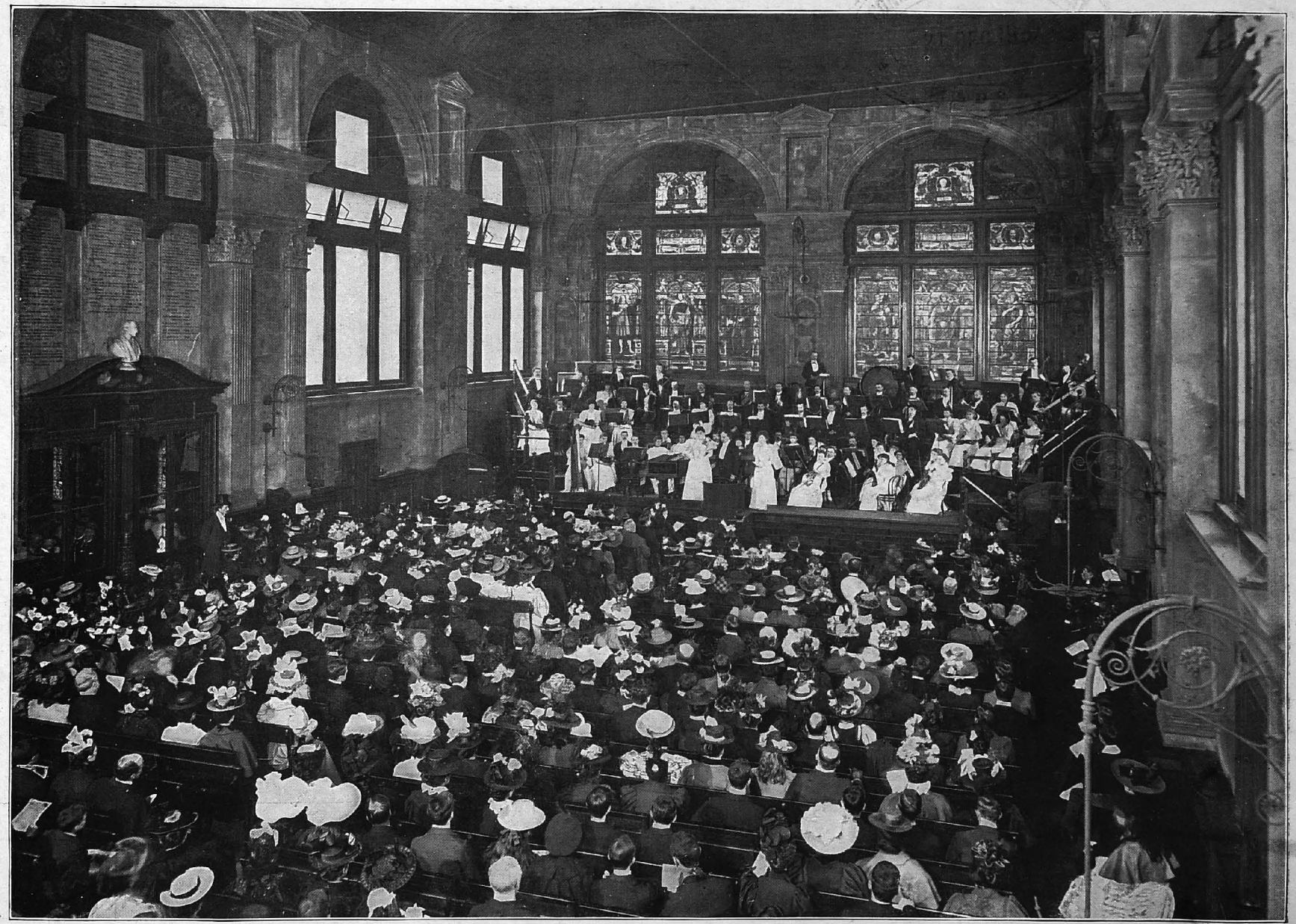
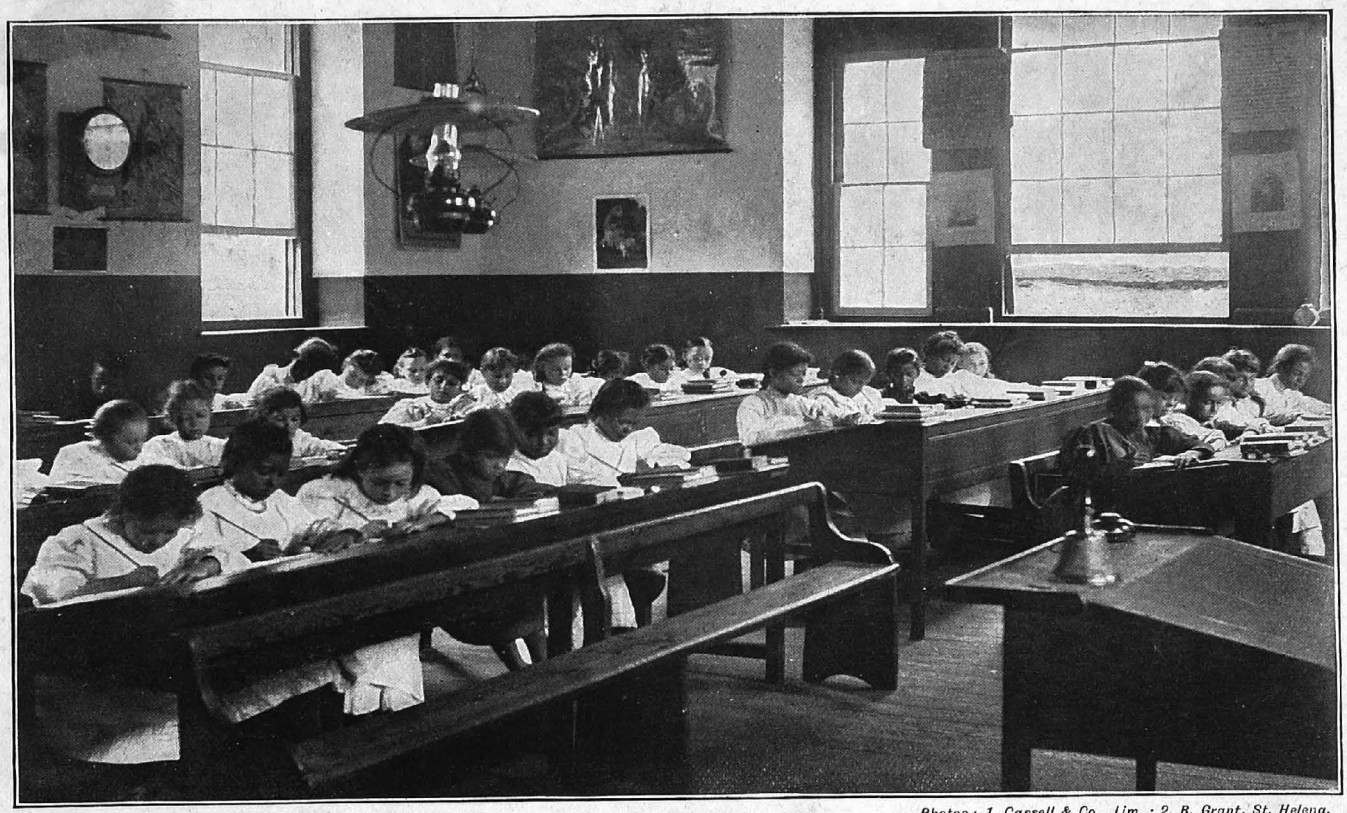


Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## A CONCERT BY STUDENTS OF THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

It is probably quite untrue to say that the English are an unmusical people, and yet it cannot be denied that up to the present time their achievements in the musical world are not to be compared with those of the great Teutonic nation so nearly related to them, namely, Germany. It is a happy omen, therefore, that in the last quarter of the century large sums of money and well-directed effort have been devoted to the task of supplying the people of the United Kingdom with thoroughly sound musical instruction, and of extending that knowledge to classes to whom it had been previously almost inaccessible. The Guildhall School of Music, in the City of London, is one of the best and most successful of the modern schools of music in England. The concert is being held in the great hall of the City of London School, on the Thames Embankment.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS



*Photos: 1, Cassell & Co., Lim.; 2, B. Grant, St. Helena.*

## THE ORMOND COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.—IN A ST. HELENA SCHOOL.

The fine block of buildings which appears in our first illustration is the Ormond Presbyterian College, Melbourne. The scale on which the building is planned bears testimony to the value attached in Australia to higher education. Our second illustration derives its interest from its associations. The little colony of St. Helena, lying as it were in a backwater of the stream of Imperial movement, leads to-day but a placid and uneventful life, but its name can never be mentioned without recalling the fact that it was the last home of that great enemy of the Empire, Napoleon Buonaparte, when that wonderful man at length lay down his arms, "the last single captive to millions in war."

21 DEC 1937

Photo : E. Clennett, Cambridge.

"THE BACKS," CAMBRIDGE.

If Oxford has its High Street, the glory of Cambridge is undoubtedly "The Backs." Here the tranquil Cam bathes the edge of the trimly-kept greensward, and reflects in its calm waters the stately chapel of "King's," and the well-proportioned, beautiful façade of "Clare." King's College Chapel, one of the finest specimens of Ecclesiastical art of Tudor times, was begun in 1446 but not completed till 1536. The foundation of Clare goes back to 1326, when Edward II. was king. The present buildings are, of course, of much more recent date (1635-56). Other and splendid Universities there are throughout the Empire, but the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge still retain their pre-eminence, and still contribute hundreds of their sons to the service of the Empire, who, in whatever land they labour, never forget the power and charm of their ancient Academic home.

*Photos : 1, J. A. Green, Bonny ; 2, Cassell & Co Lim.*

## A SCHOOL IN OPOBO.—THE OLD "FOURTH FORM," HARROW.

Opobo is in the Niger Delta. There are evidently "mixed schools" there, and also some mixed costumes; there are also, plainly, some idle scholars who like to play behind the master's back, but that is not peculiar to the Niger Delta. A famous school is Harrow-on-the-Hill, none the less so because, like its rival, Eton, it persisted for many a generation in educating its scholars in rooms which would have made an elementary school inspector's hair turn grey. They had neither a proper form to sit upon nor the correct number of cubic feet of air to breathe. "They knew it, but they would not die." On the contrary, they grew up healthy, stalwart lads, fond of the old Fourth Form and fond of the hard old benches on which they cut what were in many cases destined to be very famous names.

# THE TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

21 DEC 1961

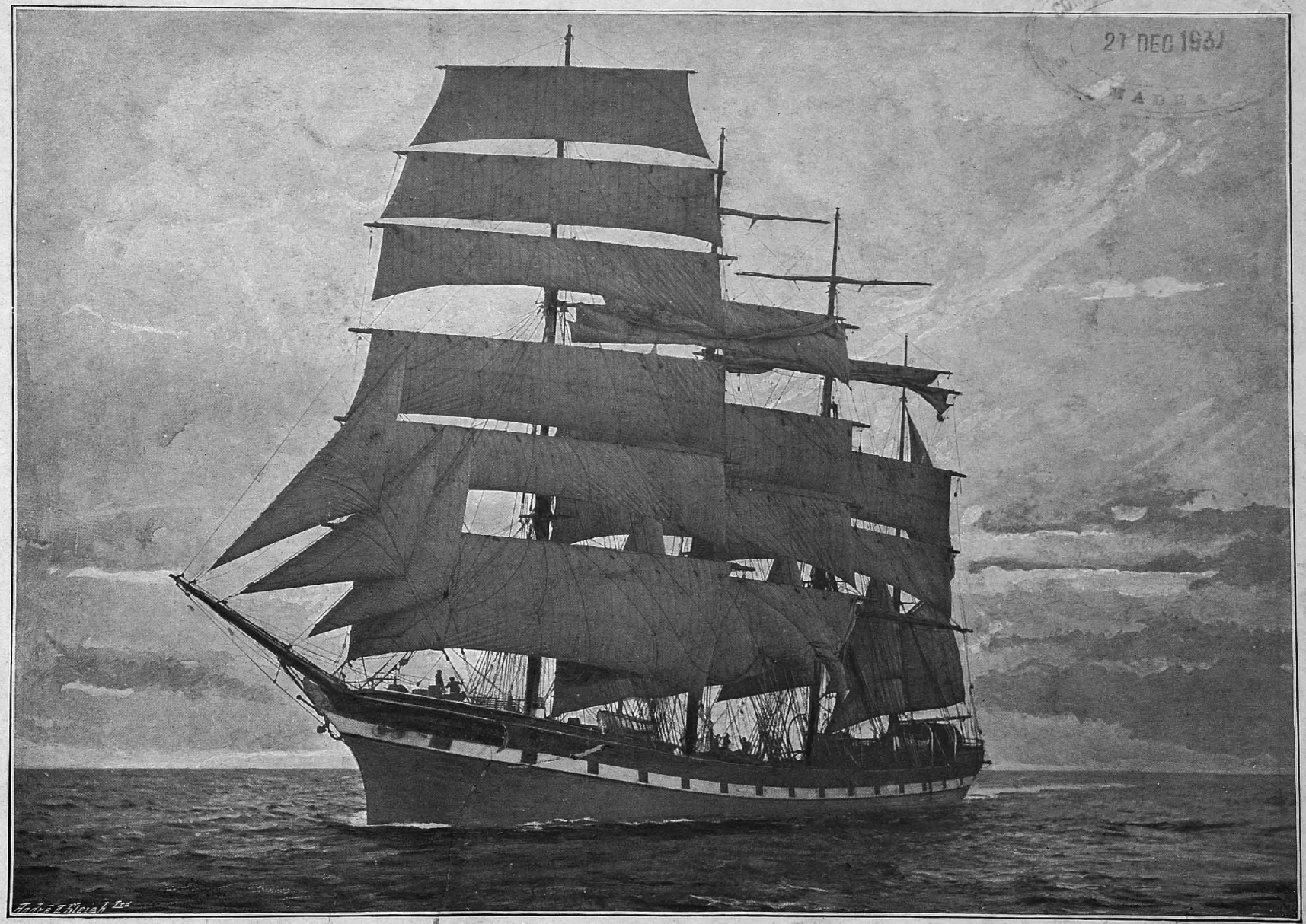


Photo: Symonds & Co., Portsmouth.

UNDER SAIL.

A ship in full sail is one of the most beautiful objects in the world. Despite the enormous increase in our steam shipping, the Empire still possesses many thousands of sailing ships, large and small. The picture shows one of the finest of her class, a great four-masted iron ship sailing on a tranquil sea. The vessel is close hauled on the starboard tack, the whole of her forward canvas, with the exception of her studding sails is set, while the staysails on all her masts indicate that every effort is being made to catch the light draught of wind which just suffices to swell her canvas. Trade in heavy, non-perishable articles, such as grain and wine, is largely carried on in sailing ships, which, taking advantage of Trade-winds, are able to make long voyages with remarkable regularity.

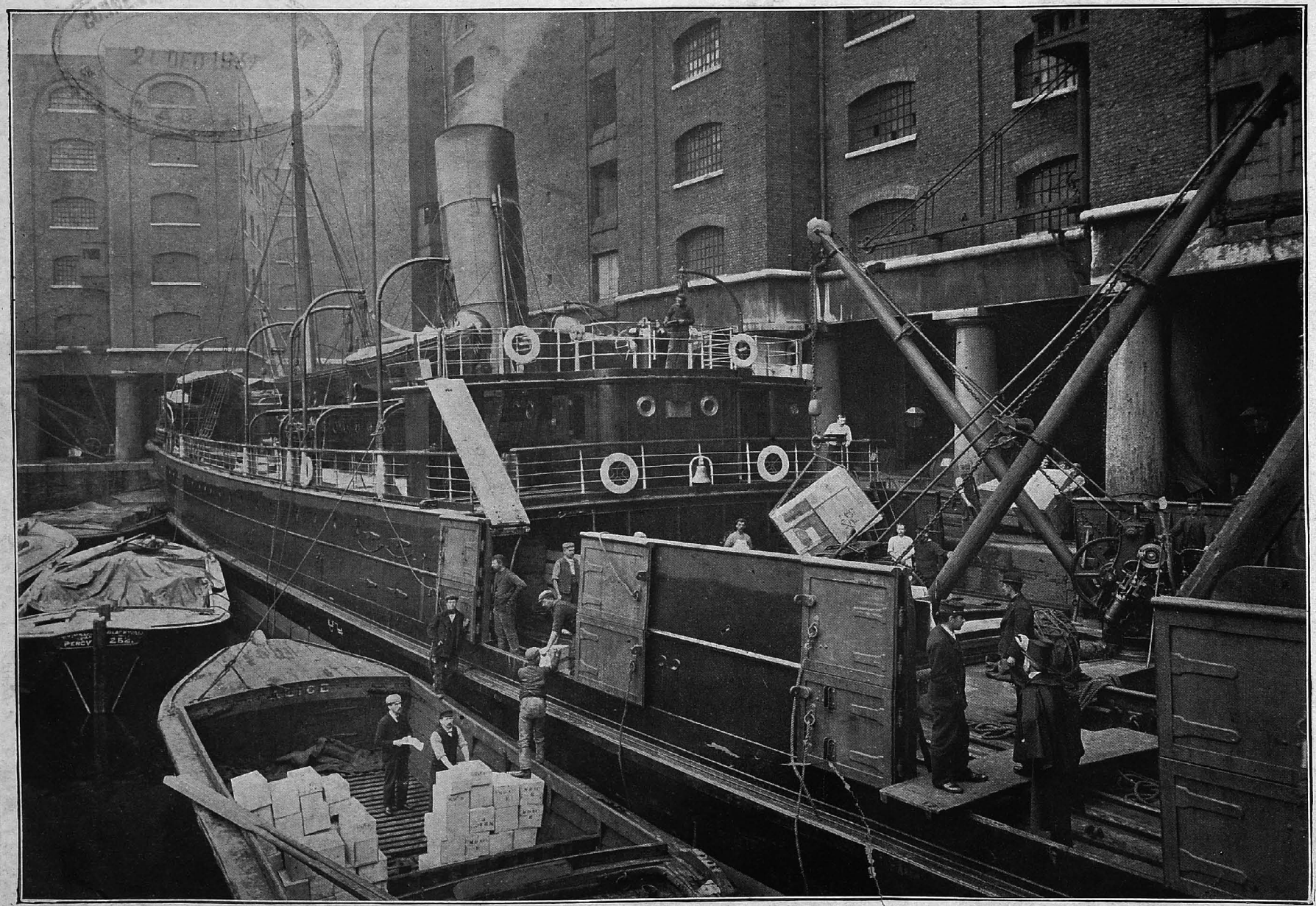


Photo: Cassell & Co., Limd.

## IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

In spite of many disadvantages, some inevitable and some perhaps avoidable, the Port of London still retains its pre-eminence among the great mercantile harbours of the United Kingdom. In a single year (1896) 15,582,195 tons of shipping were entered and cleared. Liverpool, Cardiff, Glasgow, Southampton, and Belfast are all formidable competitors, but London still leads. The real danger to London's commercial supremacy comes not from our own great towns, but from the splendidly equipped ports of Northern Europe—Hamburg, Rotterdam, and, above all, Antwerp. More intelligence, and greater co-operation between all parties concerned, are greatly needed in the administration of the Port of London.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE POOL IN "THE LONDON RIVER."

Below London Bridge begins the great crowd of seagoing shipping which crams the docks and basins, and crowds the stream for many a mile till Tilbury is reached. The busy reach just below the bridge is known as the "Pool." Here lie many of the steamers which carry on the daily traffic between London and the various Continental ports. St. Catherine's Docks and the Custom House lie within the Pool. Further down are the East and West India Docks, the home of the great ocean-going steamers. The building of the Tower Bridge has of late diminished the number of large vessels frequenting the Pool; but of barges and lighters there is no end. To the landsman the Pool is in the River Thames; but the bargeman, who knows it better than any other man, will always say that it is in "The London River."

21 DEC 1931

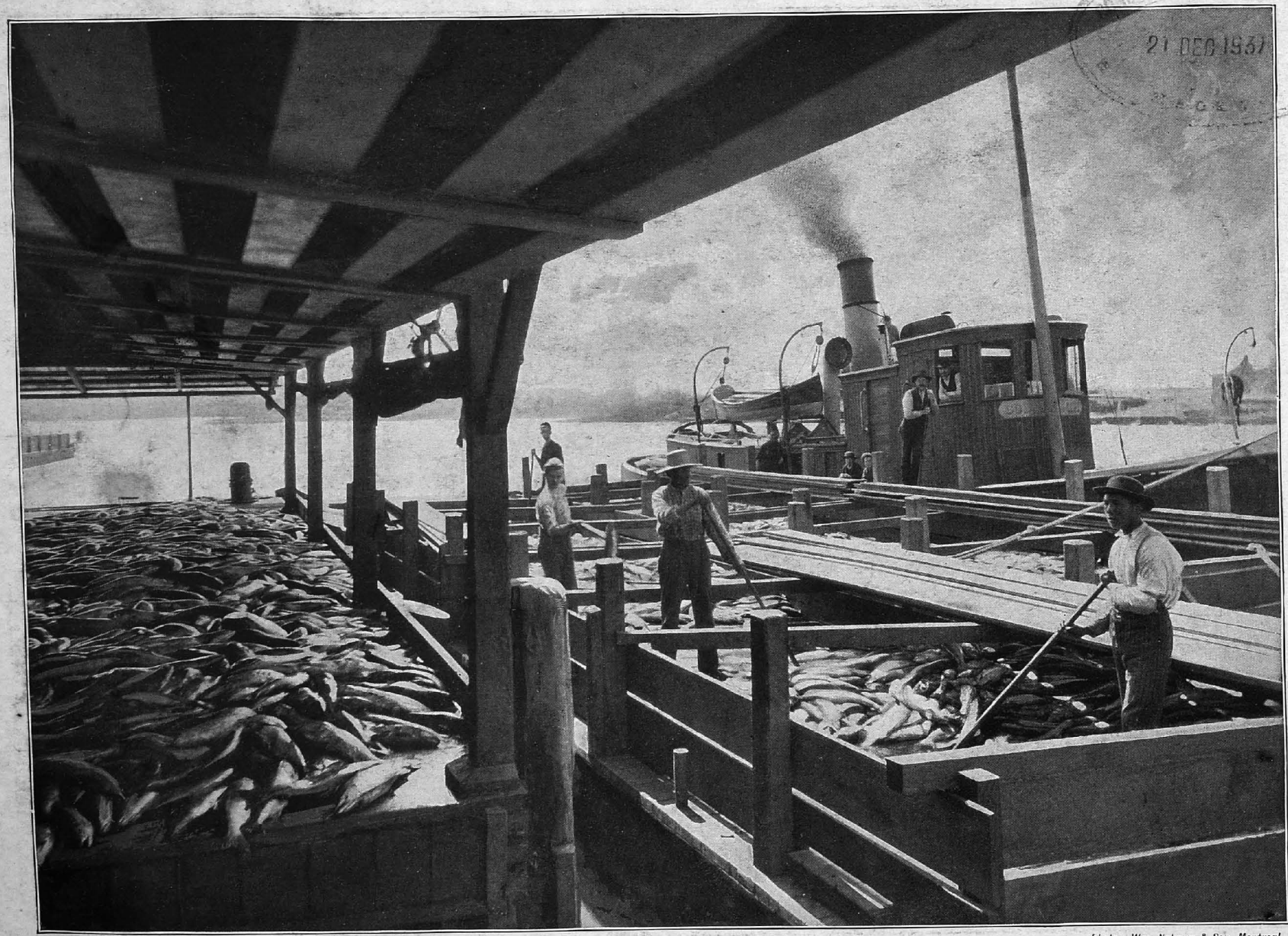


Photo: Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## UNLOADING SALMON IN CANADA.

One of the greatest of all Canadian industries is the catching and packing of fish. The Minister of Fisheries is a member of the Dominion Cabinet; and well he may be, for the harvest of the sea is scarcely less valuable than the harvest of the land. We here see a great flat-bottomed square-ended boat, locally known as a "scow," discharging its cargo of salmon for shipment by the Canadian Pacific Railway; 25,000 salmon are being dealt with. The canning of the fish is in itself a great and important industy. To the true salmon-fisher, whose greatest joy is to inveigle a single salmon into attaching itself to his gaudy and improbable looking fly, this dealing with the sacred "fish" by the ton may seem a sacrilege, but industrial Canada cannot be expected to share his view.

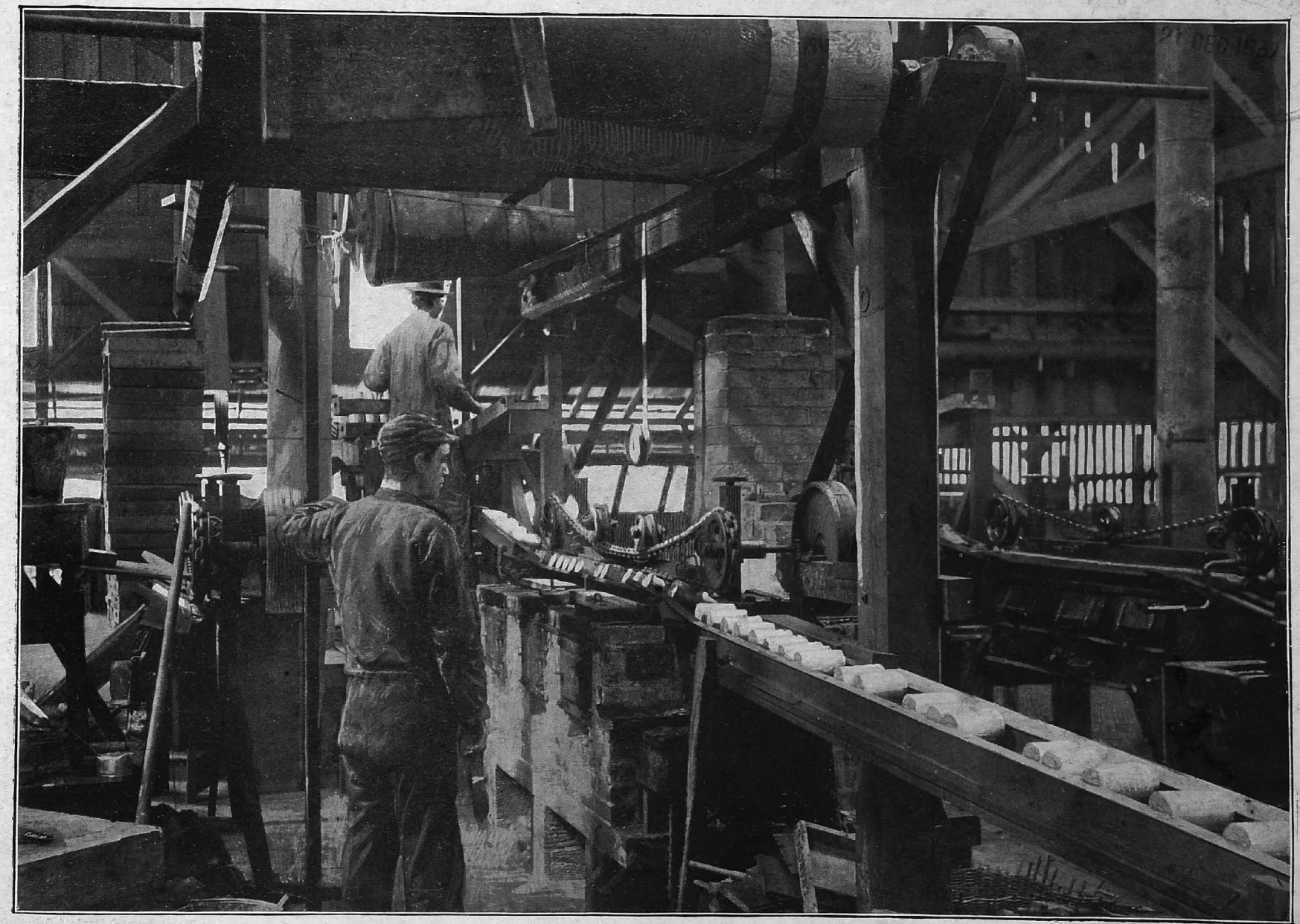


Photo : Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## CANNING SALMON IN CANADA.

Our last illustration showed us the raw material of the industry which is here portrayed. The closing of the tins in which the salmon are preserved is a most important process, for unless a tin be absolutely air-tight, decomposition is certain to take place, and very serious consequences to the consumer are likely to follow. The work is now done, and done with extraordinary accuracy and precision, by machinery. We here see the long stream of cans rolling through the machine, each in its turn hermetically sealed and soldered, and ready to be despatched as an almost imperishable article to the great wholesale houses, whence it will find its way to some little retailer thousands of miles away. There is indeed scarcely a hamlet in the civilised world in which the Canadian canned salmon is not to be procured.

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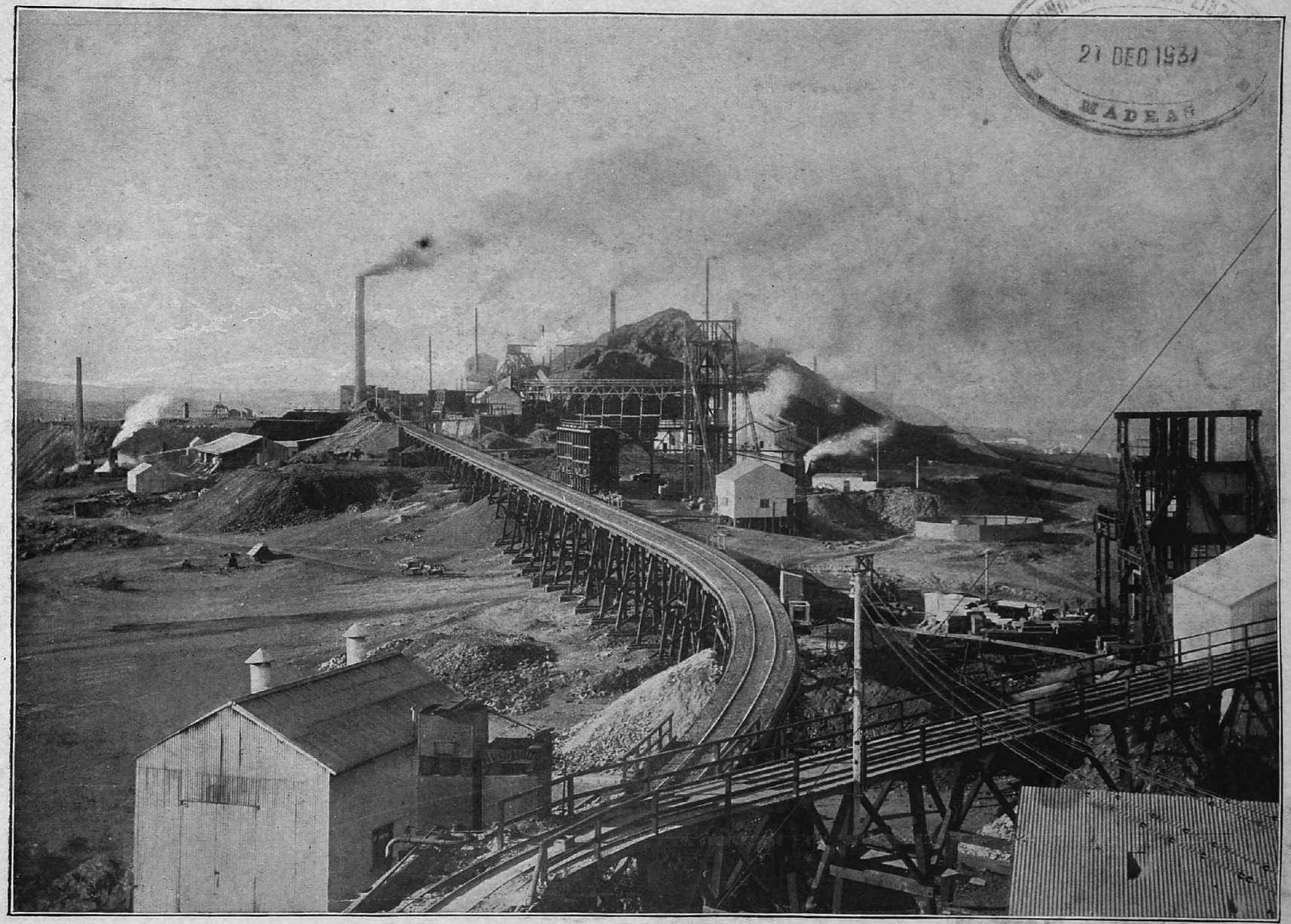
MADRAS

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## SHIPPING IN THE HOOGHLY.

Year by year the shipping which enters Calcutta through the tortuous and shifting channel of the Hooghly increases in value and in volume. The Hooghly pilot is a great personage, and he deserves his fame, for only incessant watchfulness, a clear head, and a thorough knowledge of his profession, can enable him to bring the great steamships safely up the river. From day to day the sandbanks change their form and position; and current and depth of water change with them. The P. & O. and the British India Companies are the great mainstay of the Calcutta trade, but the total entry of shipping is made up from the merchant navies of all nations, who take advantage of the free trade which is accorded to all comers under the British flag.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS



*From Photo by permission of the New South Wales Government*

## SILVER MINING AT BROKEN HILL

One of the most famous silver mines in the world, rivalling in the richness of its product the Bonanzas of Colorado, is the Broken Hill mine in New South Wales. Various circumstances have combined to put the noble white metal into the shade for the present, and to exalt its great rival gold. But despite the immense production, and the steady refusal of the gold-using countries to abandon their standard, silver continues to command a price in the market, and to pay for its extraction in a place where, as at Broken Hill, the lodes are rich and the mines accessible. In 1896, 202,789 ounces of silver were raised in New South Wales, in addition to 286,000 tons of silver lead ore.

21 DEC 1937
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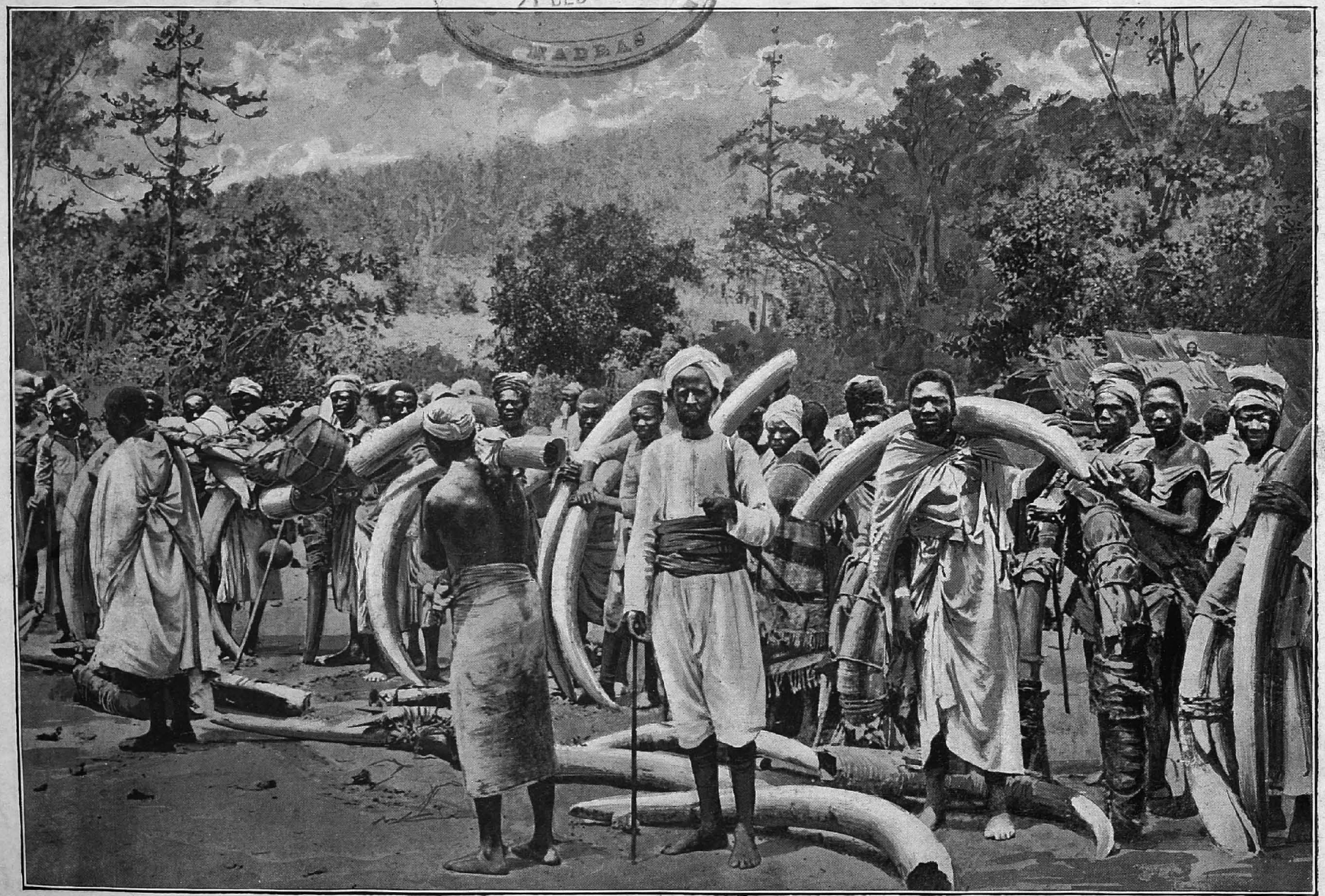
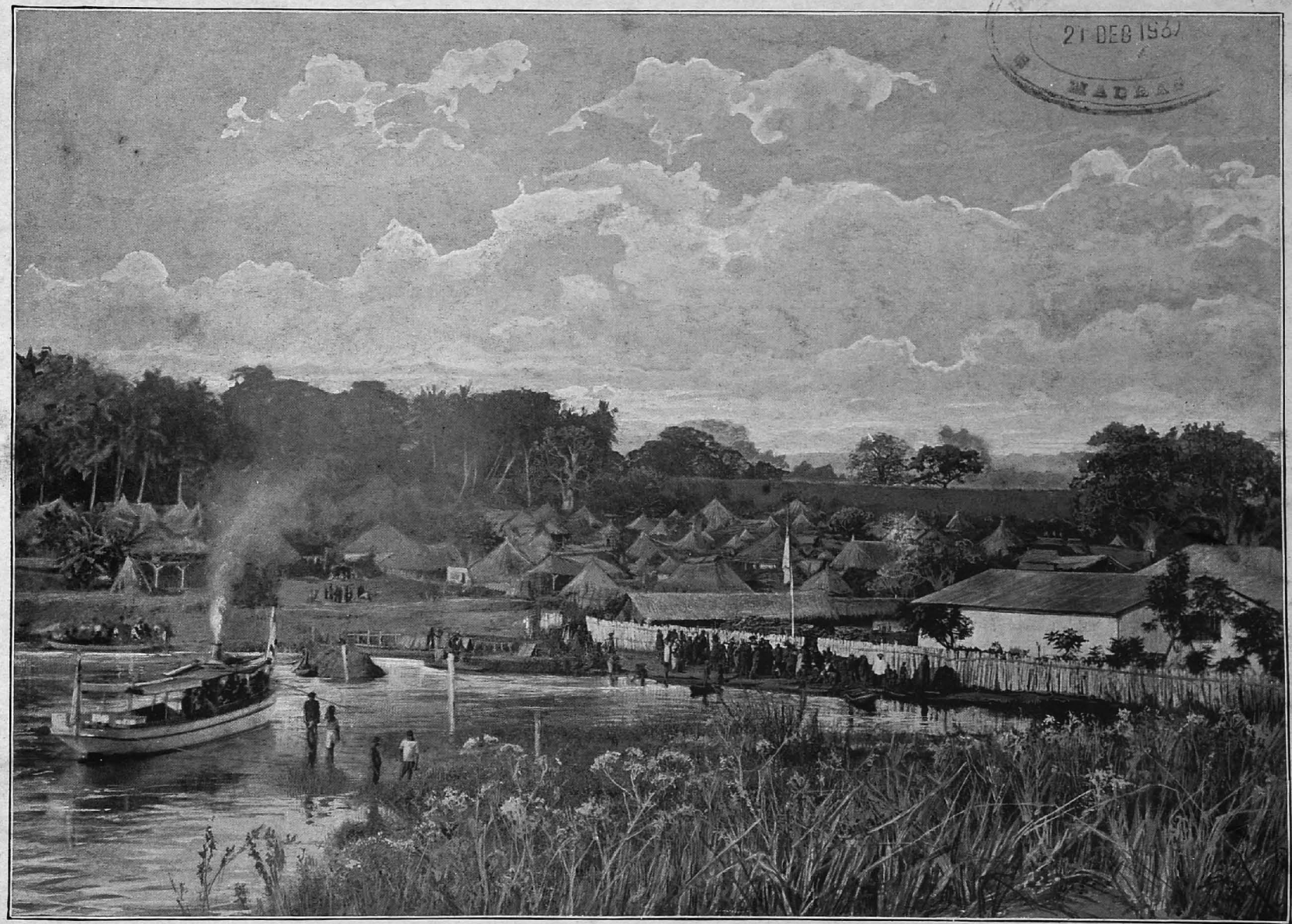


*From Photo taken for the Imperial British East Africa Company.*

## IVORY.

It is sad to think that the world's supply of that beautiful product, true ivory, is rapidly and visibly diminishing. The reckless slaughter of the African elephant which has gone on for years past, has diminished the herds, and in many cases led to their extinction. Tardy efforts are now being made to preserve the elephants in some parts of the African Continent, but the relief has come almost too late. We here see a caravan bringing down to the coast a portion of the ivory collected by the well known African soldier and explorer, Colonel Lugard. The leader of the caravan is a famous man in his way. His name is Dualler, and he is well known on the great caravan routes for his boldness and energy.



From Photo by Captain Mockler-Ferryman.

## A TRADING FACTORY ON THE NIGER.

We here see a small trading station or factory at the town of Iddah, on the Lower Niger, the great West African river, of which the lower portion is controlled by Britain and the upper by France. Water communication is so easy, so cheap, and so efficient that it is a matter for regret that a portion of the Niger is impassable for steamboats. The navigation is consequently divided into two sections, the lower of which is alone accessible from the sea. The exports of Iddah chiefly consist of palm oil, rubber, and a certain amount of ivory from the interior. The territory is now under British protection, and the Union Jack flies at the bow of the steam launch which appears in the foreground of the picture.

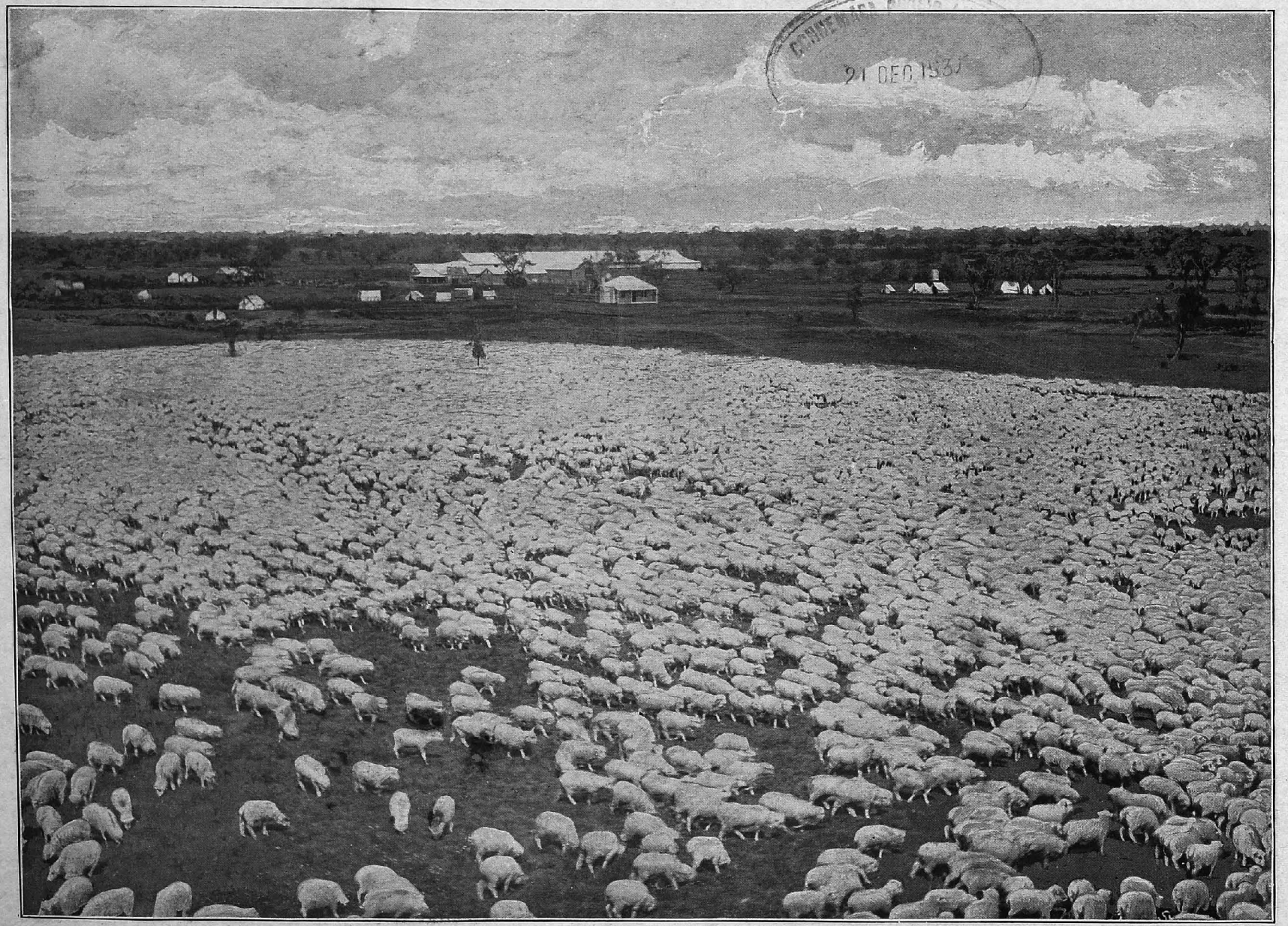
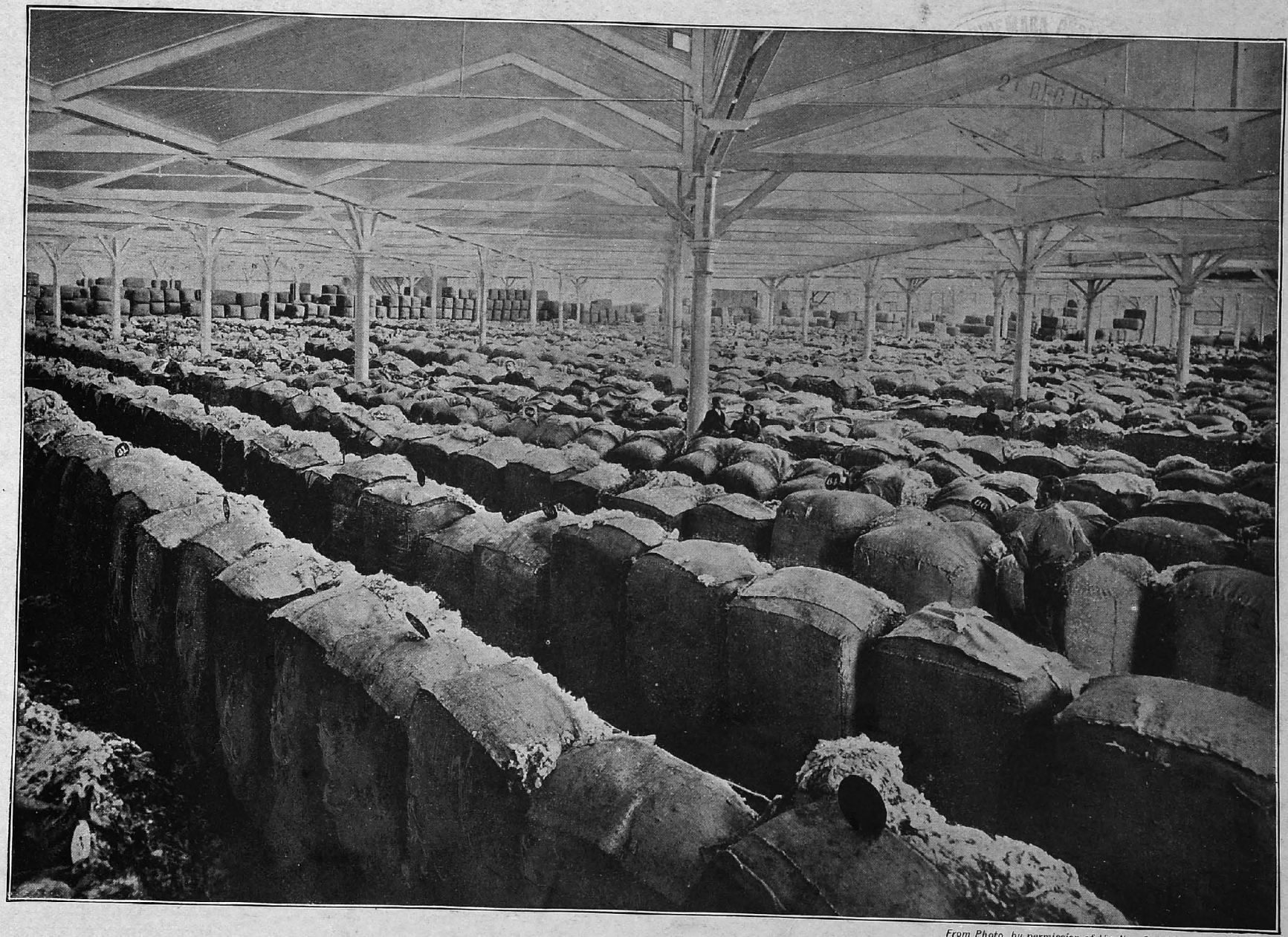


Photo : Kerry & Co., Sydney.

## SHEEP-RAISING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

This strange picture represents an immense flock—or, as the Australian phrase has it, a "mob" of 23,000 sheep—at Wingadee, in New South Wales. The flat, far-stretching downlands of Australia are peculiarly favourable to the raising of sheep capable of furnishing the finest qualities both of mutton and of wool. Three great enemies the squatter has to fear—sheep-scab, tick, and drought. Of these three terrible pests the last is, perhaps, the most deadly, inasmuch as a really bad season of drought may sweep away thousands of sheep in a few days, and no efforts on the part of the shepherds can bring relief in the waterless wastes. Of late years, however, great success has attended the sinking of artesian wells; and districts formerly held to be absolutely devoid of water are now well, if not amply, supplied. In 1896 there were estimated to be no less than 110,100,000 sheep in Australasia.



*From Photo, by permission of the New South Wales Government.*

## A WOOL SHOW ROOM.

This picture forms a fitting pendant to that which precedes it. We have seen the vast "mob" of sheep whitening half a square mile of the surface of the ground. We here see the wool-packs which the labours of the shearers have prepared for shipment to the United Kingdom. The bales cover the floor of the immense warehouse, and will furnish full cargoes to the great steel-built sailing-ships which will bear them from New South Wales to the London market. The Australian wool, with its long staple and high lustre, is the finest in the world; and "Botany" has a great name in the woollen districts of the North of England. The fine quality of the Australian wool is owing to the providence and enterprise which led to the importation of the best class of "Merinos" at an early stage in the history of the Colonies.

21 DEC 1937

*Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## HALT OF A CARAVAN AT PESHAWUR.

Peshawur, commanding as it does the southern entrance to the Cabul Pass, is a very important caravan station. It lies 190 miles from Cabul, and through it passes the large volume of trade between India, on the south, and Cabul, Bokhara, and Central Asia, on the north. At present the railway extends no further than Peshawur, and from that point the transport is effected by mules or by the camels which form such a picturesque group in our illustration. In a short time, no doubt, the railroad will make its way through the gorges of the Khyber, as it has already done further to the west between Sukkur and Chaman. But it will be many a year before the immense passes which lead into Thibet and Central Asia are traversed by any means of conveyance more effective than the slow-moving caravan of beasts of burden.

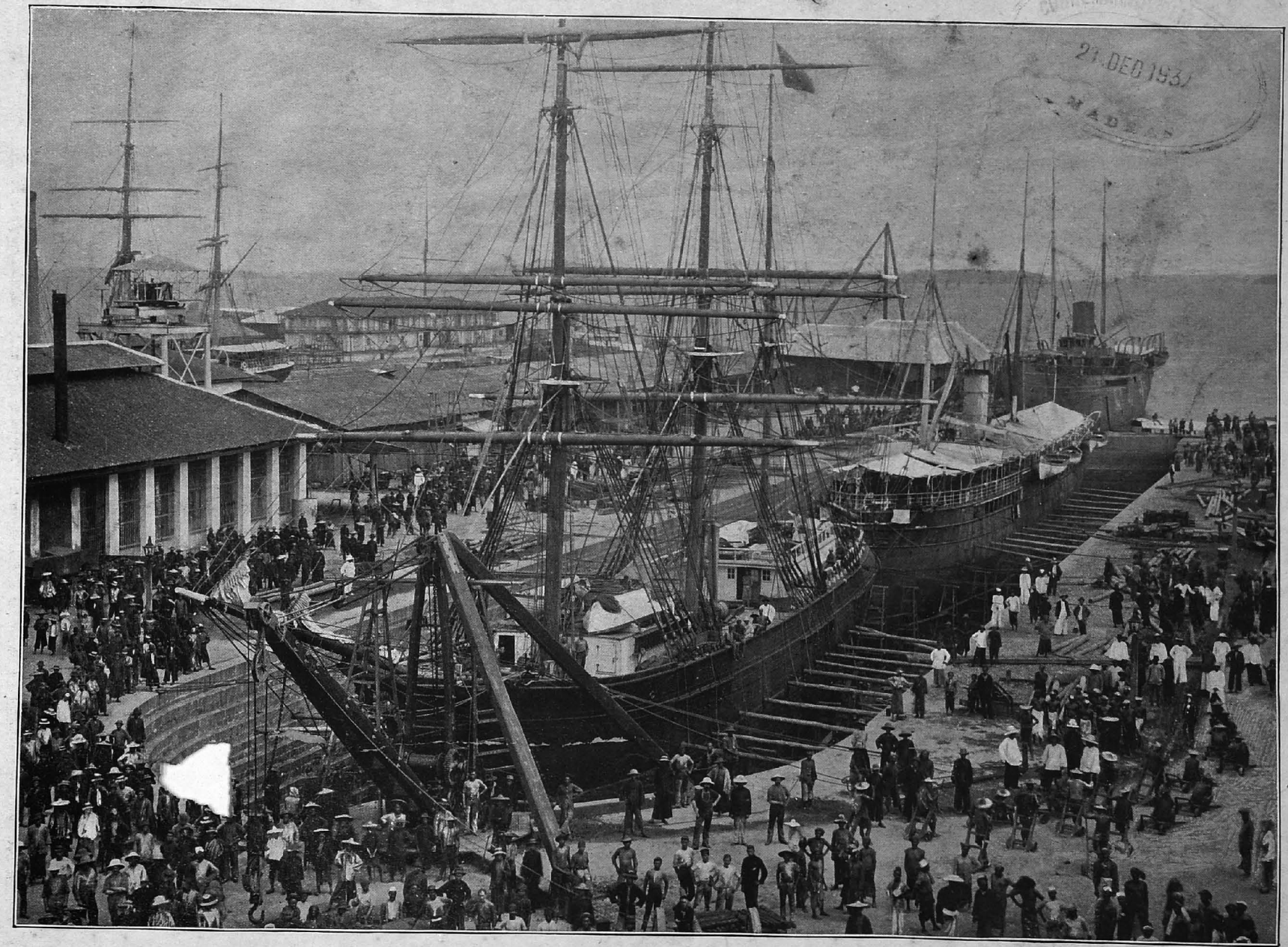
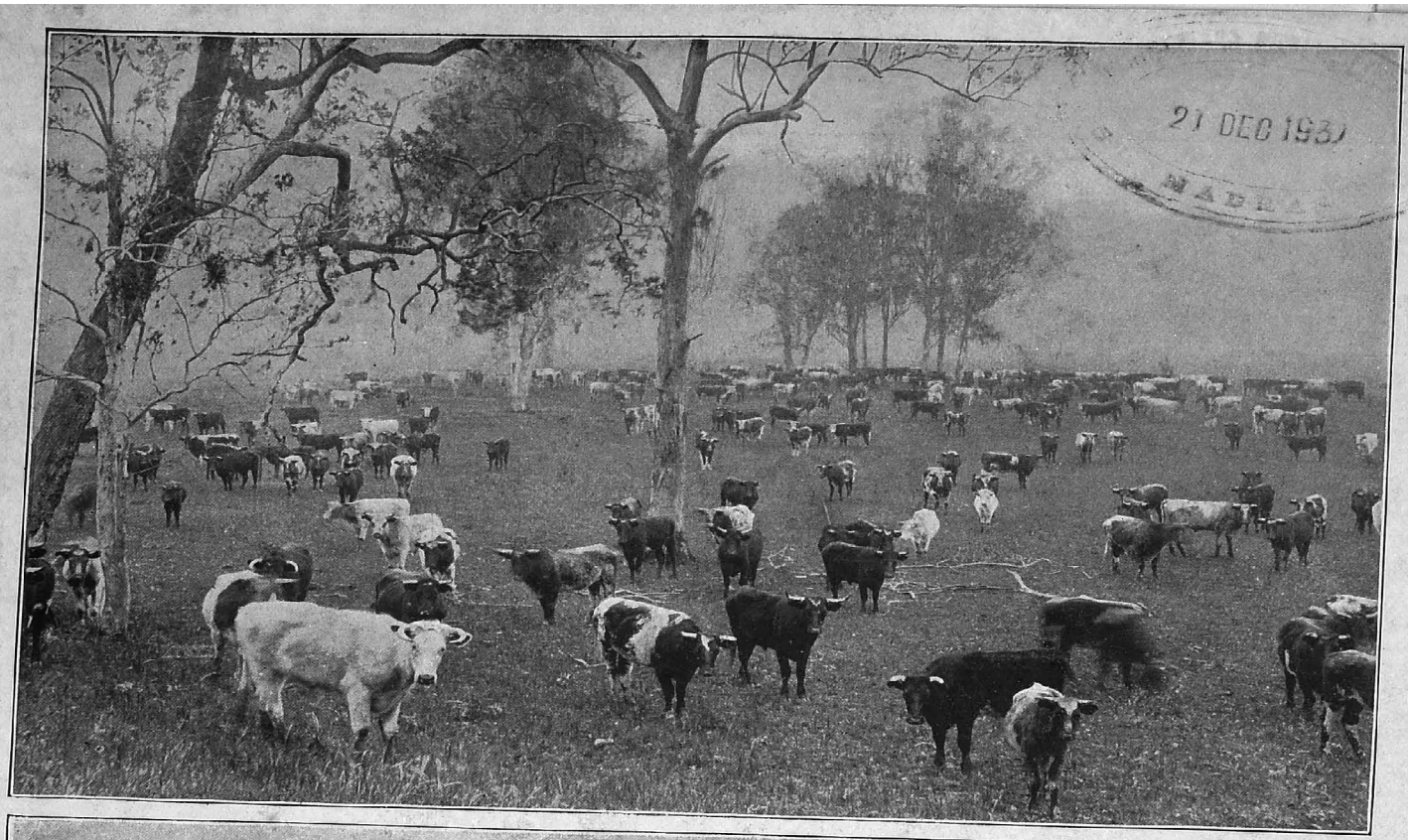


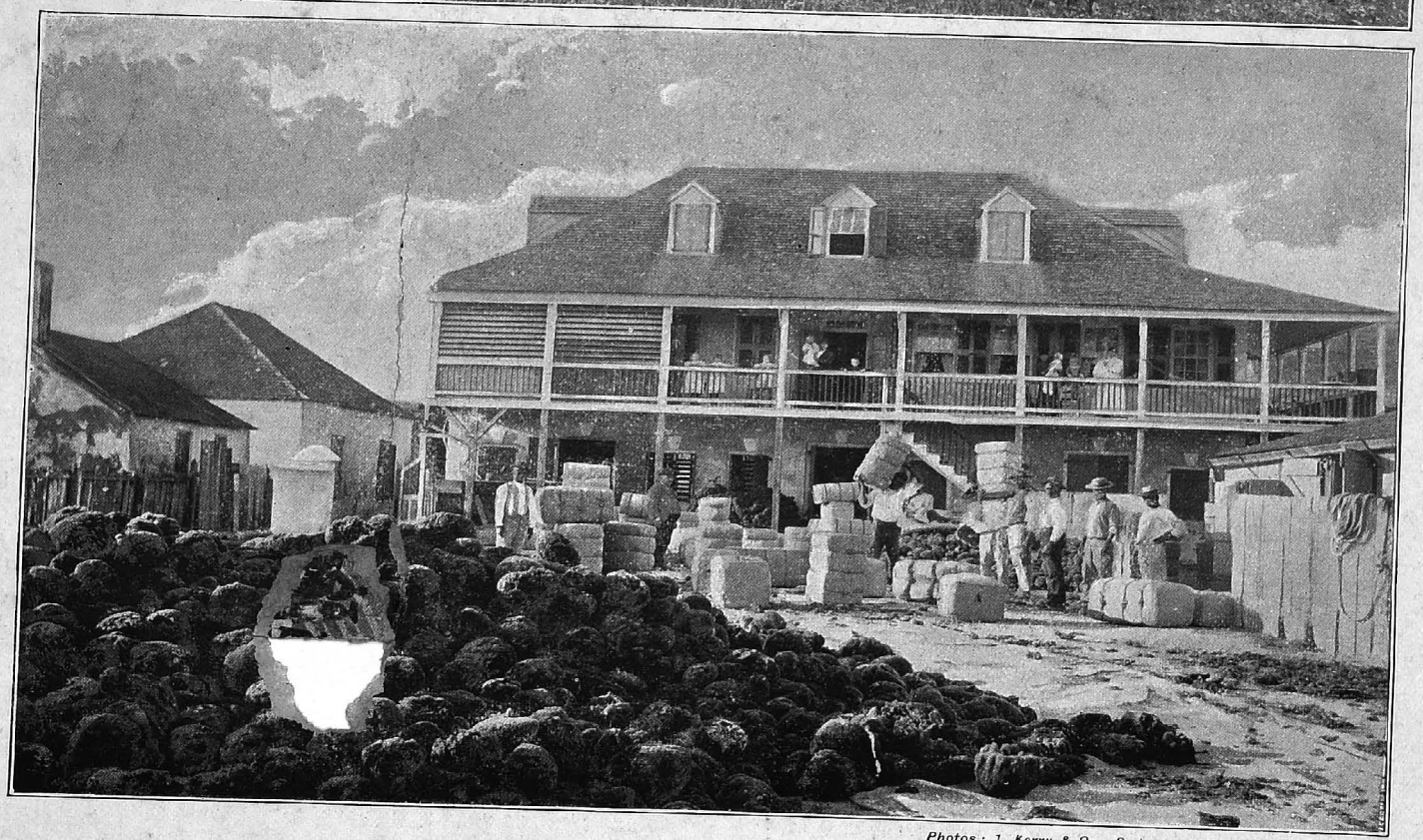
Photo: G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore.

## THE DOCKS AT SINGAPORE.

There is scarcely any port in the Empire, or indeed in the world, which occupies a more important and dominating position on the great trade-routes than Singapore. Through the narrow strait which lies in front of the island of Singapore passes the immense volume of trade from China, Cochin China, and Japan. Here, too, are to be seen many ships from Australia, and such vessels as may chance to bring cargoes from the Pacific to Western Asia. A great mercantile harbour without an adequate provision of dry docks is but ill equipped; it is satisfactory, therefore, to see that such an important work as the Tanjong Pagar Dock is open and in active operation. Valuable in time of peace, such a dock becomes doubly valuable to the nation which owns it, and is strong enough to protect it in time of war.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS





Photos: 1, Kerry & Co., Sydney; 2, J. F. Coonley, Nassau

## CATTLE-DRIVING IN AUSTRALIA.—A SPONGE GROUND IN THE BAHAMAS.

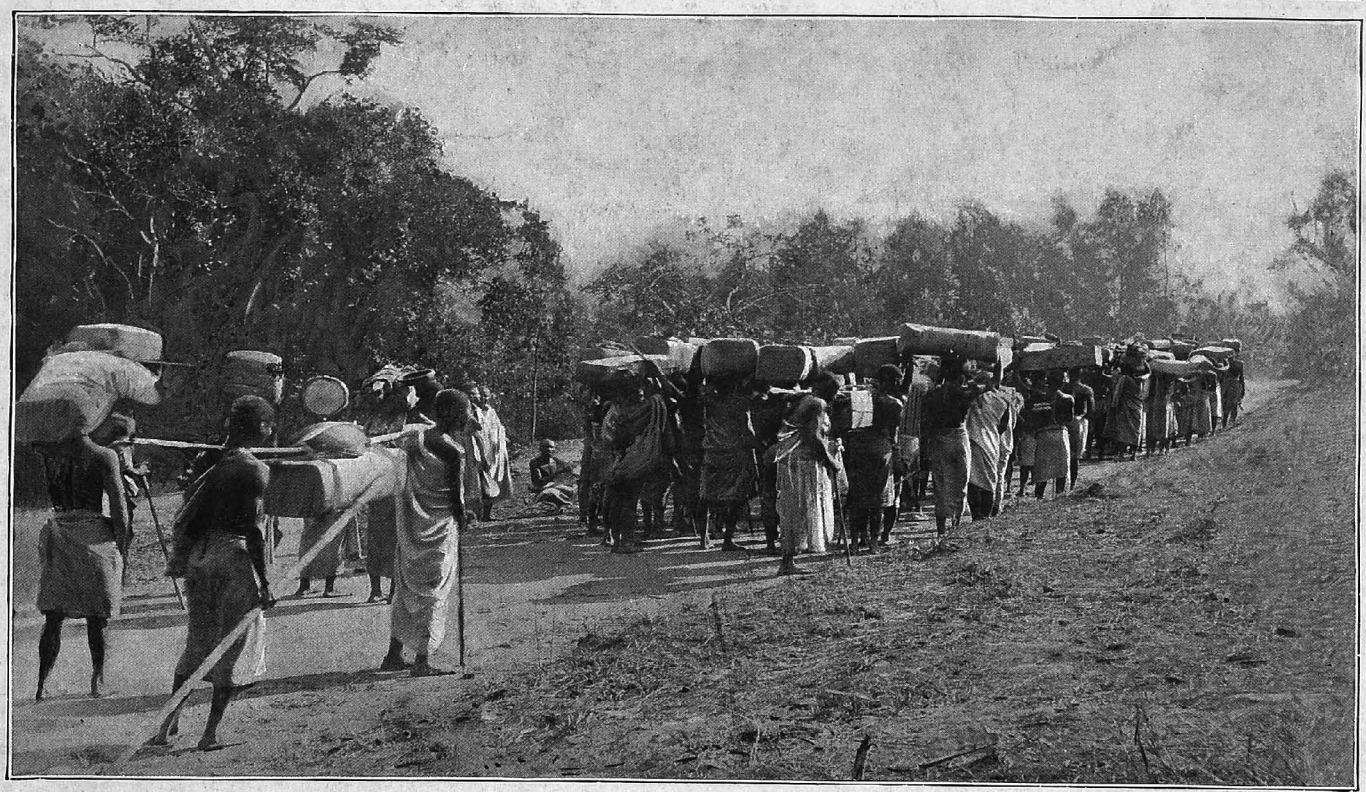
Our first illustration shows us an "overlanding mob," or drove of cattle, making their way from the interior of New South Wales to the seaport selected for slaughter and shipment. Between 1871 and 1896, the number of cattle in Australasia increased by over seven million head, and was estimated to have reached 12,400,000 in the latter year. Our second picture illustrates the sponge industry, which is carried out on a large scale in the clear warm waters which surround the numerous islets of the Bahama group. The sponges are gathered by native divers; they are dried, cleaned, and finally packed for export in the tightly compressed bales shown in the picture.

*From Photo, by permission of the New South Wales Government.*

## THE CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.

The great mercantile capital of New South Wales is well provided with accommodation for the large amount of shipping which enters the port. The circular quay of which an illustration is here given lies at the head of Sydney cove. It has a length of 1,300 feet and a depth of water which makes it available for the largest vessels. An immense trade in wool and frozen meat is carried on at the port; for the wealth of New South Wales now consists far more in its agricultural and pastoral products than in the gold which at one time absorbed the whole energies and interests of the colony.

21 DEC 1937



*Photos: 1, Rev. J. T. F. Halligey; 2, Wm Wheeler, Zomba, B.C.A.*

## TRADING ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.—A CARAVAN IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Long stretches of the West African Coast are ill provided with harbours; and even where ships can find shelter and protection, it is often undesirable to land, so unhealthy is the climate and so great the risk of fever. Captains of ships, therefore, are often glad to ship or discharge a portion of their cargoes to boats alongside. Our illustration shows us a small fleet of canoes, manned by those handy and skilled sailors, the Krumen of the West Coast, clustering round a British trading vessel. On the decks of the merchantman may be seen barrels of palm oil, one of the principal and most valuable products of the coast. Our second illustration shows a caravan at Tenga Tenga, in British South Africa, starting for the interior. The whole of the merchandise has to be carried on the heads of the natives.

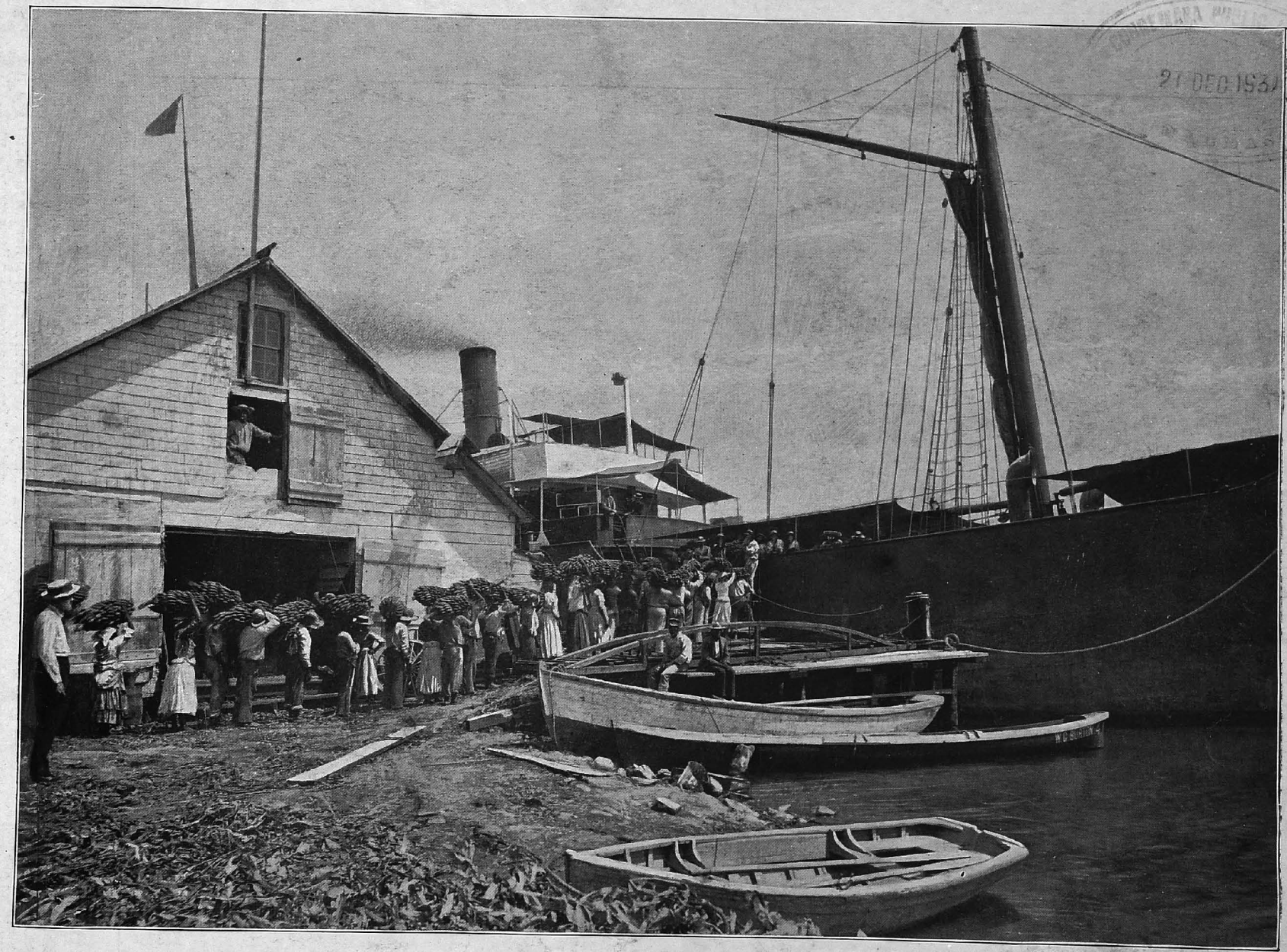
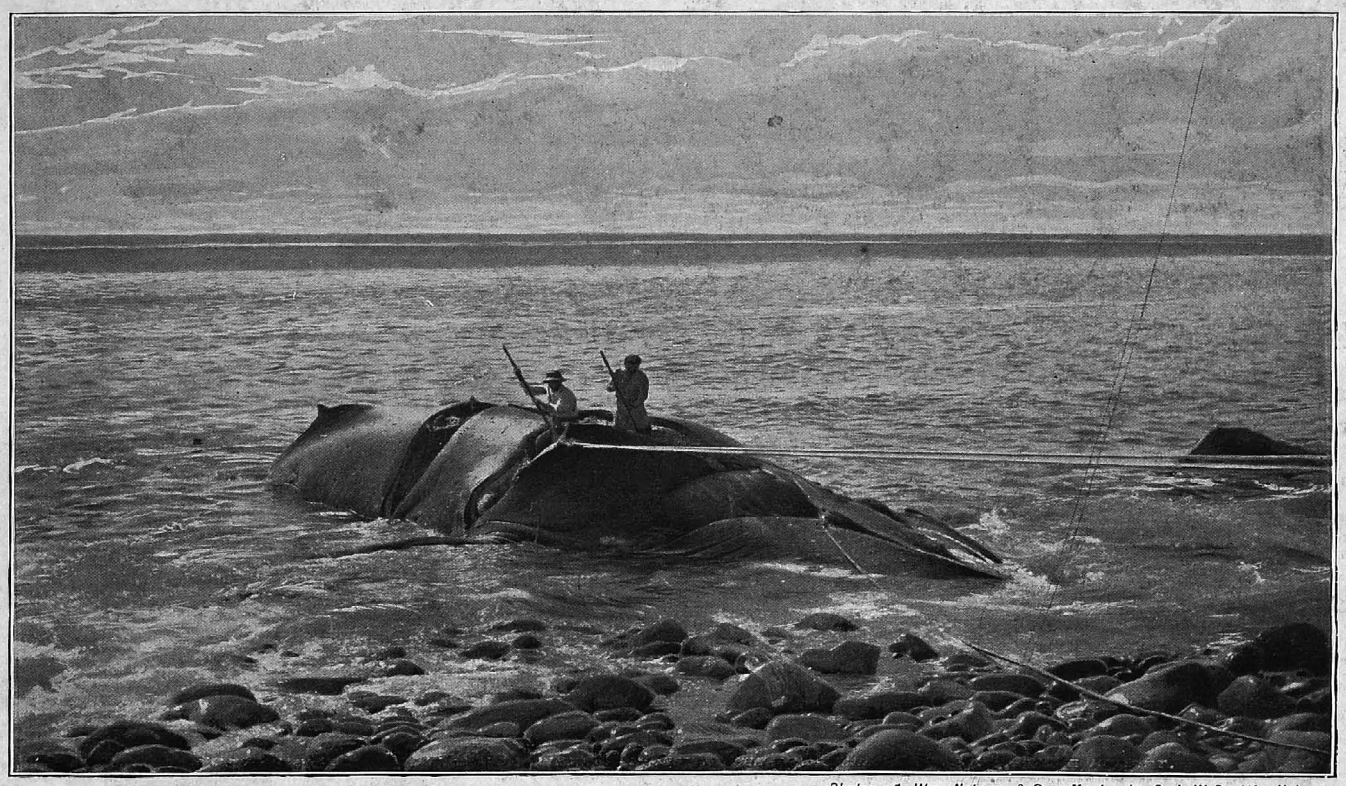


Photo: James Johnston, Esq., M.D., Jamaica.

## LOADING BANANAS IN JAMAICA.

In an earlier portion of this book devoted to the "work" of the Empire we saw the great clusters of bananas hanging in splendid profusion upon the trees. We here see the gathered bunches being carried down for shipment by a party of negroes. The refrigerating appliances which are necessary for the proper preservation of some kinds of fruits may be dispensed with in the case of the bananas, which are gathered unripe, and which only mature in time to be marketable at their destination. The trade in this excellent fruit is largely increasing, the luxurious growth of the Tropics being made available at an exceedingly low cost for the dwellers in the great cities of the Temperate Zone.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS



*Photos: 1, Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal; 2, J. W. Beattie, Hobart.*

## A TRADER ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.—THE WHALE INDUSTRY, NORFOLK ISLAND.

We see here the trade of the Empire being conducted in two widely distant spots. The Canadian trader has unharnessed his cart and pitched his buffalo hide tent by the broad waters of the Saskatchewan, one of the noblest of the many rivers of the North Western Provinces of the Dominion. Far away in the South Pacific lies Norfolk Island, a tiny speck in the ocean. Here, too, the busy British trader is at work. We see a party surrounding a stranded whale, engaged in the not very pleasing task known as "Cutting In." The blubber and all oil-giving portions are being removed, and will be boiled down and barrelled ready for shipment. The history of Norfolk Island, which was formerly used as a convict station, is a tragic one.

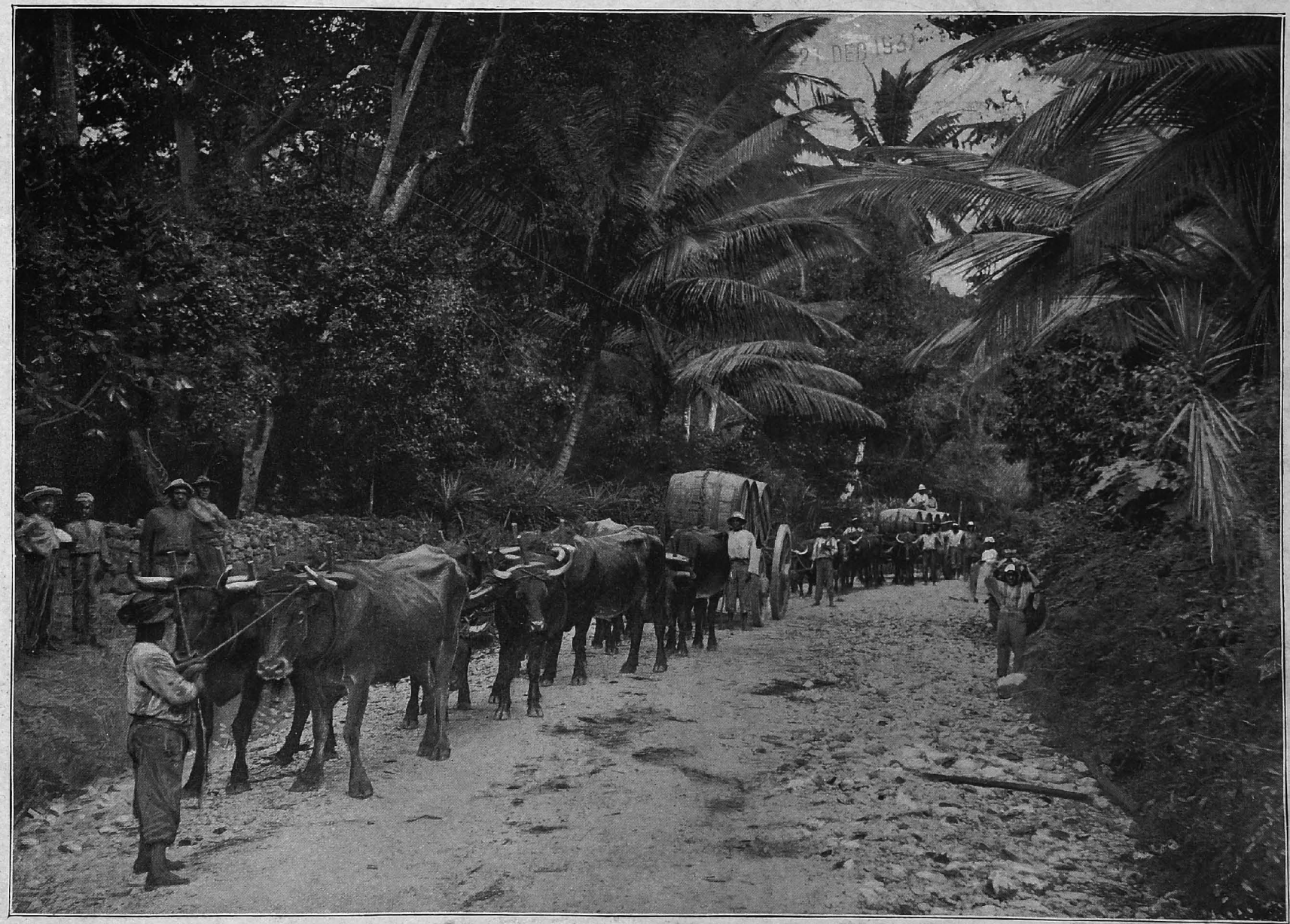


Photo : James Johnston, Esq., M.D., Jamaica.

## SUGAR AND RUM.

"Rum, rum, Jamaica rum" is the refrain of a song which sings the praises of the famous West Indian spirit. Rum and molasses are both of them manufactured from the cane sugar which grows so plentifully, and which at one time was cultivated with so much profit, in Jamaica. Rum is no longer the universal beverage of the Navy : its place has been taken with great advantage to the Fleet by porter, cocoa, and tea ; but either in its pure form, or as the basis of other spirituous liquors, it is still largely used. The power of the island to produce sugar is as great as ever, but, unfortunately, the policy of foreign nations has struck a great blow at the industry. The "bounties" given on the continent to the producers of "beet sugar" have hit the Jamaica planters very hard. It is to be hoped that the wisdom of our statesmen may ere long succeed in putting an end to the bounties, and thus giving Jamaica a fair chance again.

Photo : Greenham & Evans, Perth.

## JARRAH WOOD IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

From the forests of Western Australia to the streets of London is a long cry, but we here see how the former are laid under contribution to supply the wants of the latter. It is the close textured, almost imperishable, timber of the Jarrah tree which is being used in ever-increasing quantities to form the fine level roadways of the great metropolis. It is melancholy to think how many a noble tree must fall to furnish the material for paving the interminable streets of London. Some effort is now being made by the colonial governments to introduce the practice of scientific forestry into the districts which they administer, but it will be hard to overtake the destruction which the axe of the woodman and the steam saw are daily inflicting upon the hitherto virgin forests.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS

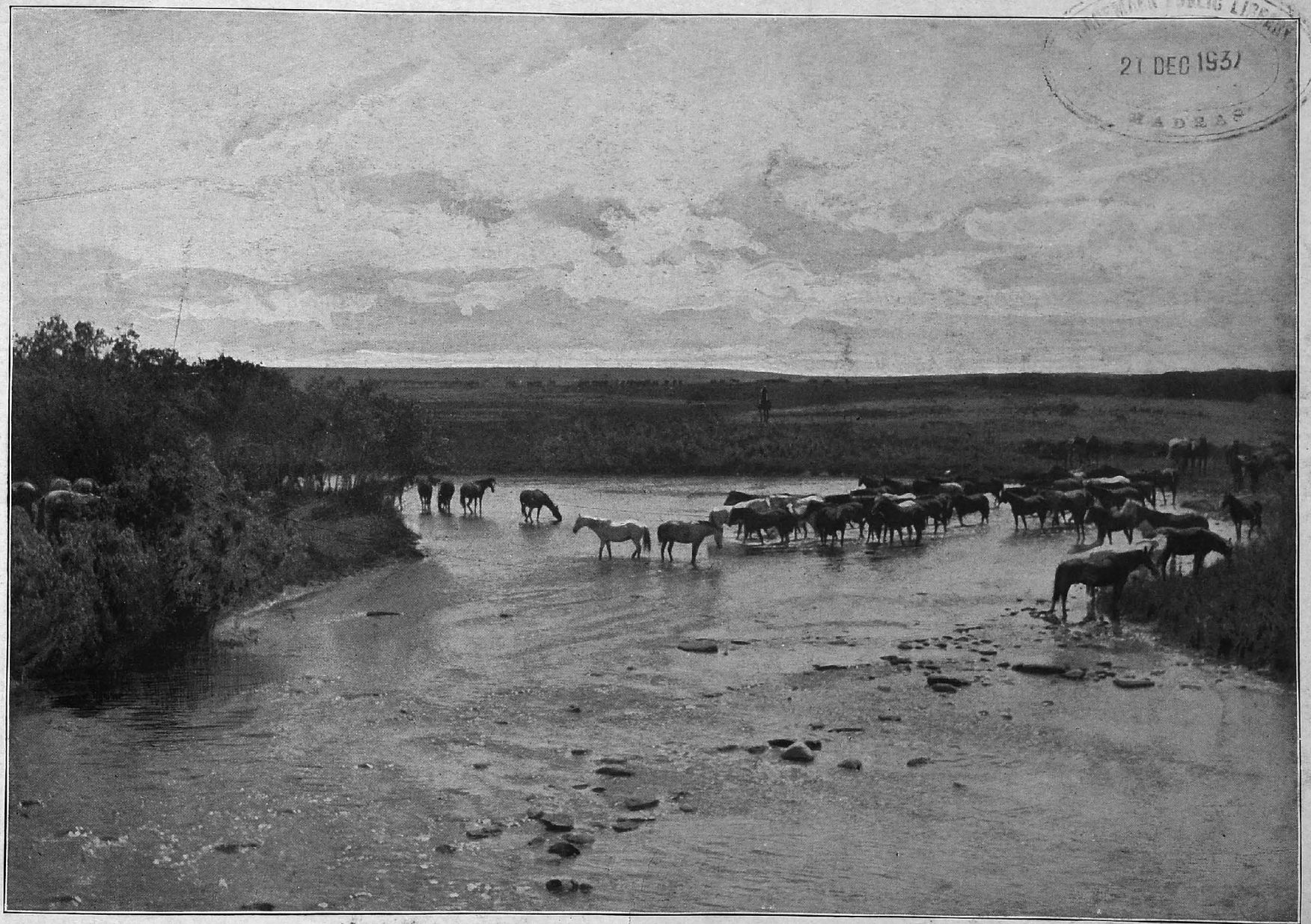


Photo : Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## HORSE-RANCHING IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

It is s[trange to think that the horse is no]t an indigenous product of the American continent, for both in North and South America vast droves of horses now run wild upon the boundless plains; and in South America the horses have long escaped from all control, and have to be recaptured and reclaimed for the service of man. To its many other splendid industries Canada ha[s now added that of horse-raising on a large scale. The great grass plains of the North-West are admirably suited to the purpose. In the picturesque landscape here pre]sented, the foreground is occupied by a large drove of horses which have been driven down to water at one of the many rivers which are the glory of Canada. Ho[rse-ranching is now an important and well established branch of Canadian trade.

21 DEC 1931
MADRAS

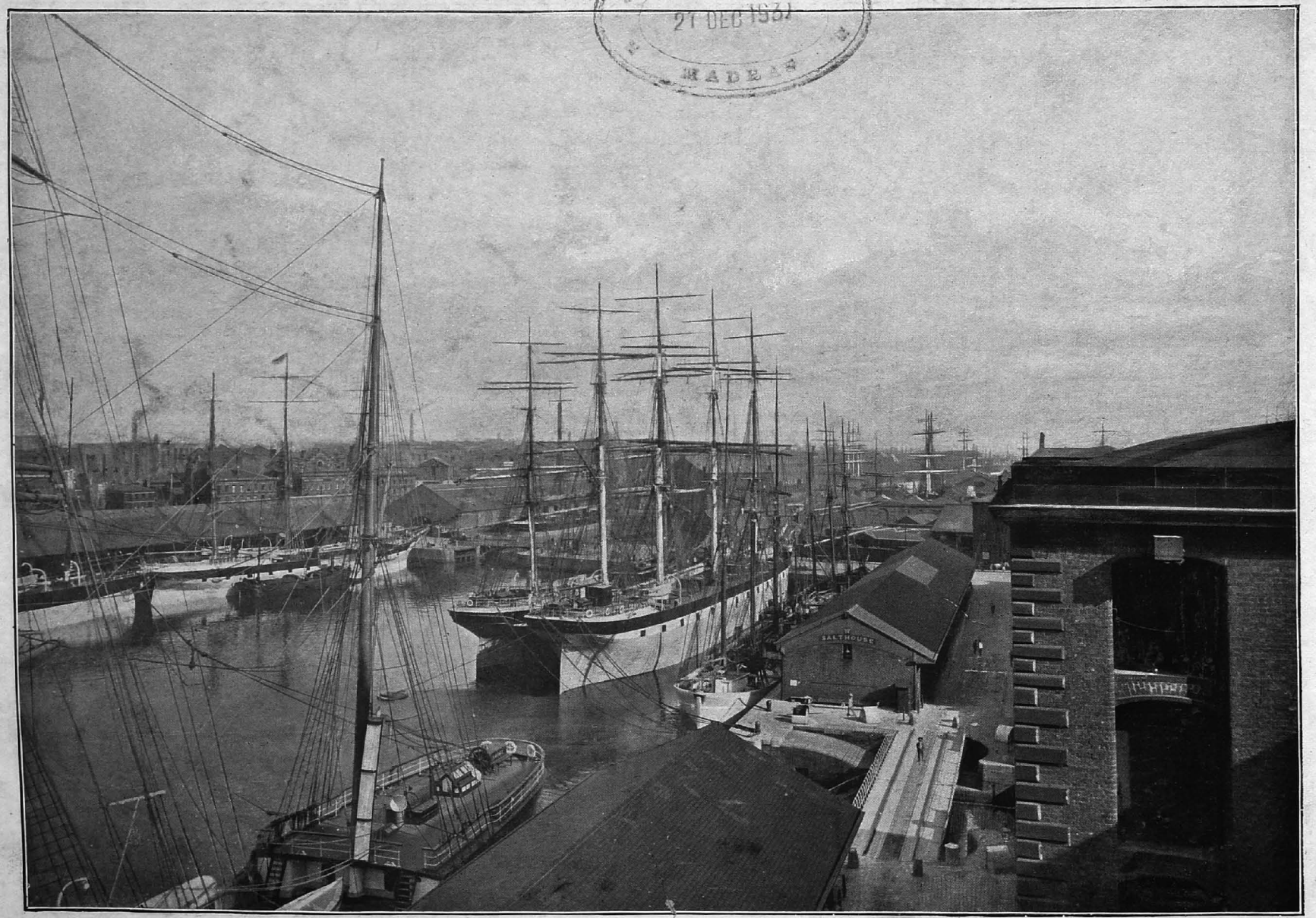



Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The famous docks of Liverpool, extending as they do for nine miles along the banks of the Mersey, are on too vast a scale to be portrayed in a single picture. We see here a portion only. In the foreground lies one of the great steel sailing clippers, which carry on in the most economical way the ocean trade in heavy and non-perishable articles, such as grain and wool. The fine four-master in the picture is a type of a whole fleet of her class, a class which has not only survived, but has increased, in spite of the enormous growth in the steam tonnage of the Empire. The enterprise of the Mersey Dock Board has now secured a deep water passage into Liverpool at all times of tide, and the Atlantic liners lie alongside the railway quay like mere ferry-boats.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore.

## RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

There are few parts of the world in which British enterprise has been more actively displayed than in the Malay peninsula; and the energy which has been shown has been well repaid by an extraordinary development of trade, and by the introduction of peace and order in a land where those blessings have for centuries been unknown. The picture represents the opening of the first State railway in the protected province of Selangor. The troops of the protectorate, under a British officer, contribute to the splendour of the display. The group of spectators is composed of many nationalities; the Briton, the Chinaman, and the Malay mingling together in a perfect comity to do honour to an occasion which will bring profit to them all.

21 DEC 1931

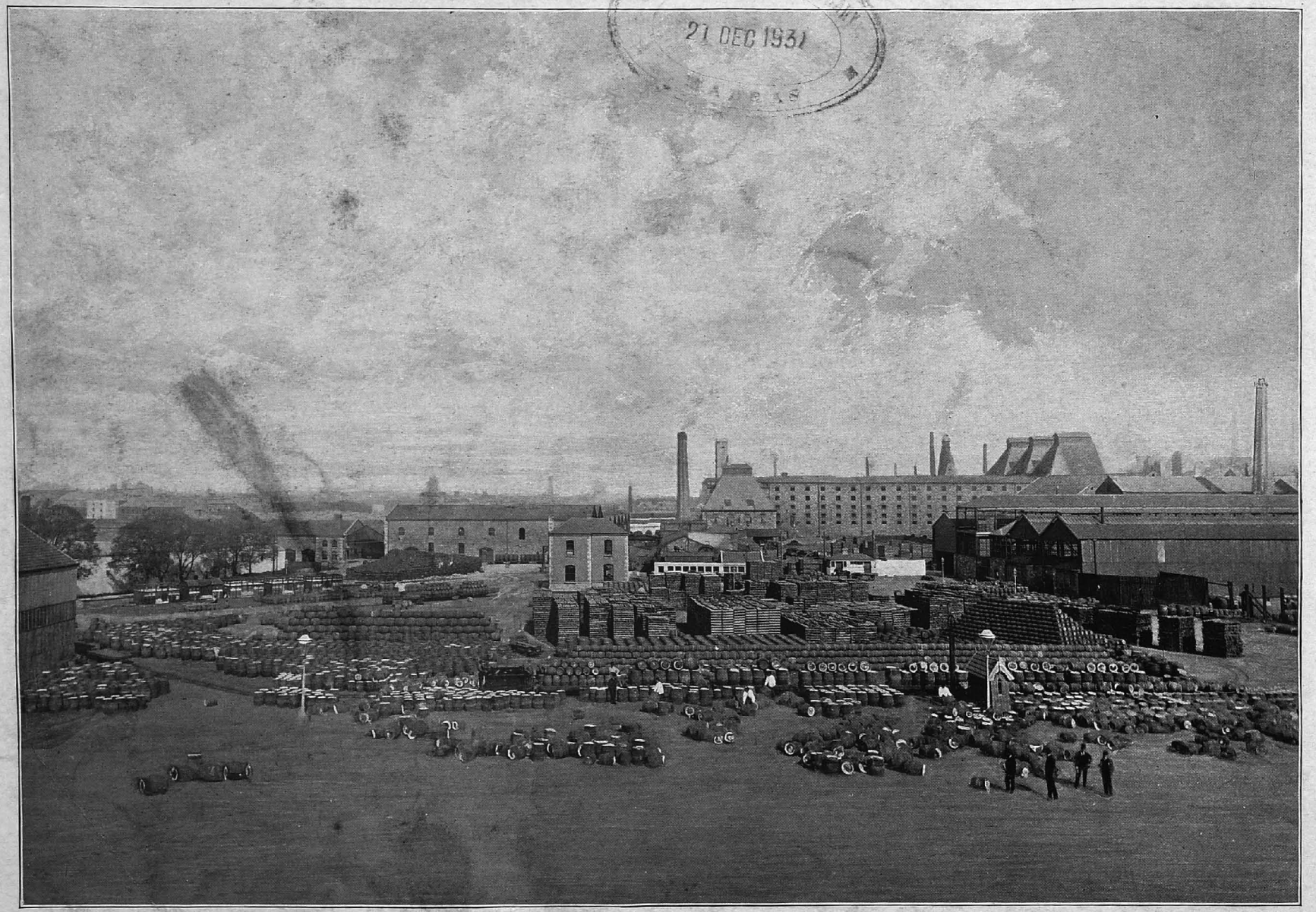


*Photo : Chancellor, Dublin.*

## GUINESS'S BREWERY, DUBLIN.

The name and the fame of the great Dublin brewery have gone out into all lands. There is, indeed, hardly a country in the world in which Dublin stout has not taken its place among the most valued and best known beverages. It has sometimes been said, in a phrase which is more respectful to Dublin's chief industry than to the somewhat scanty stream which flows through that ancient city, that there is often more porter afloat upon the Liffey than there is water in the river itself; and those who have witnessed the gigantic scale on which the industry is conducted, and the immense output of barrels upon the Dublin quays and in the brewery yard, will be inclined to accept the statement without much qualification.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It may seem strange to see the House of Lords included in a Part dealing with Law and Justice, for we are accustomed to think of the Upper Chamber of the Imperial Parliament as first and foremost a legislative body. It must not be forgotten, however, that the House of Lords is the highest Court of Appeal in the United Kingdom, and that it also possesses important though practically disused powers in criminal as well as in civil cases, for it is before the tribunal of The Lords that an impeachment brought by the House of Commons is tried, and each Peer, rising in his place, records his verdict as "Guilty" or "Not Guilty, on my honour." At the head of the Chamber is the Queen's Throne, in front of it is the famous "Woolsack," on which the Lord Chancellor of England takes his seat. The handsome decoration and [illegible] gilding of the House of Lords give it an air of [illegible]

21 DEC 1937

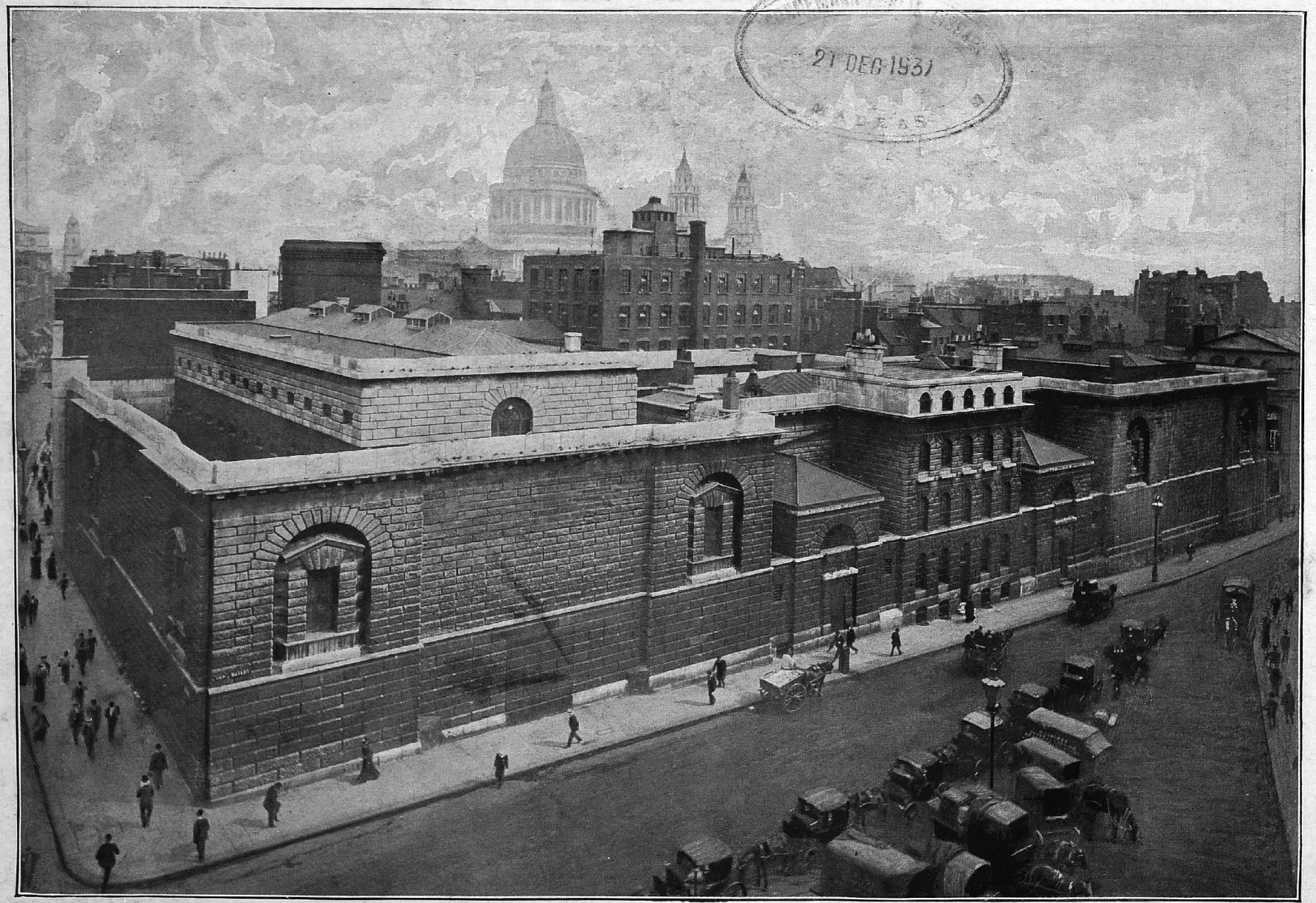


Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## NEWGATE GAOL.

Our illustration gives us an excellent view of London's historical prison, the famous Newgate Gaol. Founded in the twelfth century, as far back as the days of Henry I. it performed the double office of a gatehouse (hence its name "Newgate") and of a prison. The present building dates from 1770. It was set on fire in 1780 by the Lord George Gordon rioters, whose exploits are so graphically described in Dickens's great story, "Barnaby Rudge." It is now condemned as a gaol, and will probably ere long be pulled down. From the upper part of the nearest door opening on to the pavement condemned criminals were formerly led forth for execution, but now all executions throughout the United Kingdom are conducted within the walls of a prison, and are, happily, no longer public spectacles.

REFERENCE

21 DEC 1937

Photo: G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore.

## PRISON LIFE IN SINGAPORE.

The scene presented in the picture does not at first sight suggest the idea of a prison interior. The climate of Singapore would make imprisonment in the close walled cells and confined gaols of Europe equivalent to a sentence of death. The open court, the shade-giving roofs, the latticed windows, are all essential conditions of life in whatever station where life has to be lived in latitude 1° N. But the security of the prisoners is provided for by the fetters which they wear, and by the presence of armed men constantly in their midst. The convicts are a motley crowd, corresponding with the many races which meet and mingle in the great commercial city of Singapore.

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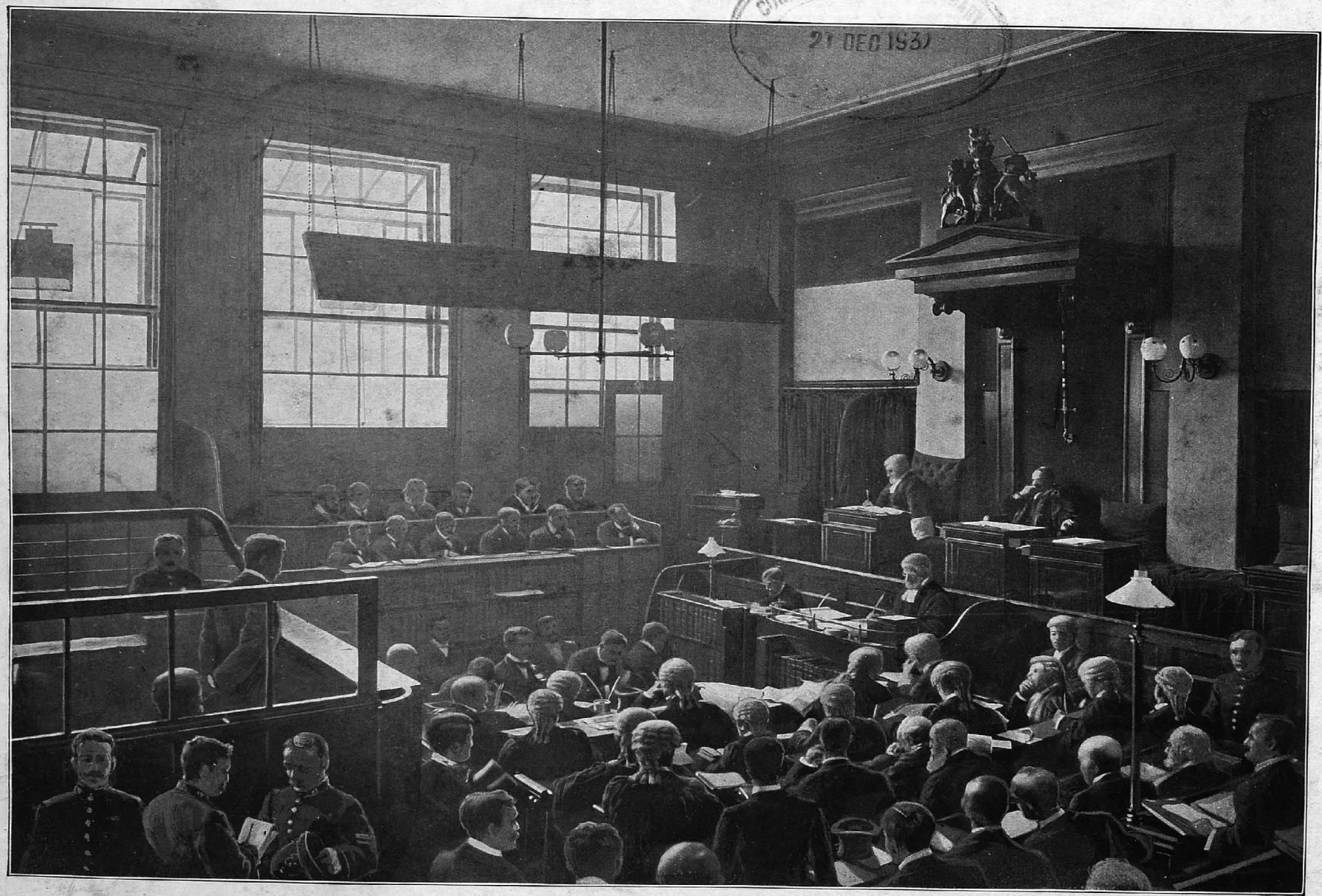

Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

## "THE OLD BAILEY."

We have here a remarkably graphic reproduction of the scene presented during a trial in the famous Old Bailey Sessions House in London. In the Commission issued for the trial of prisoners within the jurisdiction of the Old Bailey, a representative of the Corporation of the City of London is included, and consequently the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, or Alderman sits in the central seat, while above his head is the sword which represents the civic authority. But the real judge is the Recorder, or, as in the present case, one of the Judges of Assize, who may be seen charging the Jury. In the dock is the prisoner, anxiously waiting for what must be to him a momentous declaration. Many a death-sentence has been pronounced within these walls, many a terrible tragedy has been unfolded within its rather shabby precincts. The Old Bailey Court is close to, and indeed forms a part of Newgate Gaol. It is probably destined ere long to be pulled down, together with the now obsolete gaol.

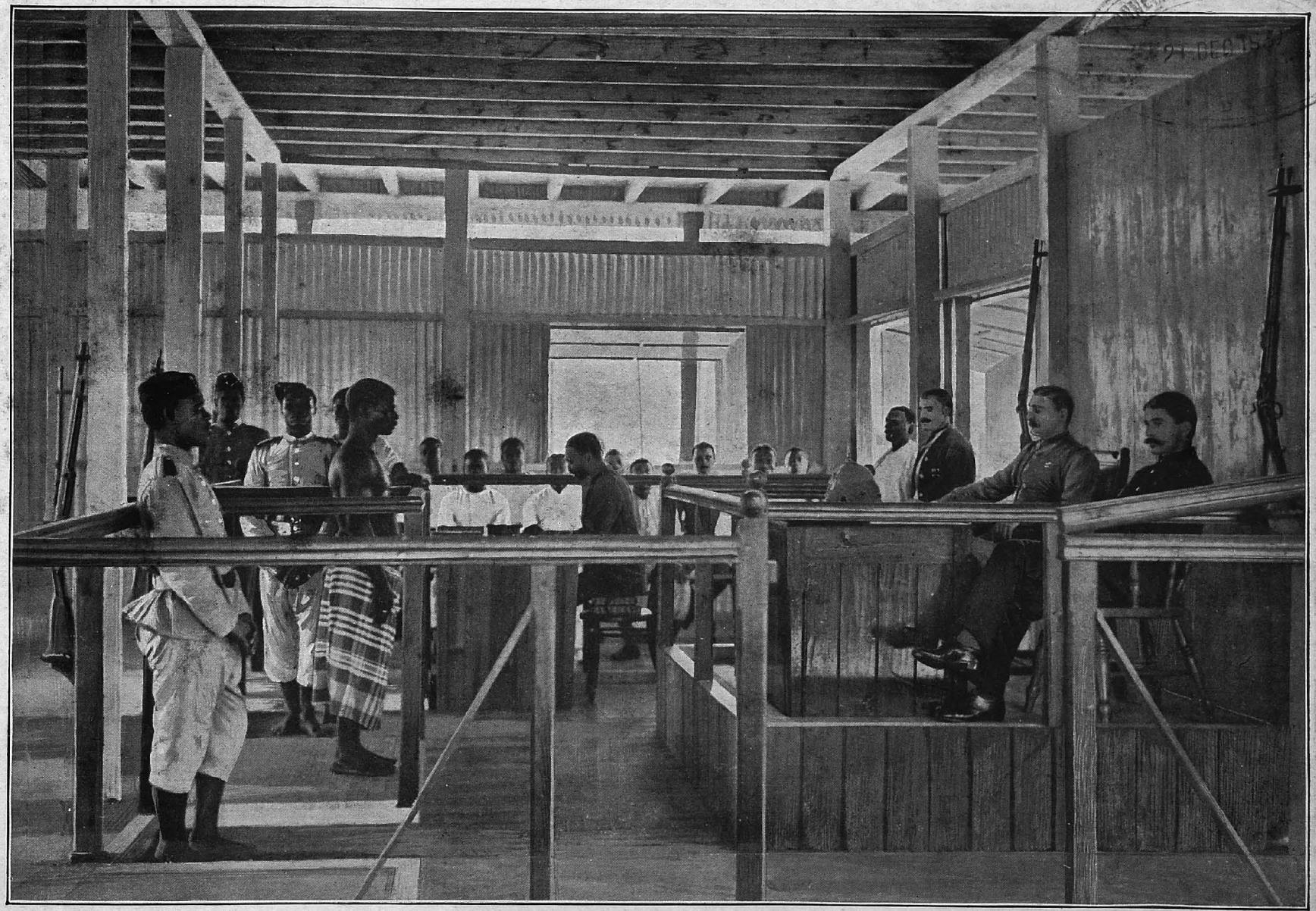

Photo: N. Walwin Holm, F.R.P.S., Lagos.

## A TRIAL IN A CONSULAR COURT

The consular service of the Empire is an exceedingly important one, and among the many competent and distinguished men who are to be found in its ranks are included officials quite capable of adding the administration of criminal justice to their other functions. Our illustration shows us the trial of a native in a consular court on the West Coast of Africa. The symbols of justice are apparently represented by a couple of rifles, an unusual decoration in a British Court, but it is doubtless necessary in such a district to remind all parties of the fact that, after all, the value of a Court depends ultimately upon its power to enforce its decrees. It would be hard to conceive a greater contrast than that between the orderly proceedings of the British Courts and the horrors of the native tribunals which they supplanted.

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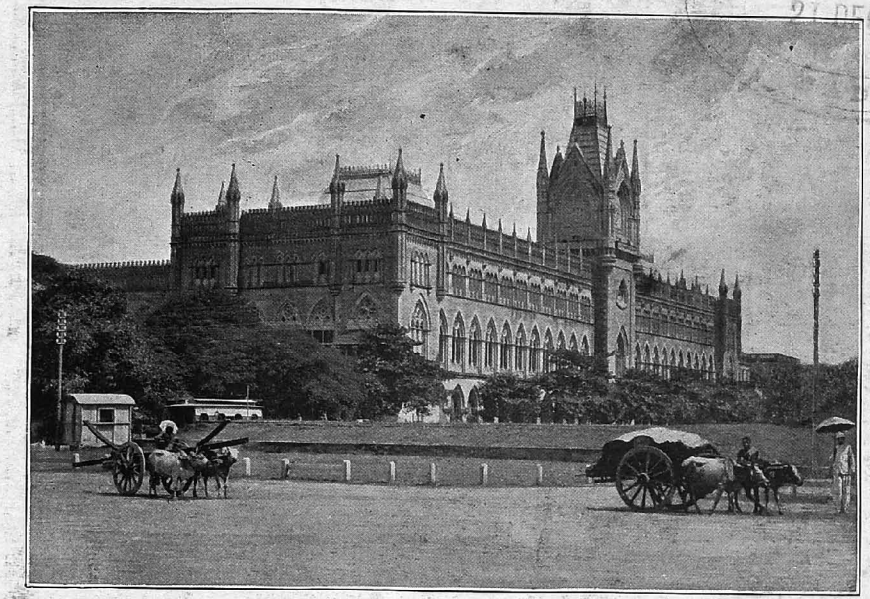
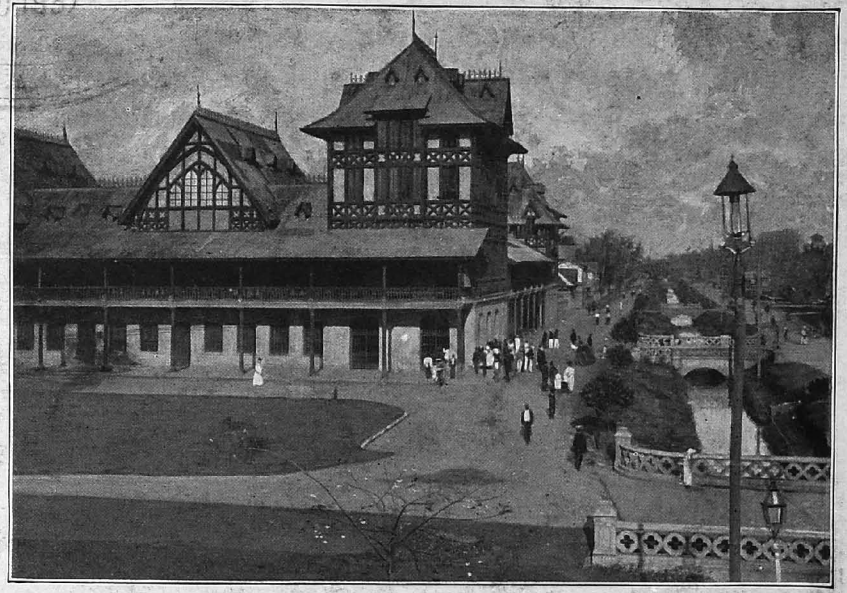
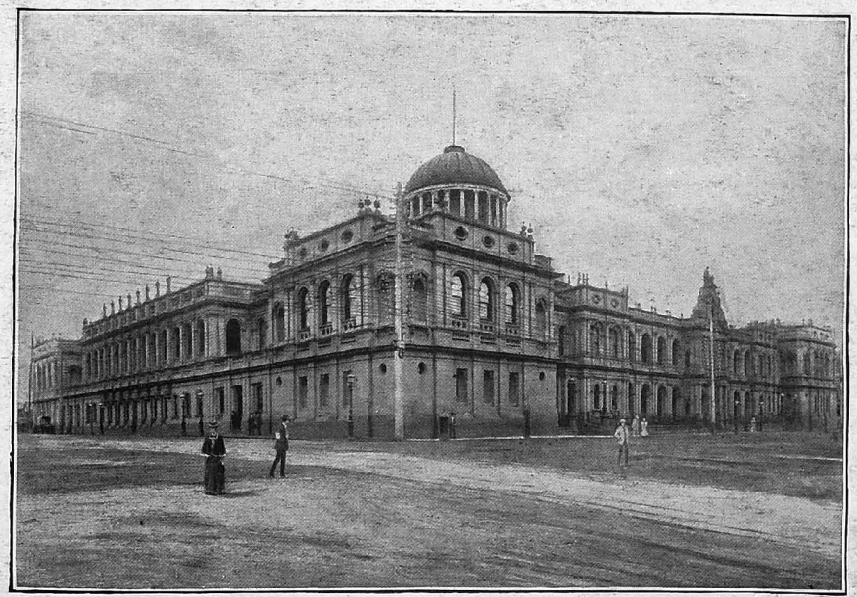
Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

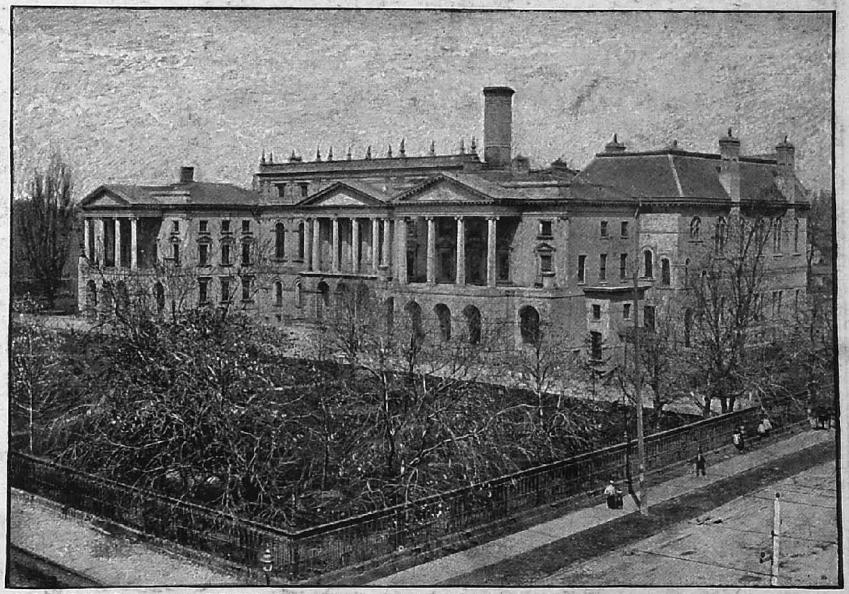
## THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, LONDON.

The great block of buildings here represented may be said to be the centre of the judicial system of England. The Court of Appeal, the whole of the Queen's Bench Courts, as well as those of the Chancery Division, conduct their business within its walls. The building, designed by George Street, was completed in 1882. Many persons are found to admire the exterior, though the unfortunate situation of the Courts, facing as they do on a narrow and crowded street, is a great disadvantage. Of the interior it is not easy to speak in terms of praise. The space is inadequate and the arrangement leaves much to be desired. The great Hall, which is the central feature, is unfortunately on a lower level than the Courts, and is practically very little used.









*Photos: 1, Kapp & Co., Darjeeling; 2, By permission of the Government of British Guiana; 3, C. Rudd, Melbourne; 4, By permission of the Canadian Government.*

## A GROUP OF LAW COURTS.

(1) The High Court of Calcutta is a handsome building, designed on the model of the famous Town Hall of Ypres, in Belgium. The style is not unsuitable to its surroundings. (2) This charming view represents Croal Street and the Victoria Law Courts in Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana. The adaptation of an old English style of architecture to a tropical building is noteworthy. (3) The Law Courts at Melbourne are copied too closely from the more unfortunate examples to be found in the old country to be classed as a first-rate architectural effort. The group, however, is an imposing one, and the effect is increased by the ample open space around the Courts. (4) Our illustration is of Osgoode Hall, in which the sittings of the Law Courts at Toronto are held.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : Soper and Stedman, Strand, W.C

THE BABY'S PARADE, WORMWOOD SCRUBBS PRISON.

This pathetic scene represents an incident in the daily routine of prison life at Wormwood Scrubbs, a short-term prison on the western outskirts of London. The law has sentenced these unhappy women to be shut off from the rest of the world, but even the rigours of the law are not permitted to separate the mother from her infant child. For a fixed period during the day mothers and babies are allowed to meet, and to this hour no doubt many of the prisoners look forward as the happiest and brightest of the long and tedious twenty-four which make up the wearisome day.

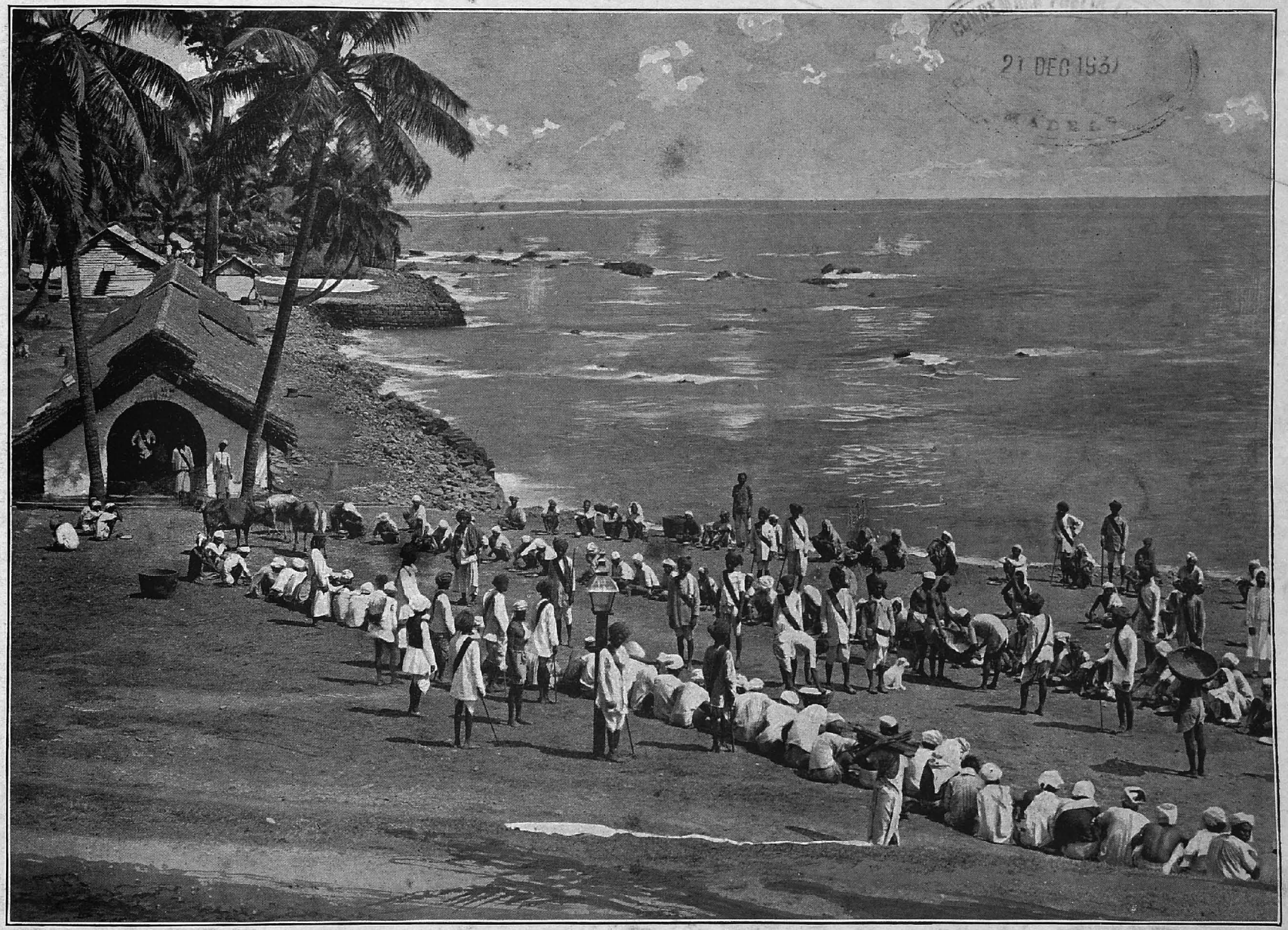


Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

The little group of the Andaman Islands lies in the Bay of Bengal, some six hundred miles to the south of Calcutta. In 1858 a convict settlement was established at Port Blair, on the principal island, and to it were sent a large number of the Sepoy mutineers. The island has now become a general convict station for prisoners under life-sentences. It is a group of these men that we see in our illustration assembled on the shore for their mid-day meal. It was at Port Blair that Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, was treacherously murdered by one of the convicts in the year 1872.

17c

Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

## BOW STREET.

The fame of the little Police Court of Bow Street, London, may be said to be world-wide. It is here that the first stages of many a strange criminal tragedy have been unfolded. It is before the magistrate at Bow Street that the most important extradition cases are heard; it was at Bow Street that Dr. Jameson and his companions were put upon their trial after their unsuccessful raid in the Transvaal. The police magistrate who presides is a man of unrivalled experience in his calling; and, in view of the multiplicity, the importance, and the difficulty of many of the points which are submitted for his decision, he certainly requires in a very high degree the qualities of common-sense, legal learning, self-possession, and knowledge of human nature which happily have been possessed in ample measure by most occupants of the office.

21 DEC 1931

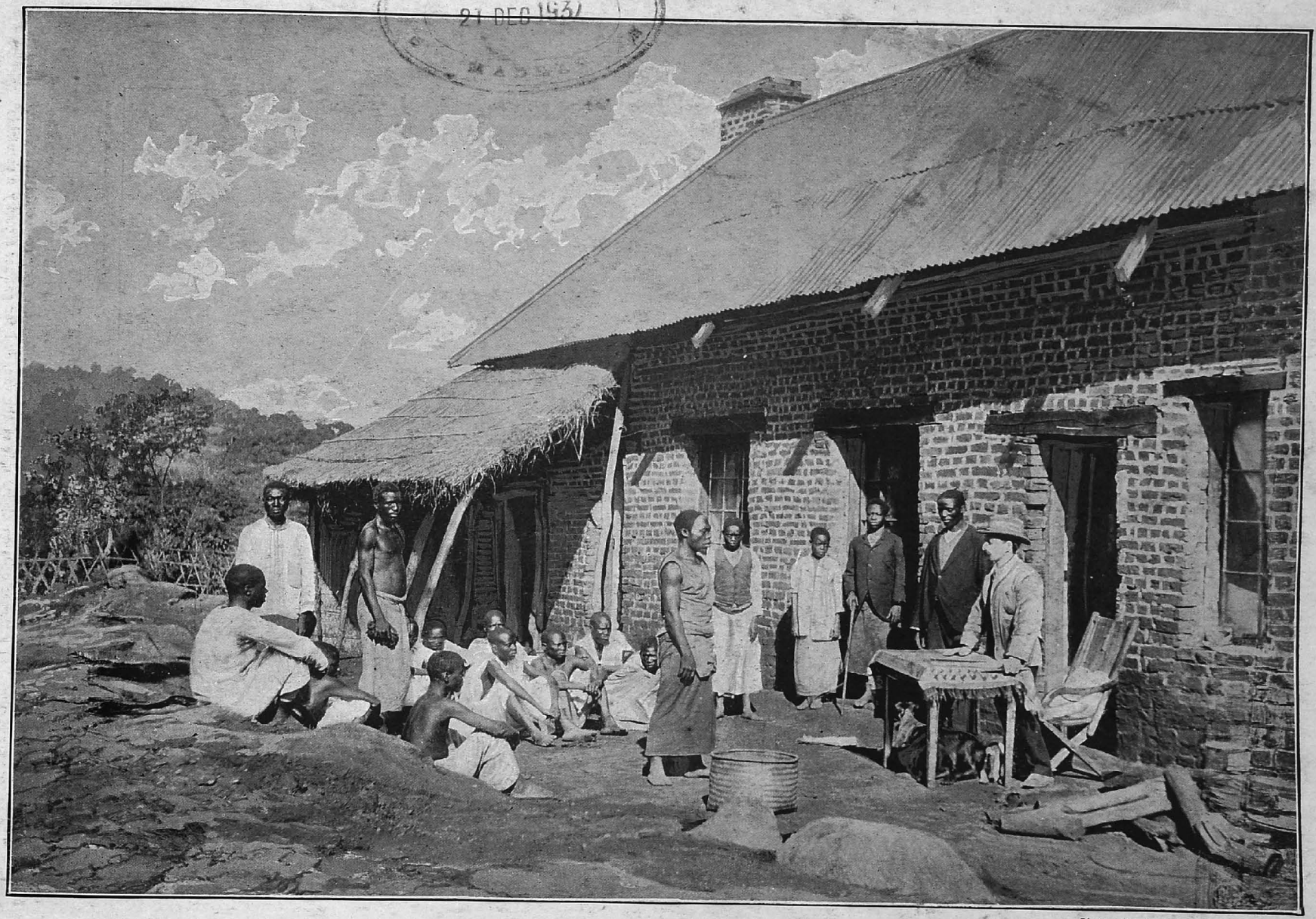


Photo: Mr. W. Wheeler, Zomba, B.C.A.

## THE TRIAL OF A POISONER.

The stalwart and unprepossessing criminal who is here being subjected to inquiry by the British magistrate in his primitive, open-air court, is charged with the crime of murder by poisoning. Many such charges have in fact been brought against this individual, but the proof has been difficult to establish. It is to be hoped that the slow but sure foot of British justice may one day overtake the criminal, whoever he may be. The scene is laid in British Central Africa, one of the newest and, on the whole, one of the most successful of our African Colonies. The fact that a single white man, unattended and unguarded, can compel the attendance of so formidable-looking an offender, and can inflict upon him if found guilty the penalty which the law awards, is a striking testimony to the power and prestige of the white race among an overwhelming population of black men.

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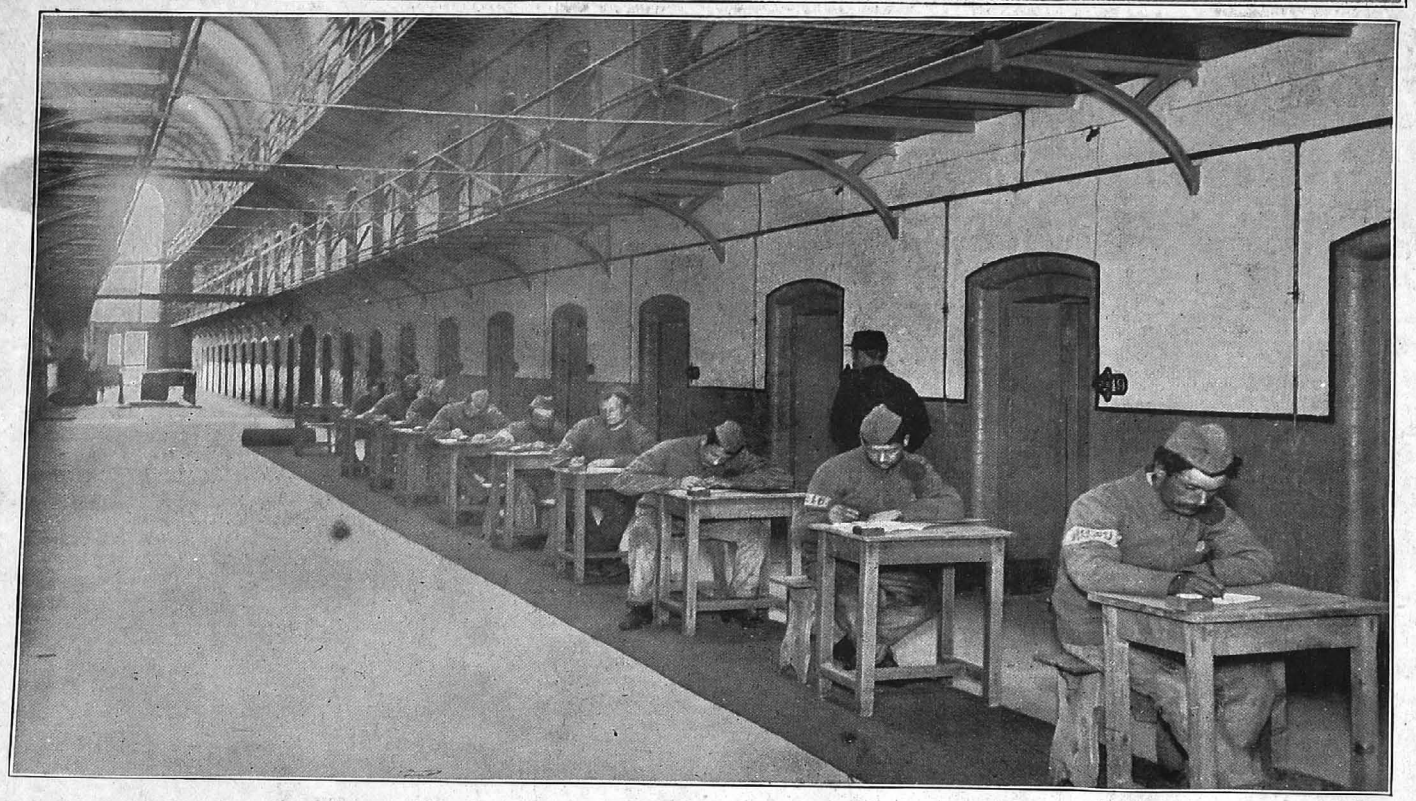
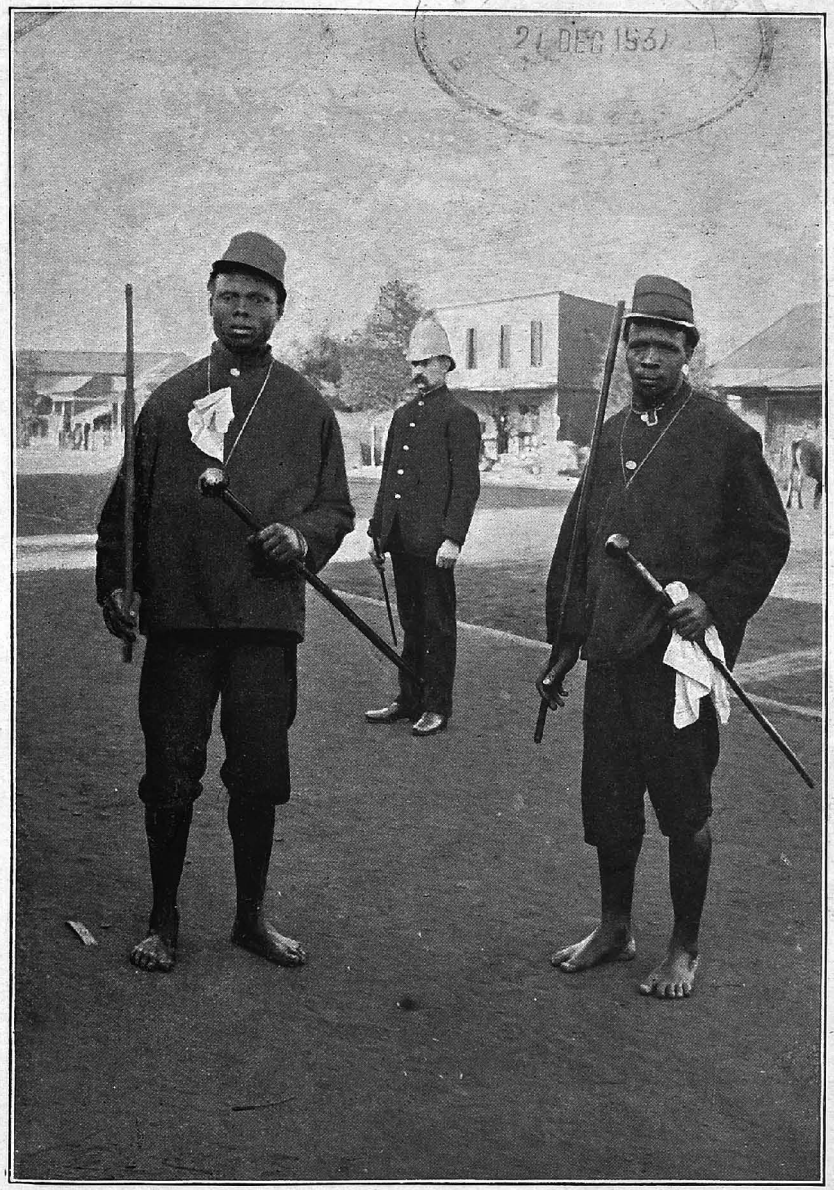


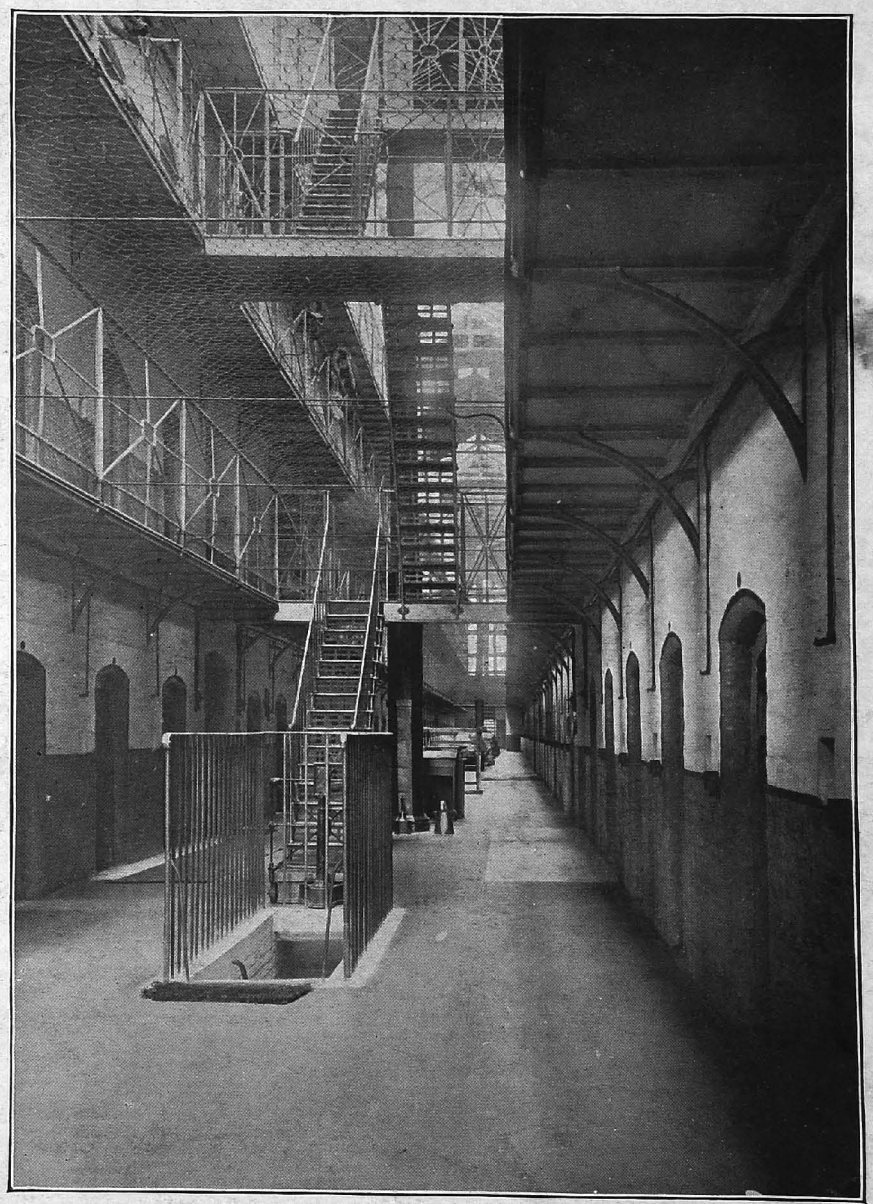
*Photos : Soper & Stedman, Strand.*

"BLACK MARIA."—LETTER-WRITING IN WANDSWORTH GAOL.

(1) The sombre and unattractive vehicle in which prisoners are conducted to and from gaol is well known to those who have made frequent journeys in its carefully guarded interior, by the familiar but not very respectful title given above. The prisoners are placed in separate cells on either side of the van, and for greater security a constable travels inside; the door is locked, and can only be opened from without. (2) It is a humane regulation which permits the prisoners in all our gaols to communicate by letter with their friends and relations at certain fixed intervals, and under certain conditions. It need hardly be said that these conditions include the right of the prison authorities to peruse every letter before it leaves the gaol, and to stop any message which they think likely to prove detrimental to discipline, or which is in any way undesirable.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE
21 DEC 1937





Photos : 1. Mr. G. T. Ferneyhough, F.R.G.S., Pietermaritzburg ; 2, Soper & Stedman, Strand.

NATIVE POLICE, NATAL.—INSIDE WORMWOOD SCRUBBS PRISON.

(1) The two native policemen who are doing duty under their white officer in the city of Natal form an interesting group. By a happy adaptation, the "knobkerry," a formidable hard-wood club which has often proved so effective a weapon in the hands of the Zulu and the Matabele, has been impressed into the service of law and order, and serves admirably in its new capacity of a policeman's truncheon. (2) Our second illustration shows us the main corridor of the short-term prison at Wormwood Scrubbs, near London. The prison, which figures more than once in this Part, is constructed on modern principles with the object of securing the maximum of air, security, and ease of supervision.

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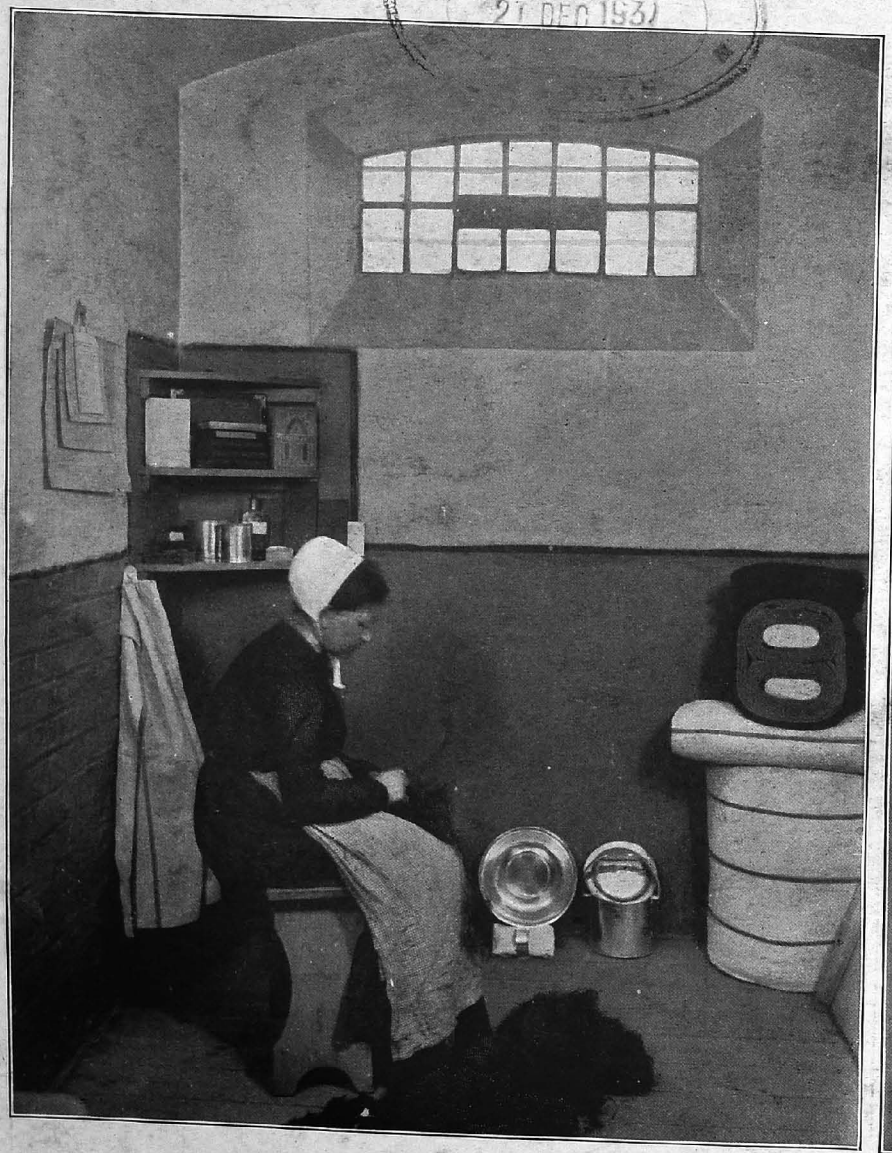
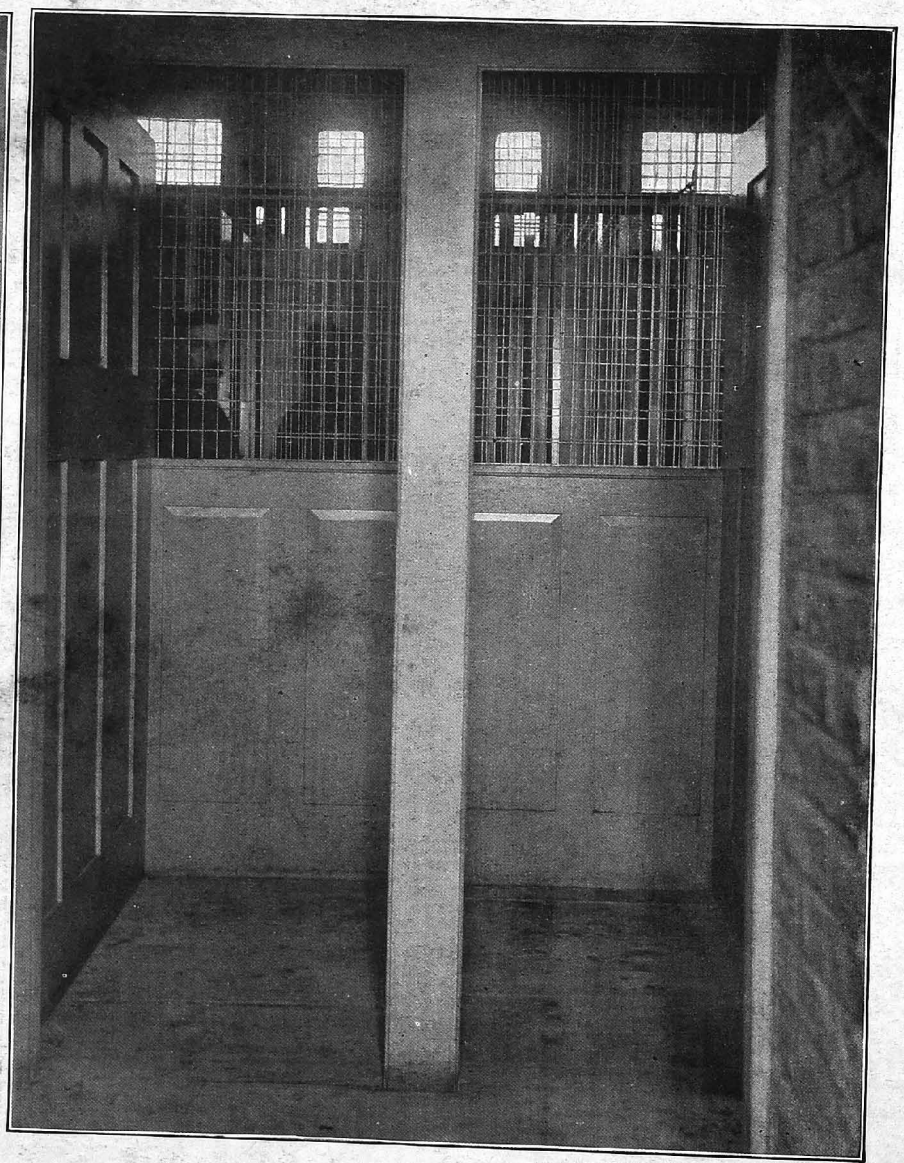




Photos: Soper & Stedman, Strand

PICKING OAKUM.—THE PRISONERS' VISITING ROOM.

The question of prison labour has always presented many difficulties; nor can it be said that in assigning to prisoners the task of picking old ropes to pieces to make oakum, a perfect solution of the problem has been found. Picking oakum, however, is still a customary gaol task, and we here see it being performed by a female inmate of Wormwood Scrubbs. Our second illustration shows the arrangements made for the reception of visitors who have leave to communicate with the prisoners. A double screen is interposed between the parties in the conversation, and a warder seated in the intervening space hears all that is said, and can at once put a stop to any undesirable conversation.

21 DEC 1937

Photo: J. P. Foscolo, Limasol.

## A DISTRICT COURT IN CYPRUS.

Cynical persons have been found to doubt whether the acquisition of Cyprus has conferred very great benefit upon the British Empire. However that may be, it would be hard to contend that the British Empire has conferred no advantage upon the island of Cyprus. Chief among the gifts of British rule is the substitution of just and honest courts for the old Turkish tribunals. We have here a picture of the District Court of Larnaka, presided over by an English barrister, who is assisted by two native judges, one a Christian and the other a Mahomedan. The Supreme Court of the island consists of two English judges. A picture of the Queen, the fountain of justice throughout the Empire, may be observed upon the wall of the Court.

21 DEC 1931

Photo: Lafayette, Dublin.

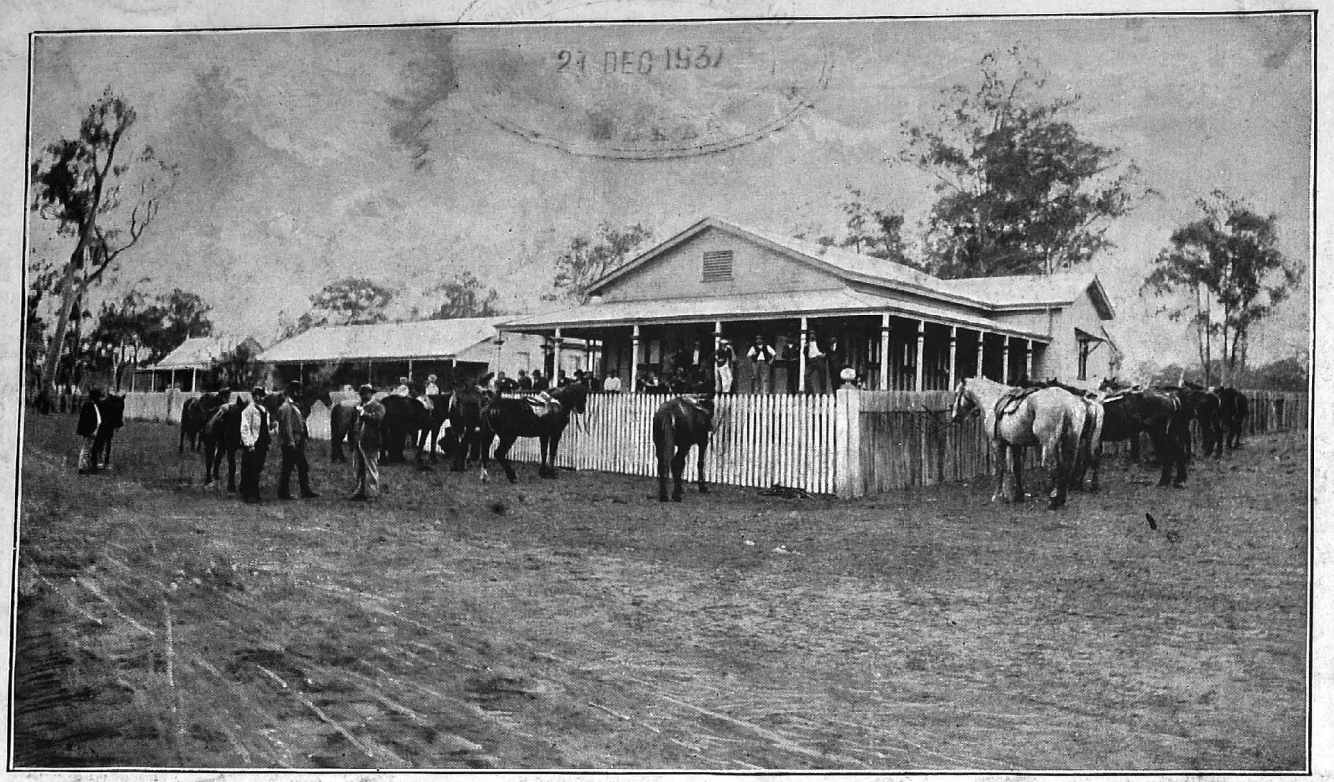
## THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

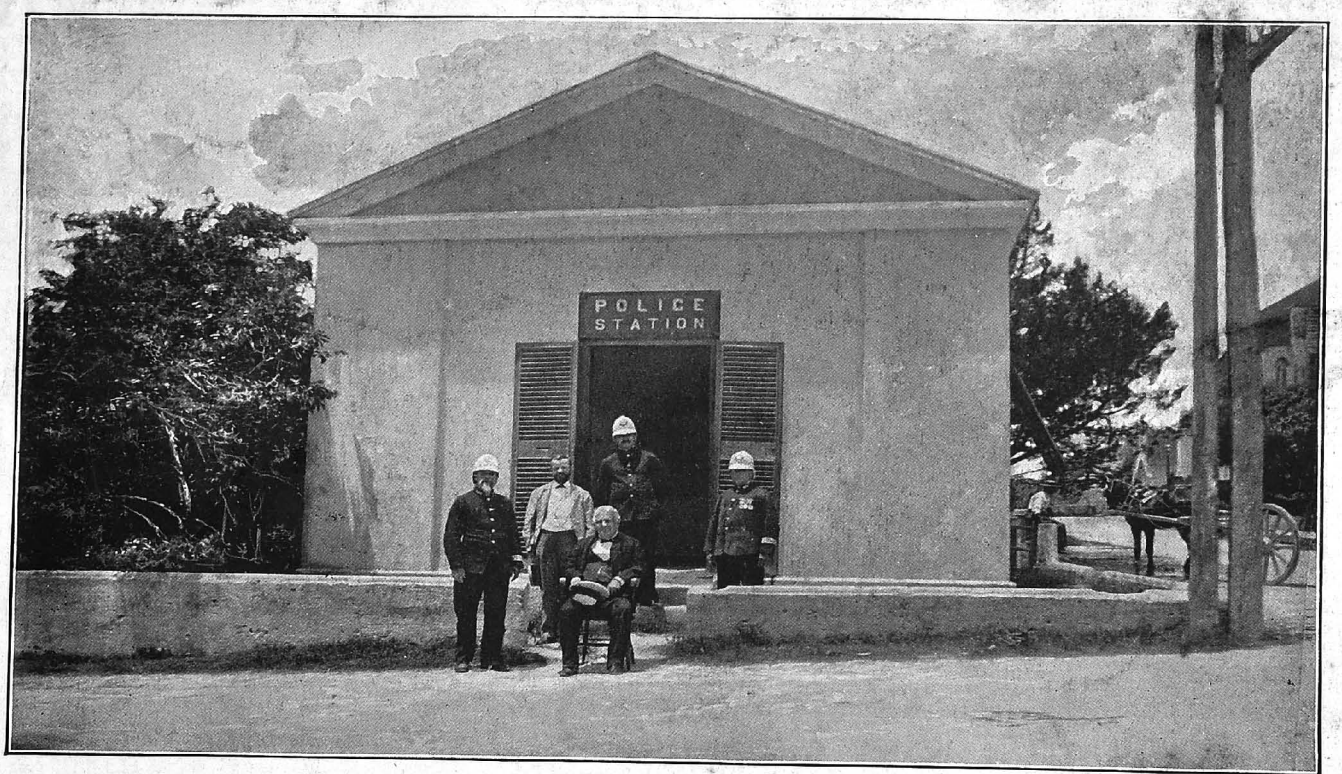
No finer force of men serves the Queen than the Royal Irish Constabulary, to whom are entrusted the maintenance of the "Queen's Peace" throughout the whole of Ireland, town and country, with the single exception of the city of Dublin, where order is preserved by the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Never since the institution of the force have the Royal Irish Constabulary failed in their duty, even under the most trying circumstances. Their dark uniforms with green facings, decorated with the harp and crown, are familiar and popular throughout Ireland. Our illustration represents the courtyard of the Constabulary Depôt in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. The men, who receive a semi-military training, are being inspected by the Lord Lieutenant, who, with his staff, is passing down the lines.

Photo : G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO POLICE.

It has been said in a classical passage that a policeman's life "is not a happy one." It is hard to imagine the lot of the British North Borneo constable is not an exception to the rule. The men who form the police force at Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo, are, as our illustration shows, organised rather as a military than as a civil force, and their "beat" is under the greenwood tree. The men are Sikhs from India, and Malays; of the latter some have but recently been reclaimed from the side of disorder to that of law, and it is said that more than one Dyak "head hunter" is now a trusty and efficient member of the British North Borneo Police, willing and competent to track down his old associates and to put an end to their cruel practices.

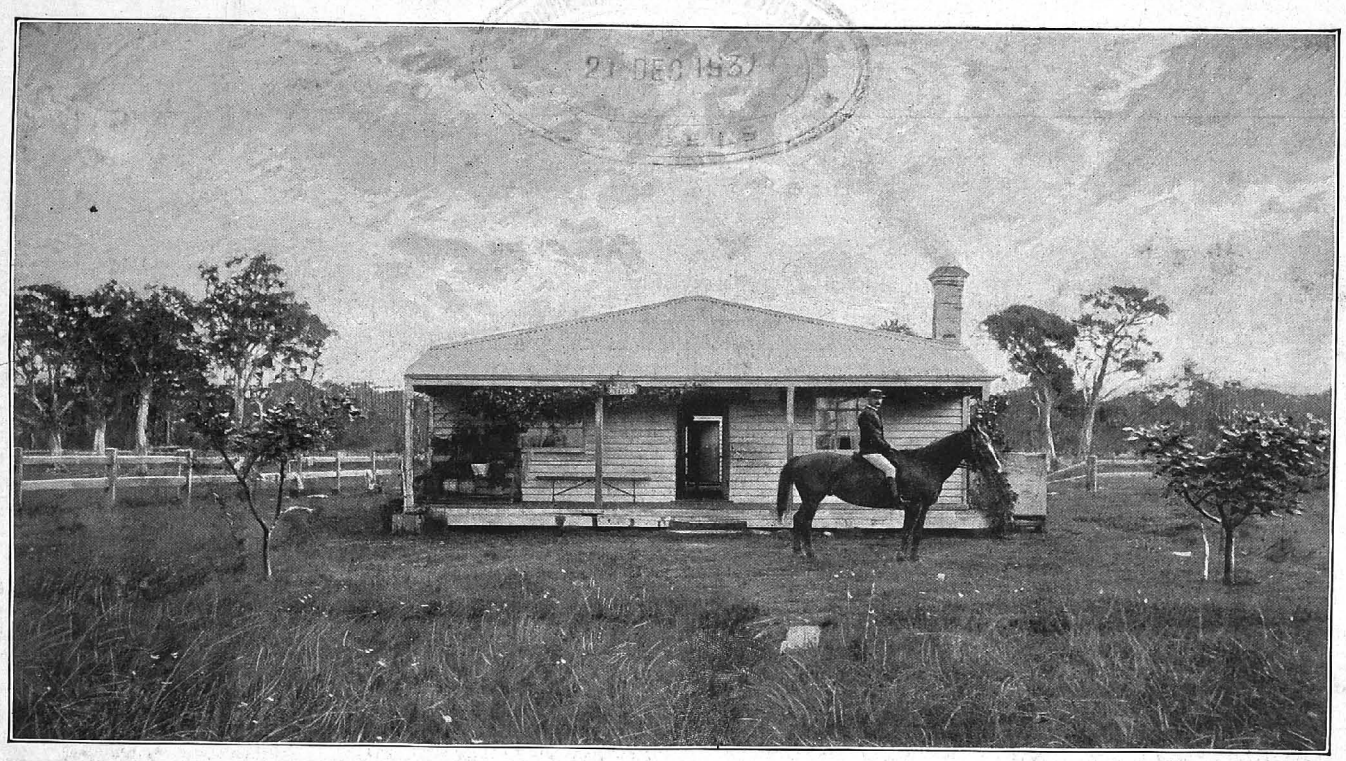





*Photos : 1, Will Stark, Beaudesert, Queensland ; 2, J. B. Heyl, Bermudas.*

## COURT DAY IN QUEENSLAND.—A POLICE STATION IN THE BERMUDAS.

(1) Queensland is a country of long distances, scant population, and few railways. Judges, suitors, police and prisoners must all come to court on horseback. We here see the steeds of the various criminals and parties surrounding the little courtyard while business is being transacted within. (2) The Bermudas are famous for their soft and easily-handled stone which, as we see, is here being utilised for the construction of a building which, with all the appearance of a mausoleum is, as the inscription denotes, a Police Station. In the foreground sits the magistrate, and behind him are the members of his staff and attendants. There is little crime in the Bermudas, and the task of the magistrate is consequently a light one.



*Photos : 1, By permission of the New South Wales Government ; 2, Afong, Hong Kong.*

## POLICE STATION ON LAKE MACQUARIE.—CHINESE POLICE AT HONG KONG.

(1) The New South Wales Mounted Police is an effective, well-disciplined force ; its men are good riders, and staunch in the performance of their duty—they have need to be, for distances are long, and sometimes the criminals whom they have to hunt down are very "hard bargains." Our picture shows us the Police Station at Swansea, on Lake Macquarie. (2) It was amply proved by General Gordon, when he led "The Ever-victorious Army," that the Chinaman, under proper discipline and good leadership, can be transformed into a first-rate fighting man. His good qualities have been taken advantage of by those who have enlisted him in the Hong Kong Police Force. A portion of the force is Chinese, a portion Sikh, and the remainder European.

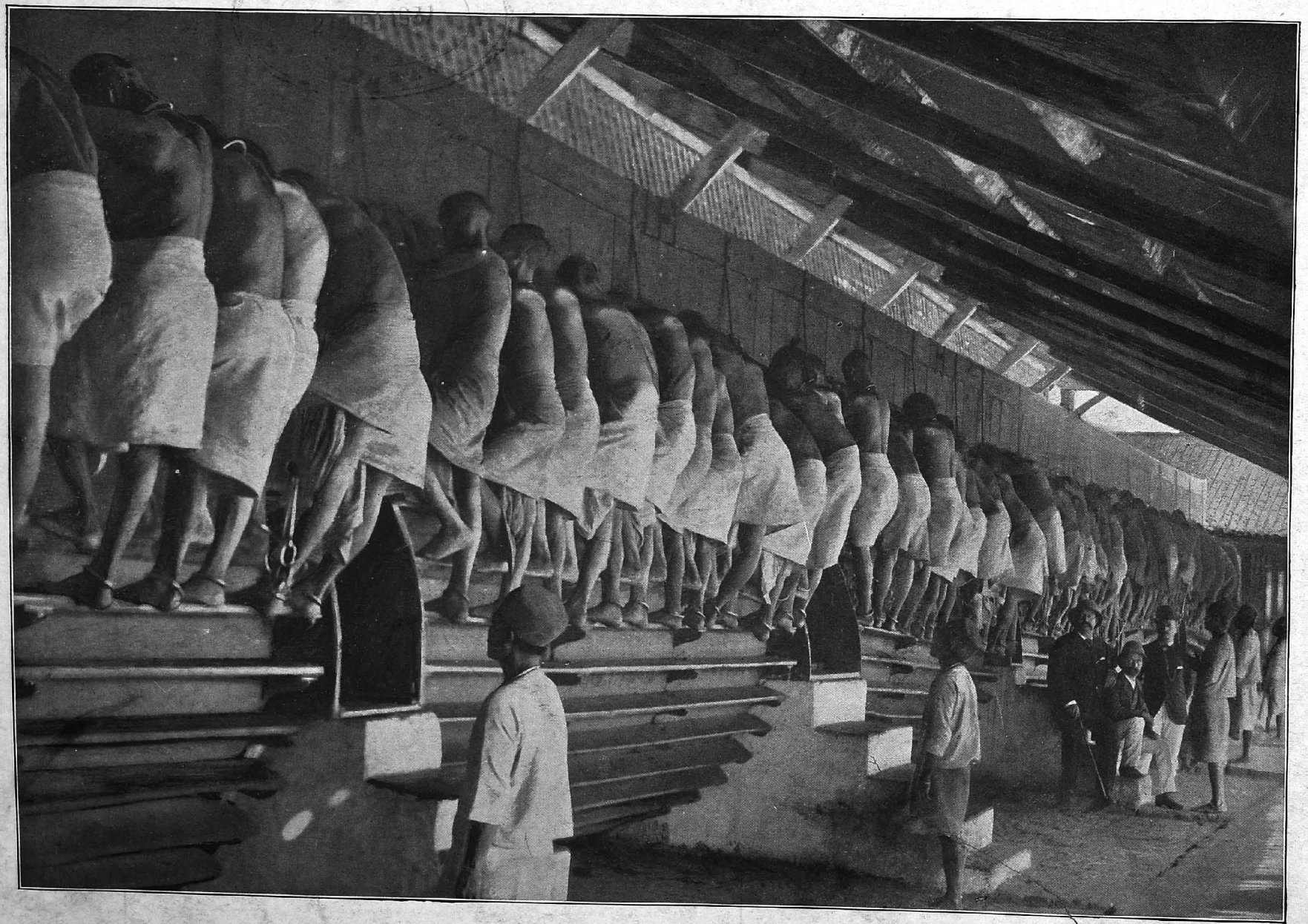


Photo: Watts & Sheen, Rangoon.

## ON THE TREADMILL, RANGOON GAOL.

It cannot be pretended that the treadmill is one of those products of which Western civilisation has much reason to be proud; at the same time its use is infinitely to be preferred to the savage and cruel punishments which formerly disgraced the Oriental gaols before British rule was established. It will be noticed that the prisoners are chained, a precaution not necessary in the high-walled prisons of Europe, but essential in a land where prisons, like every other building, must be airy and open under the fierce tropical sun. There is accommodation for 3,000 prisoners in the vast gaol of Rangoon. Fortunately the Burmese population is on the whole a peaceful and amiable one; the worst characters in the gaol are probably the Dacoits, or bush-robbers, who have given so much trouble to the British police.

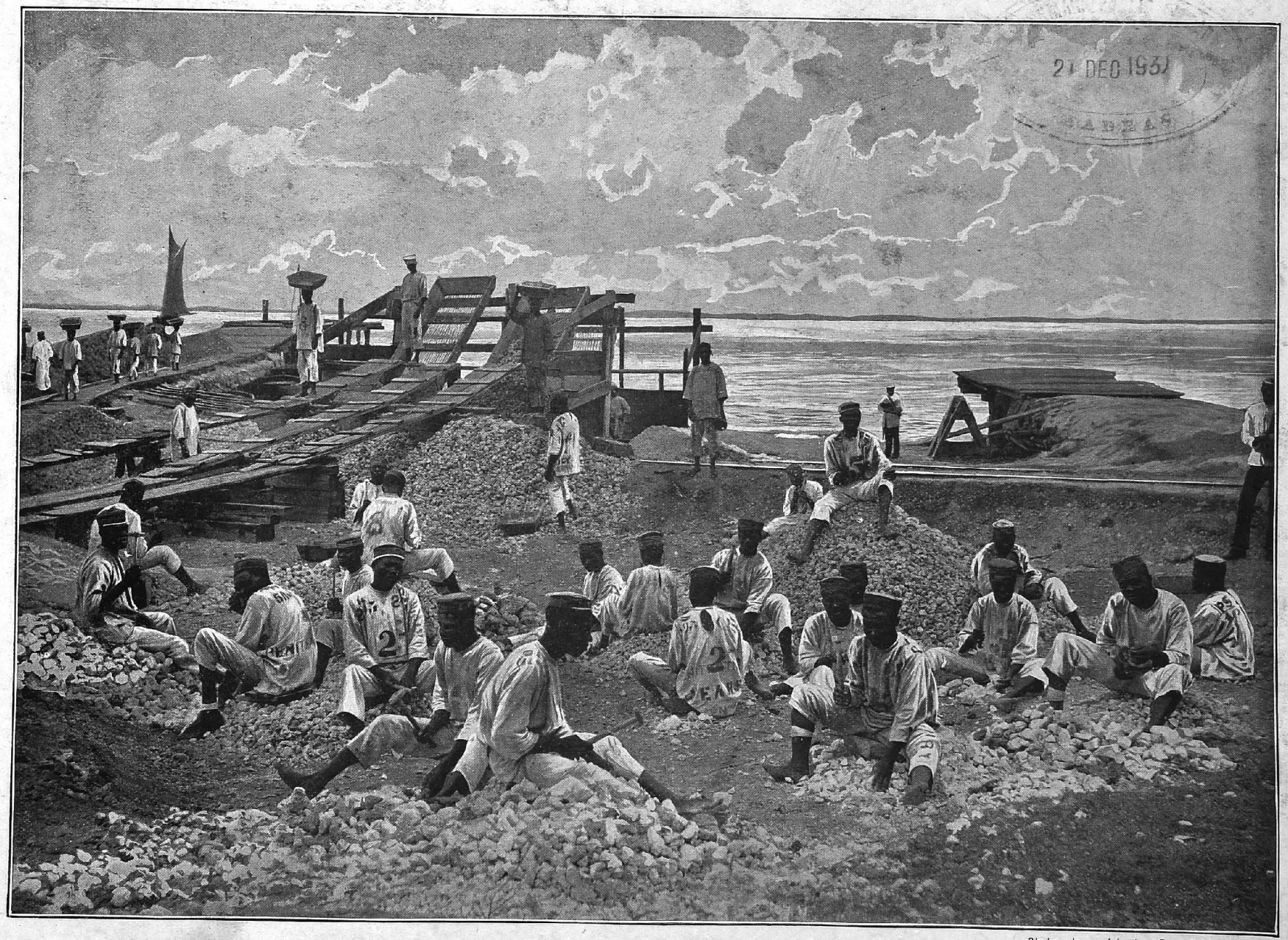


Photo : James Johnston, Esq., M.D., Jamaica.

## HARD LABOUR IN JAMAICA.

We here see a gang of hard-labour prisoners performing their task upon the seashore of the island of Jamaica. The stone-breaking on which the negroes are employed is a much more satisfactory occupation than many tasks which are imposed upon prisoners. The work, besides being healthy, is valuable. Everyone who has been in Jamaica knows how admirable the roads are in that beautiful island. Their excellence is partly due to the nature of the stone of which they are constructed, but largely no doubt to the care with which the original principle of Macadam is enforced that every stone in the metalling is reduced to the small size which alone will make a good, durable, binding surface.

21 DEC 1957

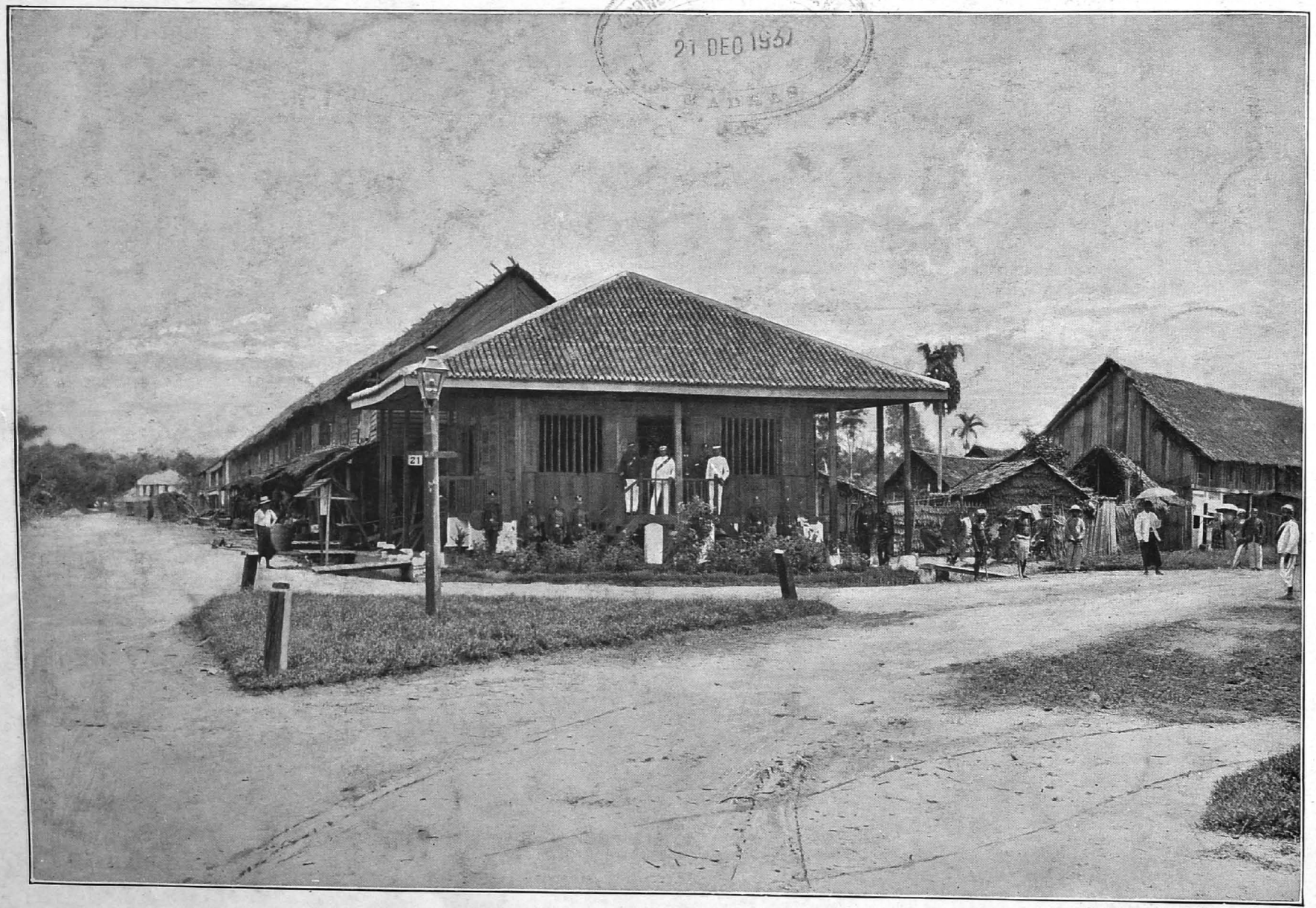



Photo : G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore.

## A POLICE STATION IN MUAR, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

"Law and order" is the watchword of the British Empire, and even in those portions of the Empire in which native sovereigns rule under British protection those great essentials to good government and prosperity are insisted upon. Our illustration shows us a police station in Muar, a small Protected State in the Malay Peninsula, bordering upon Johore. British officers are in charge, and the police under their orders are either Malays or natives of India. The world goes on, its commerce is conducted without disturbance, the area of lawlessness and savagery is year by year sensibly diminished. Few of those, however, who reap these advantages stop to consider to what an extent they owe them to the little groups of hard working Britons who in lonely stations, under scorching suns—often mid plague, pestilence, and famine, to say nothing of battle, murder, and sudden death—honestly and effectually give effect to British notions of order and justice, and make law known and respected where law was never known before.

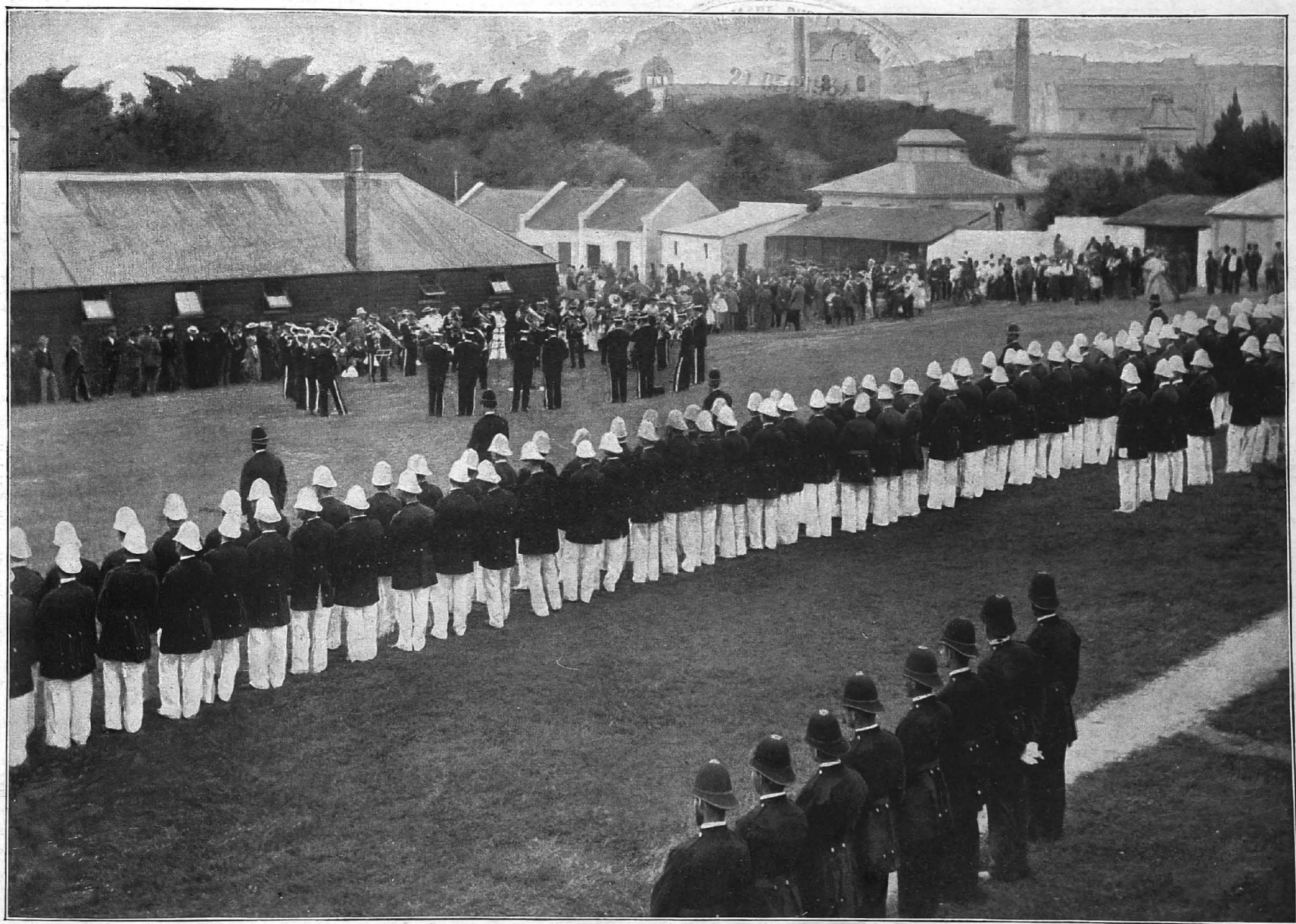


Photo : Kerry & Co., Sydney.

## SYDNEY POLICE.

Our illustration shows us the Parade of that important and efficient force, the Sydney Foot Police. The men are drawn up on the parade-ground of their barracks for the purposes of inspection, while the band plays for the entertainment of the large gathering of visitors who have come to see the city guardians subjected to the critical eye of the inspector. The two great Australian capitals of Sydney and Melbourne are immense cities, possessing the wealth and, unfortunately also, much of the poverty and crime of the great towns of the United Kingdom. Hence it is most important that a well-drilled, well-disciplined, and trustworthy force of Police should be maintained in both capitals. The Sydney Police are well paid, and a position in the force is much sought after

21 DEC 1937

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE AUTOCRAT OF THE STREETS.

It is not without reason that foreigners visiting London have frequently expressed their admiration and amazement at the manner in which the enormous traffic of the London streets is regulated. The constable who is here represented is stopping by a movement of his hand the great mass of vehicles which are pressing eastward past the Mansion House from Cheapside and Queen Victoria Street. There is neither violence, shouting, nor hurry; the law is obeyed and is effective, for two excellent reasons. In the first place, it is a law made by the assent of all and for the benefit of all; and, in the second place, it is a law which will be enforced against all offenders by the summary process of a just and powerful tribunal. There is perhaps no better type of the force behind the instruments of British law and order than this plain London constable who performs his arduous duties amidst the press and turmoil of the City streets.

# THE CAPITALS AND CHIEF CITIES OF THE EMPIRE.

21 DEC 1961

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## LONDON.

The circumference of official London is more than seventy miles. It is obviously impossible, therefore, to illustrate in one picture more than a fragment of the great imperial city. But few views could be chosen which would give a better idea of the vastness of the Metropolis than that which is here presented. In the foreground is the famous Tower of London; a little higher up the river is the Custom House; the hideous outline of Cannon Street station mars the horizon; to the right of it the "Monument," commemorating the Great Fire of 1666, rears its head; and beyond rises the graceful and stately dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the dim distance are still to be seen towers and spires in endless array; and far beyond the limit of sight the great province of houses stretches away to the north and north-west.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
21 DEC 1937
NAREAS

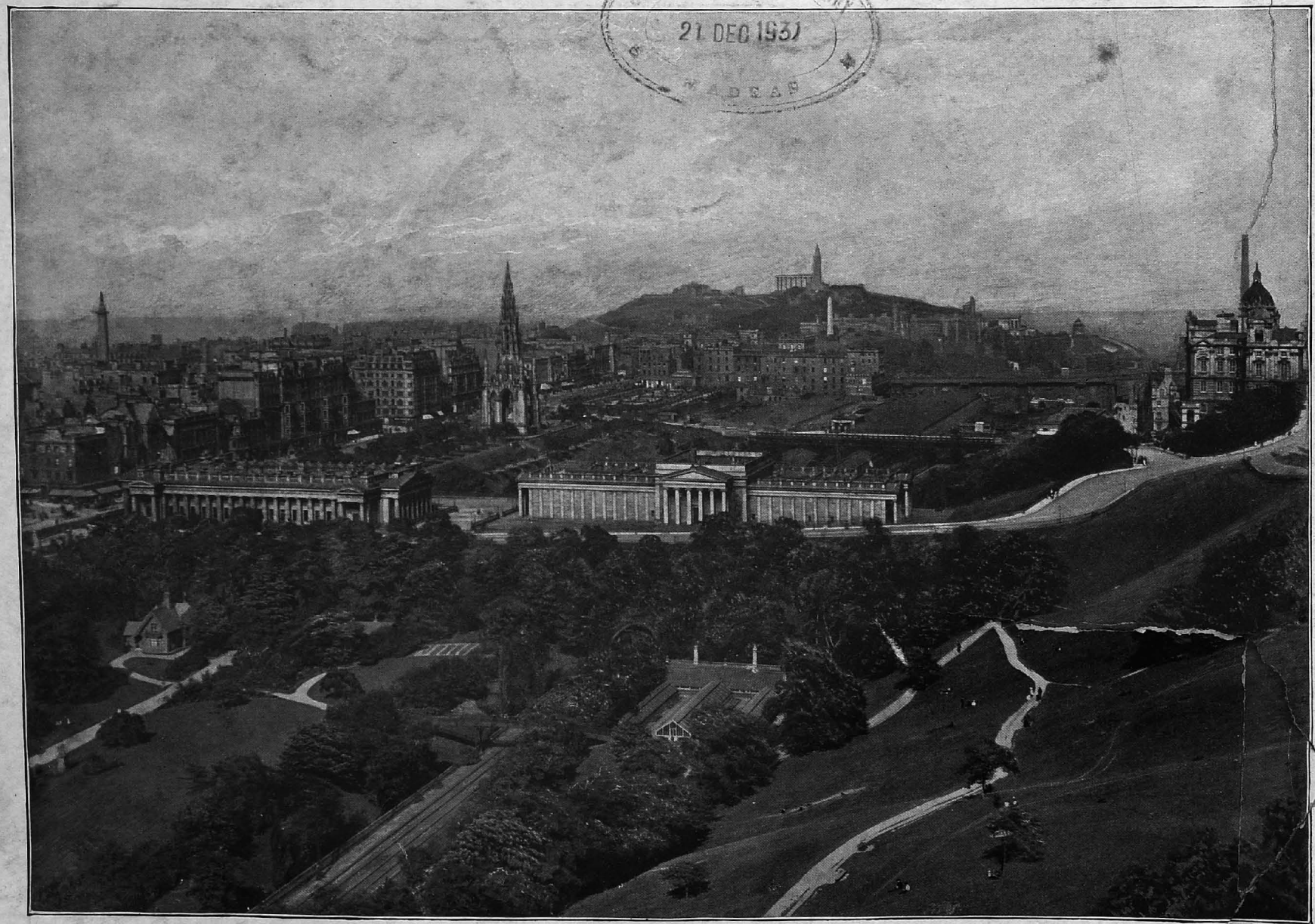


Photo: Cassell & Co., Ltd.

## EDINBURGH.

Scotsmen are proud to speak of Edinburgh as the modern Athens; and, indeed, few cities have a better title to enter into rivalry with the ancient and famous capital of Greece. The beauty of its situation, the interest of its public buildings, its historic associations, and, above all, its long record of intellectual activity, combine to make Edinburgh one of the most notable, as it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful, capitals of the world. Our illustration shows us the Castle grounds, the National Gallery, and the Royal Institution in the foreground; the lofty Scott Memorial in the centre; the Melville Column on the left; and in the background are to be seen the Calton Prison, the Calton Hill with its monuments, and on the extreme right the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## DUBLIN

The picture shows us the very handsome bridge, known as O'Connell Bridge, which spans the Liffey in the centre of the city of Dublin. The broad street beyond was formerly known as Sackville Street, but now, like the bridge, bears the name of O'Connell. A fine statue of the "Liberator" stands in the centre of the thoroughfare, and Nelson's Column is seen in the distance. Dublin is, to a large extent, a city of contrasts. Many of the streets are poor and squalid, but the principal thoroughfares are good, and many of the public buildings are of exceptional beauty. Phœnix Park is without a rival in Europe, and the mass of the Wicklow Hills, with their soft, beautiful outline, form a delightful background to the picture.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

Our picture gives us some idea of the vast extent of the great official capital of British India. We are here looking down upon the top of the High Court, a handsome building, of which an illustration appears in another part of this work. Calcutta has been sufficiently long in the possession of Europeans to have become exceedingly "Western" in its architecture, at least in those portions of the city in which Europeans principally reside. It does not take long, however, to pass into the native quarter in which the "East" with its manners, customs, and habits makes itself apparent to the traveller through every sense. During the hot season the Government of India leaves Calcutta and transacts its business in the higher and healthier climate of Simla.

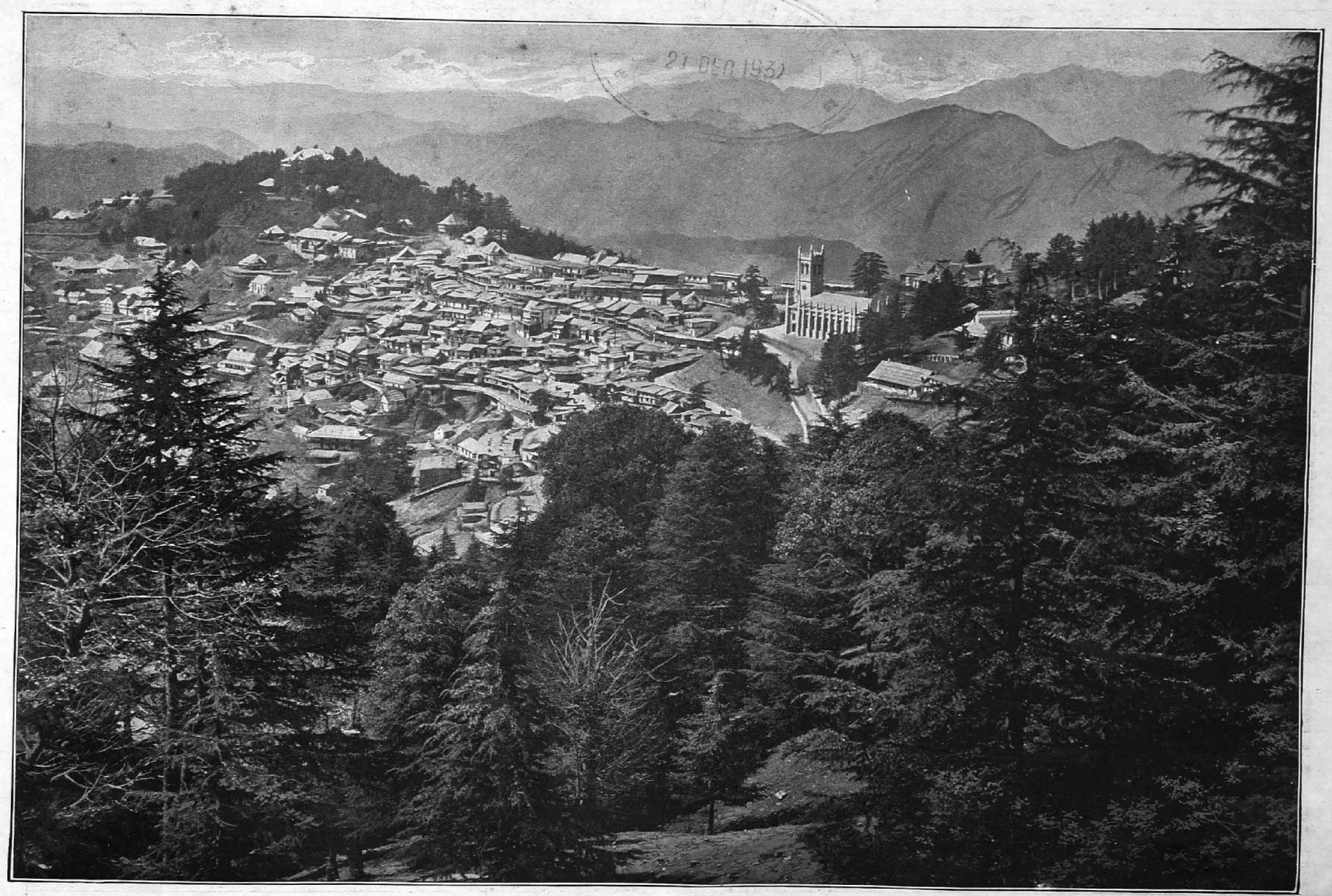


Photo: Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## SIMLA.

Simla, the summer capital of India, is the scene of much of the tragedy and the comedy of Indian life. Here in the hot weather comes the Viceroy, with the heads of the great departments, who on this cool hillside transact the daily business of the Indian Empire. Here wars are planned, peace is made, famines fought. Hither also comes the Vice-regal Court with its life, its gaiety, its intrigues, and its scandals. Here those who are well and have leisure may enjoy themselves, while those whose health is shattered by the fierce heat of the plains may find new life in the mountain breezes that blow over the rhododendron woods, and sweep down cool and refreshing from the snowy peaks of the Himalayas. Simla itself is 7,084 feet above the sea, and is nearly 1,000 miles from Calcutta.

21 DEC 1932

Photo : W. J. Topley, Ottawa.

## OTTAWA.

Ottawa, the official capital, and seat of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, is finely situated on the banks of the Ottawa river. Following the example of the people of the United States, the Canadians preferred to establish their Legislature at a distance from the great rival capitals of the various Provinces. Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, and Montreal were alike passed over. The stately Parliament House was built at Ottawa, then very little more than a village, but now an important town. The Chaudière Falls lie three miles to the west of Ottawa, and furnish the motive power to the various factories which Canadian energy has established. The population of Ottawa is 53,000.

27 DEC 1937

Photo: Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## MONTREAL.

We here look down from the neighbouring eminence of Mount Royal upon the great commercial capital of the Dominion of Canada. Montreal lies at the head of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and ocean-going steamers can reach its busy wharves. Unlike many commercial cities, it is rich in natural beauty; its situation and its surroundings are exceedingly picturesque. There is a river frontage of no less than three miles. The population is mixed, partly English and partly French. The English population lives for the most part in the western portion of the city; the French-speaking quarter is easily distinguishable not only by the fact that French is there the prevailing and almost universal language, but from the peculiarities of street architecture and arrangement. Montreal received its royal title in honour of a French and not a British king, but the inhabitants in the city are now, like the rest of their Canadian brethren, loyal subjects of the Queen.

21 DEC 1937

Photo : C. Rudd, Melbourne.

## MELBOURNE.

The largest of all the Australian capitals, Melbourne rivals in its size, wealth, and population—and, unhappily, also in other less desirable characteristics—the great cities of Europe and of the United States. The population has now reached over 452,000, nearly half of the entire population of Victoria. The stately street whose long vista stretches before us is Collins Street, one of the eight great thoroughfares which run from north to south through the city. Collins Street is exactly a mile in length, and, as may be seen, is wide, well paved, and what is best of all in a hot country, well shaded. On the left of the picture may be seen the vessels lying in the Yarra Yarra, which reaches the sea nine miles below the city. The round dome of the Law Courts is seen in the distance on the right; the two churches are the Scots Church and the Independent Church, respectively.

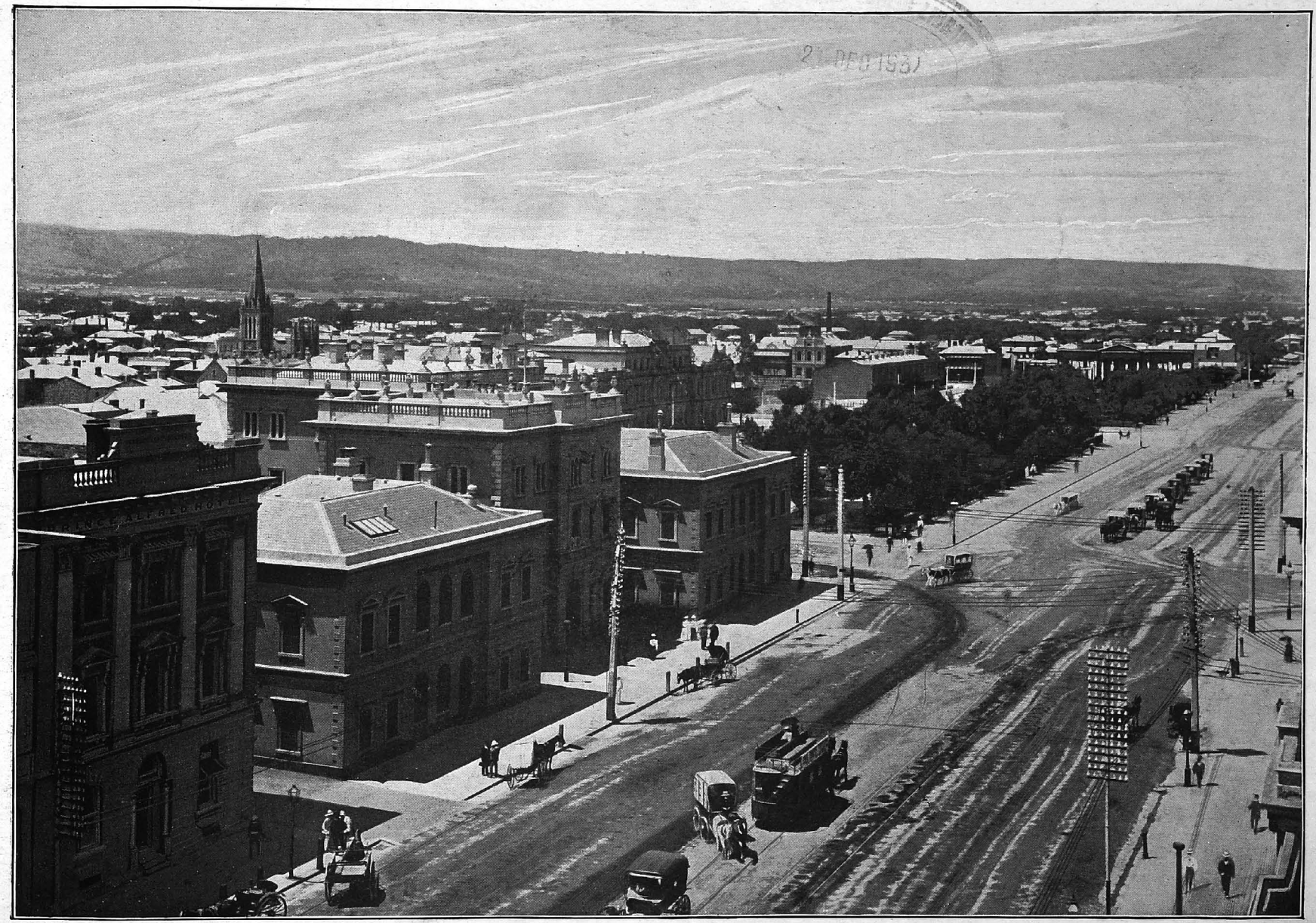


Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## ADELAIDE.

Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, is already a fine city, well laid out, and with broad, finely-proportioned streets. It is the privilege of founders of cities on new continents to take more space for their plans than architects and road-makers in older countries can ever hope for. The population of Adelaide has already reached 145,200. The town lies a few miles from the sea upon the River Torrens, which is dammed up to form the Torrens Lake, a piece of water which is large enough to allow of boating, and forms a great addition to the beauties of the city. Adelaide is peculiarly fortunate in the possession of large open spaces, known as Park lands, which have been wisely preserved by the municipality as public property. These Park lands cover an area of no less than 3,000 acres.

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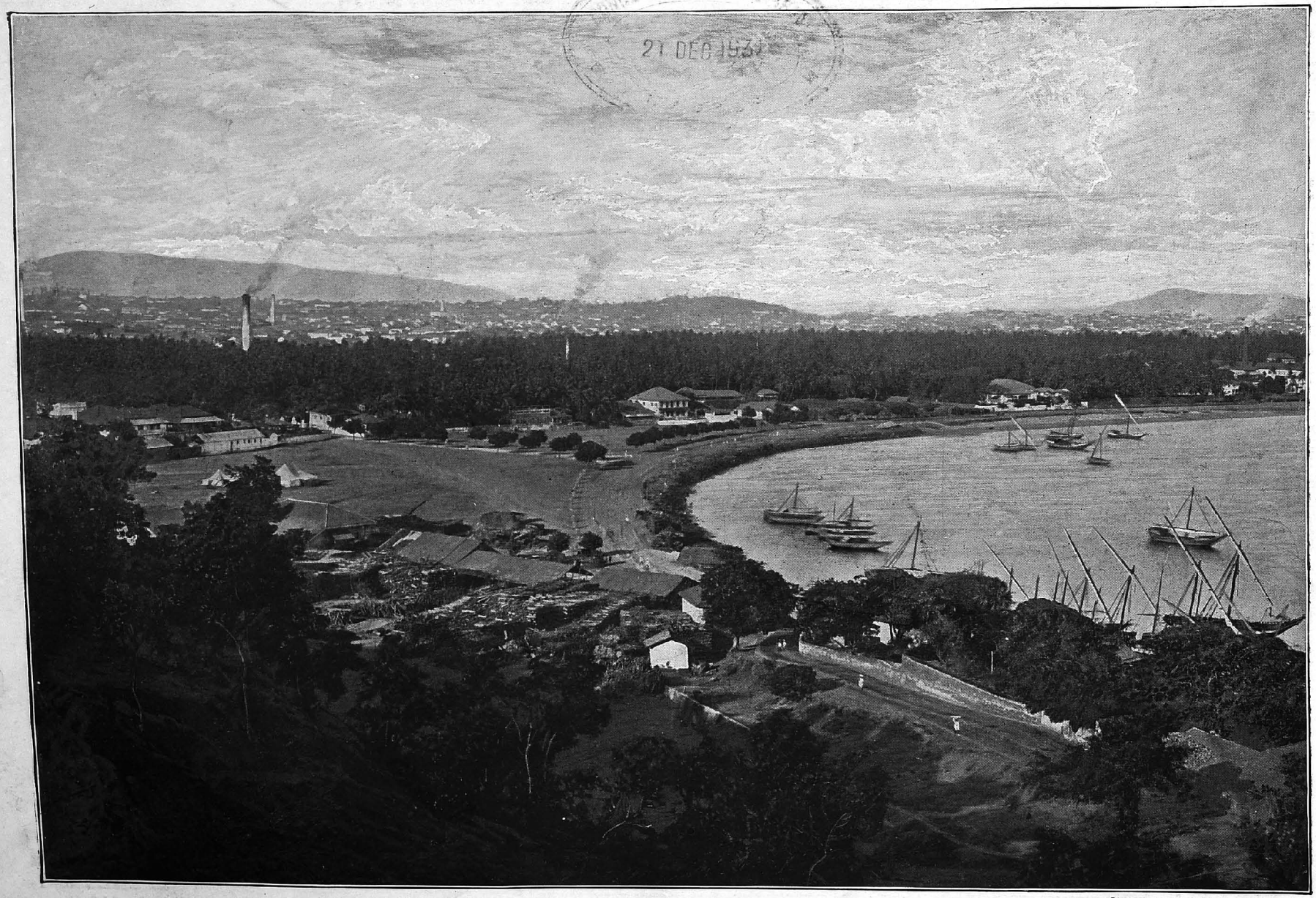


Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## BOMBAY.

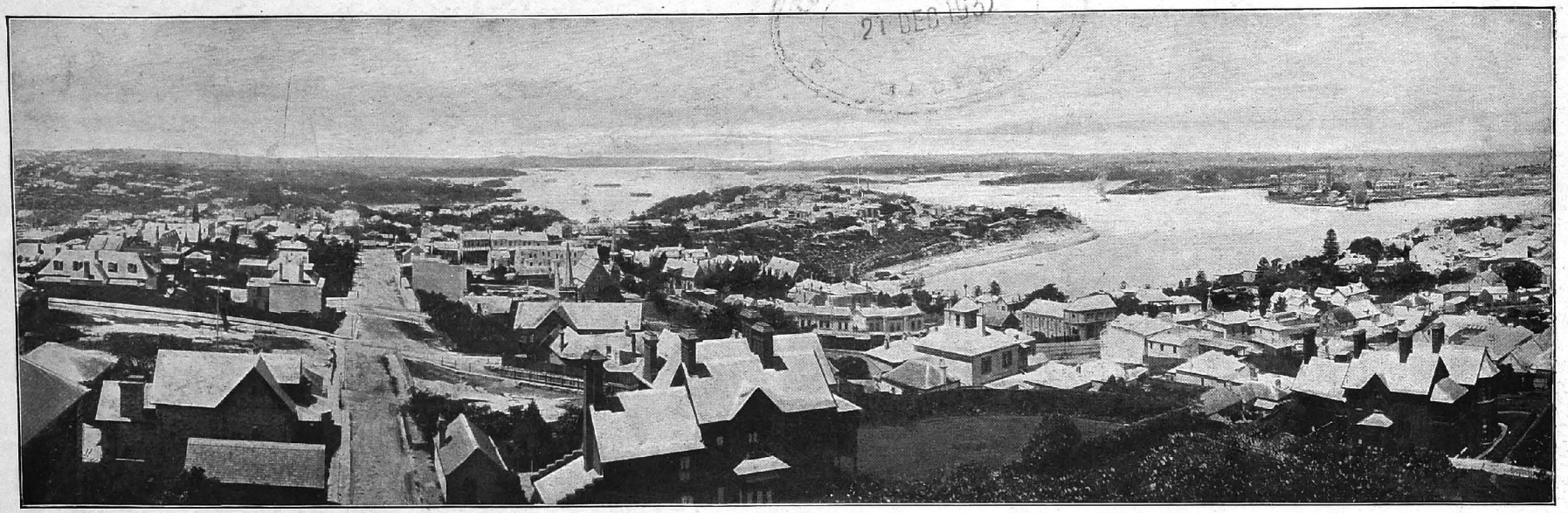
The city of Bombay, situated on the island of that name, on the west coast of the Indian Peninsula, has a population of 821,700, and is the most important trading centre in India. In 1530 Bombay fell into the hands of the Portuguese, and by them it was ceded to Britain in 1662 as the royal dower of Catherine of Braganza, daughter of John IV., King of Portugal, on the occasion of the marriage of that Princess to Charles II., King of England. Our illustration shows us a portion of the native town as seen from Malabar Hill, an elevated point about three and a half miles from the fort, on which are situated most charming villas and bungalows surrounded by beautiful gardens.

Photo: J. H. Murray, Pietermaritzburg.

## DURBAN.

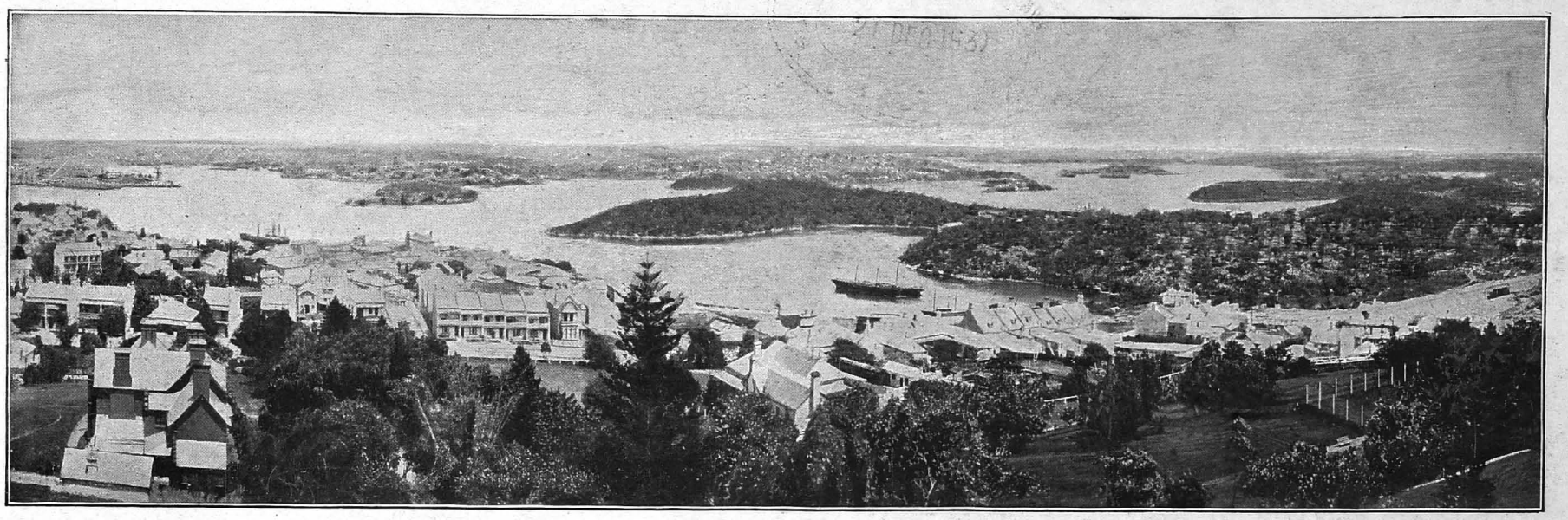
Durban, or Port Natal, the capital of Natal, was originally in the possession of the Zulus, who fled thither to escape from the tyranny of their chiefs. The Boers in 1837 drove out the Zulus, and proclaimed a Republic in Natal. A British force was sent to put an end to their proceedings and the Boers were expelled. Since that date Durban has been the capital of the British possession. The city lies upon the flat south-eastern coast, and shares with almost every other port for many hundreds of miles the disadvantages which arise from an inadequate depth of water, and consequently the landing and embarking of passengers is exceedingly difficult for ships visiting the port. The Ungeni river enters the sea just to the north of Port Natal, and the railway runs from the town to Pietermaritzburg (the seat of government), Ladysmith, and Newcastle.

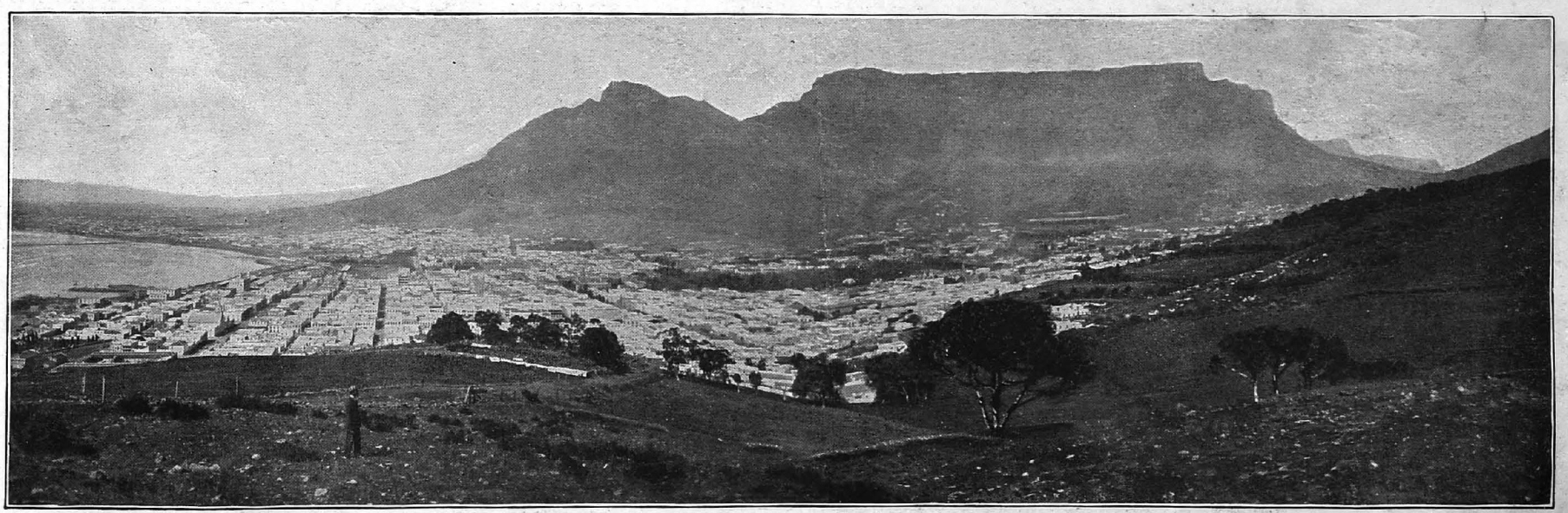
21 DEC 1937



SYDNEY; MADRAS;

There are some views which elude the art of the photographer, and even the most skilful reproduction cannot give an adequate idea of the beauty and variety of the splendid stretch of water known as Sydney Harbour. Far in the distance are "The Heads," "whence the ships sail out from the smooth, land-locked waters to meet the buffets of the South Atlantic rollers." At the head of the harbour, on the south side, lies the city of Sydney itself, with its population, including suburbs, of 410,000. Sydney men have been heard to boast of the natural beauties of their city and harbour; but that they have something to boast about everyone who has visited the capital of New South Wales will readily admit.——The city of Madras is situated on the south-east coast of the Indian peninsula. Its position on a low flat coast is an





*Photos: 1, By permission of the N.S.W. Government; 2, Wiele & Klein, Madras; 3 S. B Barnard, Cape Town.*

**CAPE TOWN.**

unfavourable one, and, owing to the shallowness of the water, the shore can only be reached by specially constructed boats. The city and suburbs extend nine miles along the shore, and cover twenty-seven square miles of country.——We have here an interesting view of Cape Town, showing the way in which the city is dominated by the heavy mass of Table Mountain. The situation of Cape Town is a surprise to those who visit it for the first time. The common idea that it lies at the extreme point on the African continent is upset when it is found that the city faces north, and that the steamer runs straight into the bay on her southerly course. The population of Cape Town and its suburbs is 81,000.

*Photo : W. L. H. Skeen & Co., Colombo.*

## COLOMBO.

We have here a view of Colombo, the principal mercantile port of Ceylon. Situated on the west side of the island, it is a place of call for steamers trading to Calcutta, China, and Australia. Chatham Street, which is the subject of our illustration, contains a strange and not altogether satisfactory compound of European and native architecture. The Cingalese are a peaceable and industrious race, well content with the just and mild government of the Colonial Office as represented by the Governor of the island ; for it must be noted that Ceylon is not, save geographically, a part of the Indian peninsula. The tower at one end of Chatham Street is used as a lighthouse, whence a flashing light is thrown which is visible about eighteen miles at sea. The population of Colombo is 120,000.

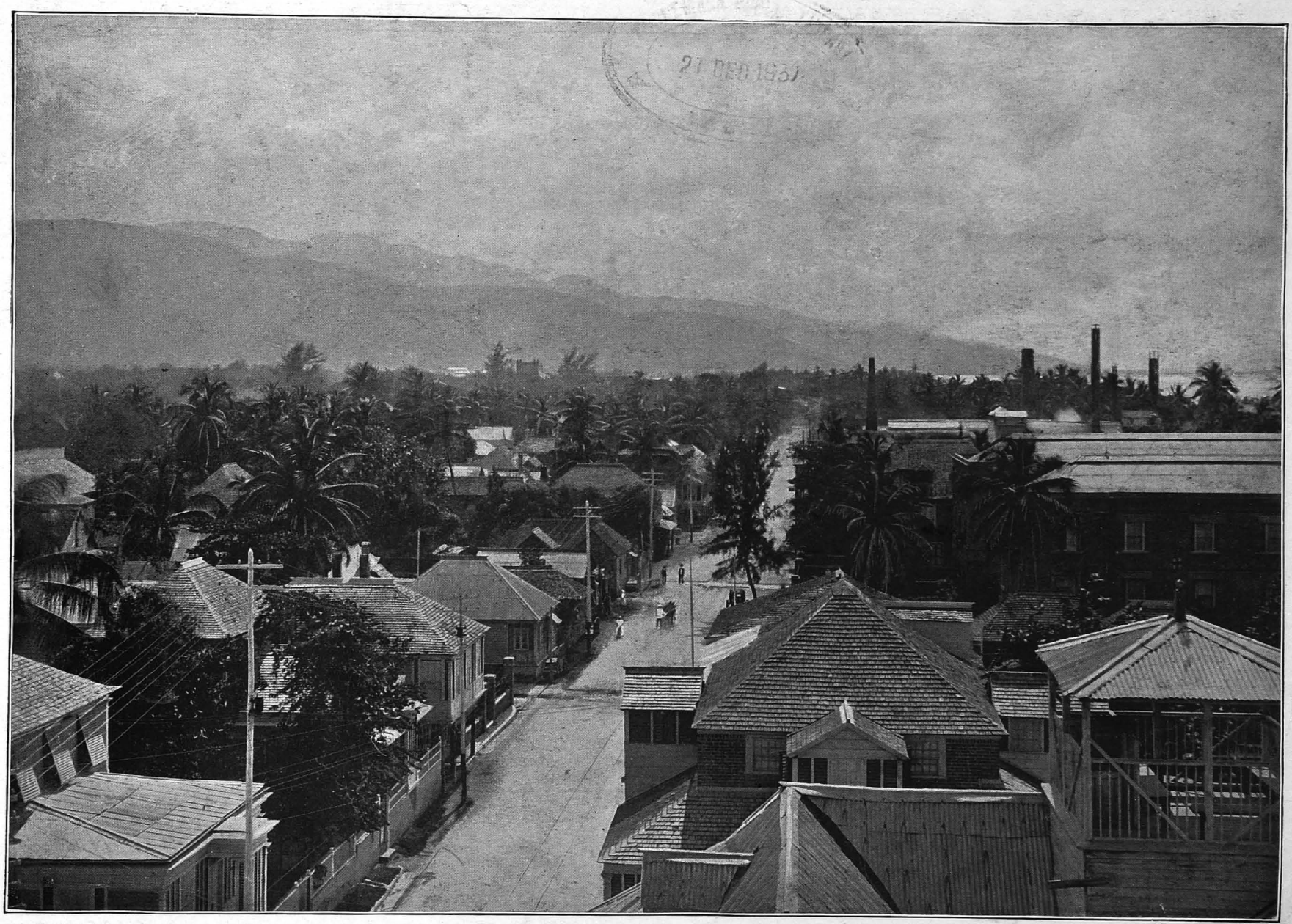


Photo: James Johnston, Esq., M.D., Jamaica.

## KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

The capital of Jamaica is situated on the south side of the island, and lies at the base of the long spit or peninsula at the end of which is the town and Government dockyard of Port Royal. To the north-east lie the beautiful Blue Mountains, which furnish a healthy and delightful retreat for those who are fortunate enough to be able to escape from town in the hot weather. It will be seen that the rich tropical vegetation invades every part of the city, and that our view is more like that of a large garden than of an important political and commercial capital. Jamaica has been a British possession since 1655. It is needless to say, therefore, that Kingston is a well-ordered, well-governed city, setting an example which the principal cities of some of the neighbouring islands might imitate with advantage.

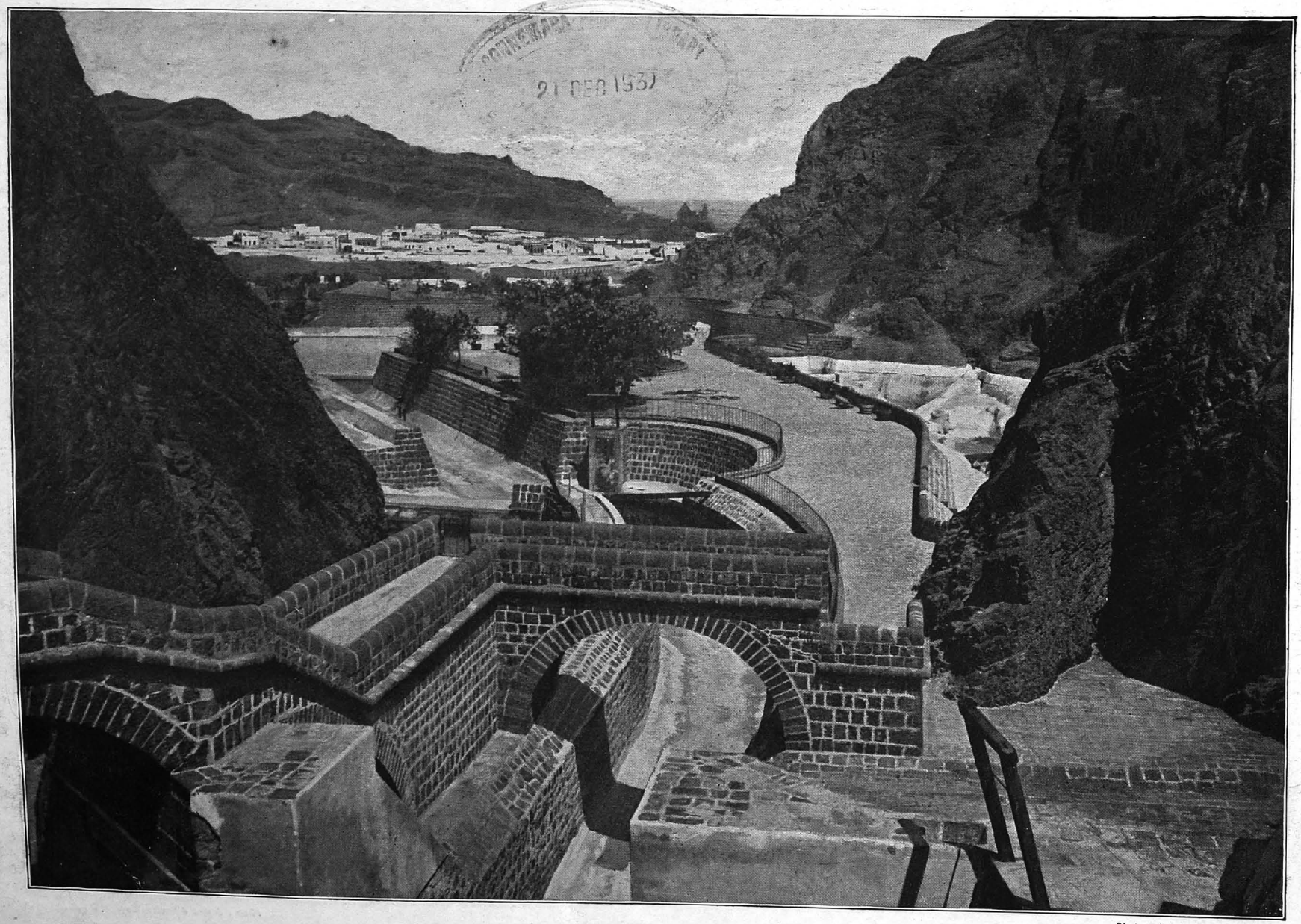
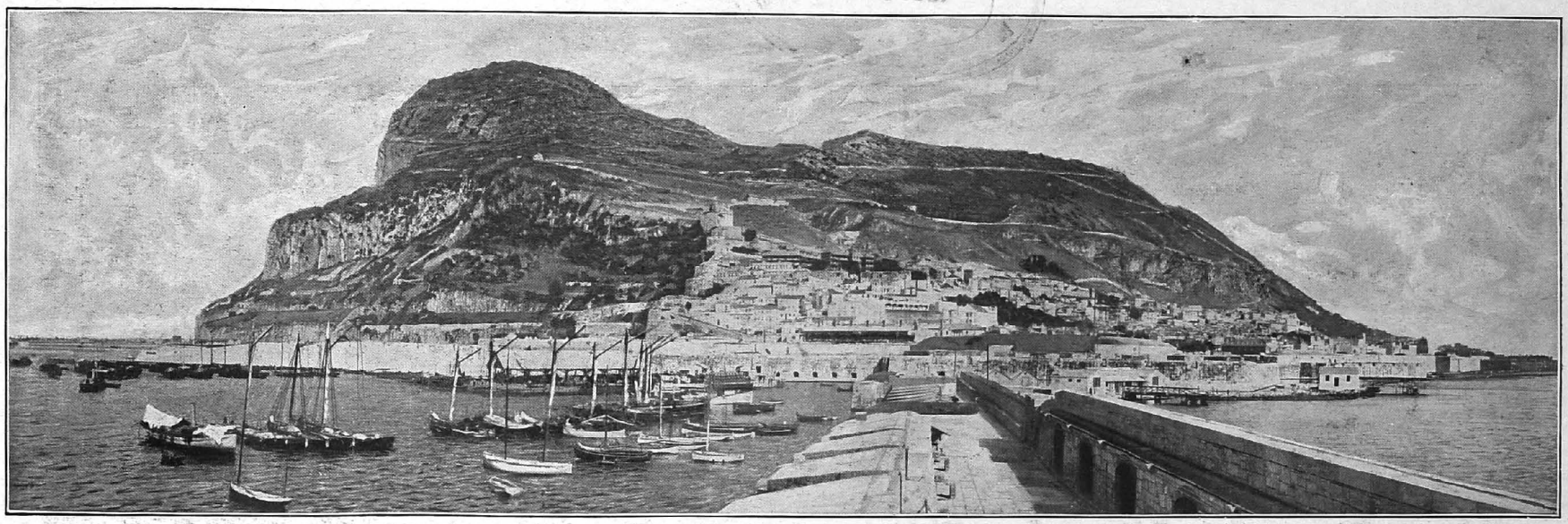


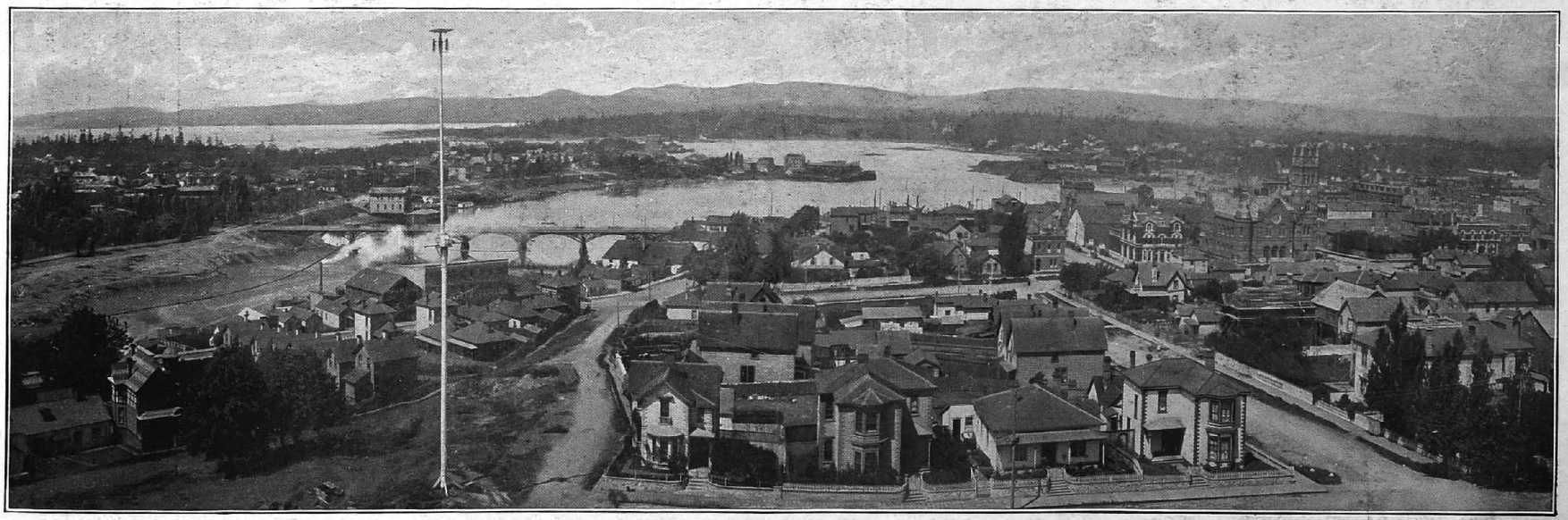
Photo: Jos. D. Coutinho, Aden.

## ADEN.

As the principal town of our possessions in Arabia, Aden deserves a place among the capitals of the Empire. It is not a capital, however, which any European would select as a residence save in obedience to the call of duty. Situated on the 12th parallel north latitude, Aden is one of the hottest spots in the world. The absence of trees and the lack of water combine to aggravate the discomfort caused by the fierce rays of the sun in the zenith. Aden is a garrison town; and one of the most important "gates" on the imperial highway. The garrison must have water, and our illustration shows us a portion of the reservoirs in which the precious fluid is collected and stored during the rainy season. In the distance may be seen the town of Aden itself. Aden was captured from the Arabs in the year 1839.

21 DEC 1937

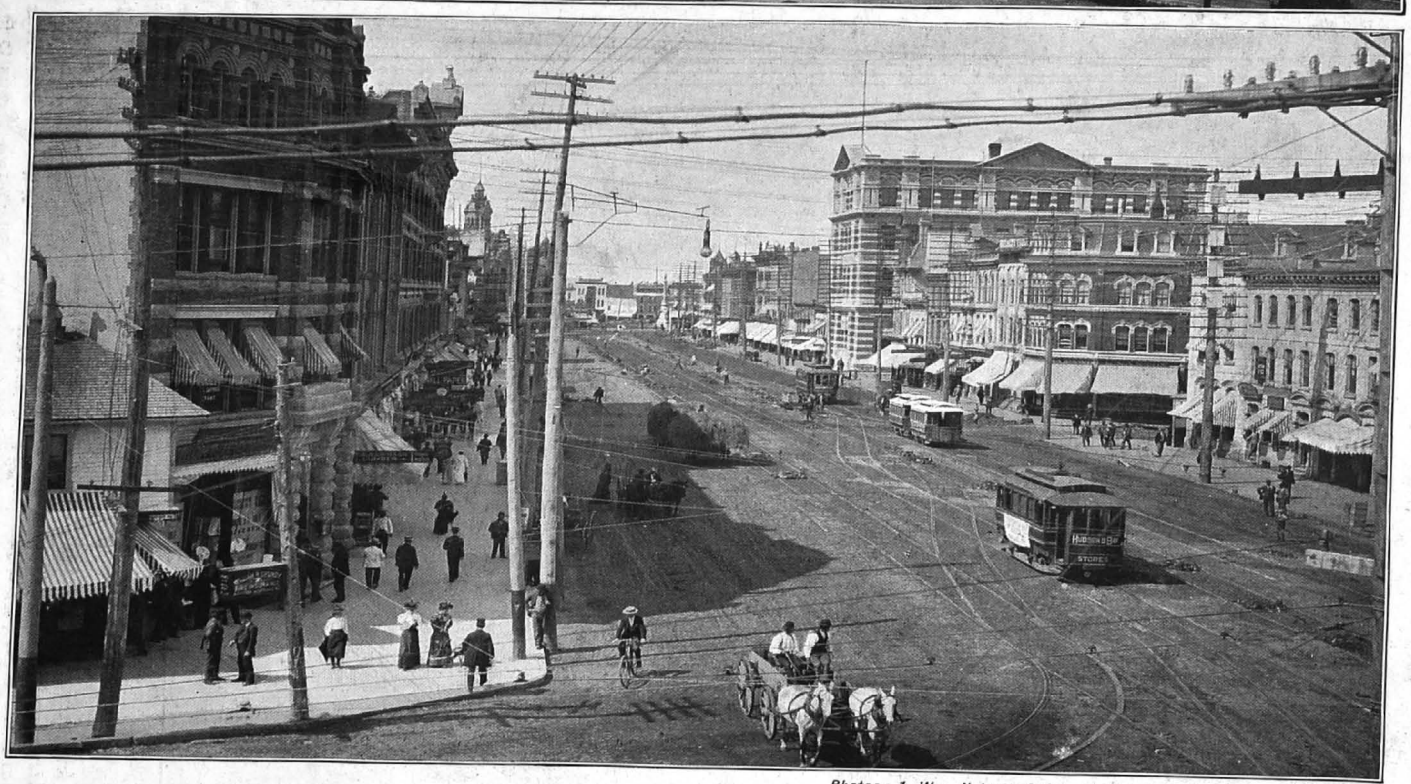




*Photos: 1, Campbell Sinclair, Gibraltar; 2, R. Maynard, Victoria.*

## GIBRALTAR; AND VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are few stranger towns in the world than that which nestles under the great Rock of Gibraltar, with its composite population of British soldiers, British officials, and natives of the Rock who are British subjects. Gibraltar is first and foremost a garrison, and at sunset every night the gates are inexorably closed. Our illustration shows us the part of the town known as the "North," the "South" being a continuation in the direction of Europa point, which lies on the right of the picture. From Gibraltar, guarding the waters of the Mediterranean, to Victoria, 120 degrees to the west and looking out on the Pacific Ocean, is a long step. But rapid steamers, and the expresses of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, have now brought the British Columbian city into easy communication with Europe. Favoured by its climate, and on an important line of communication, Victoria is certain to thrive. Its population is already 20,000.



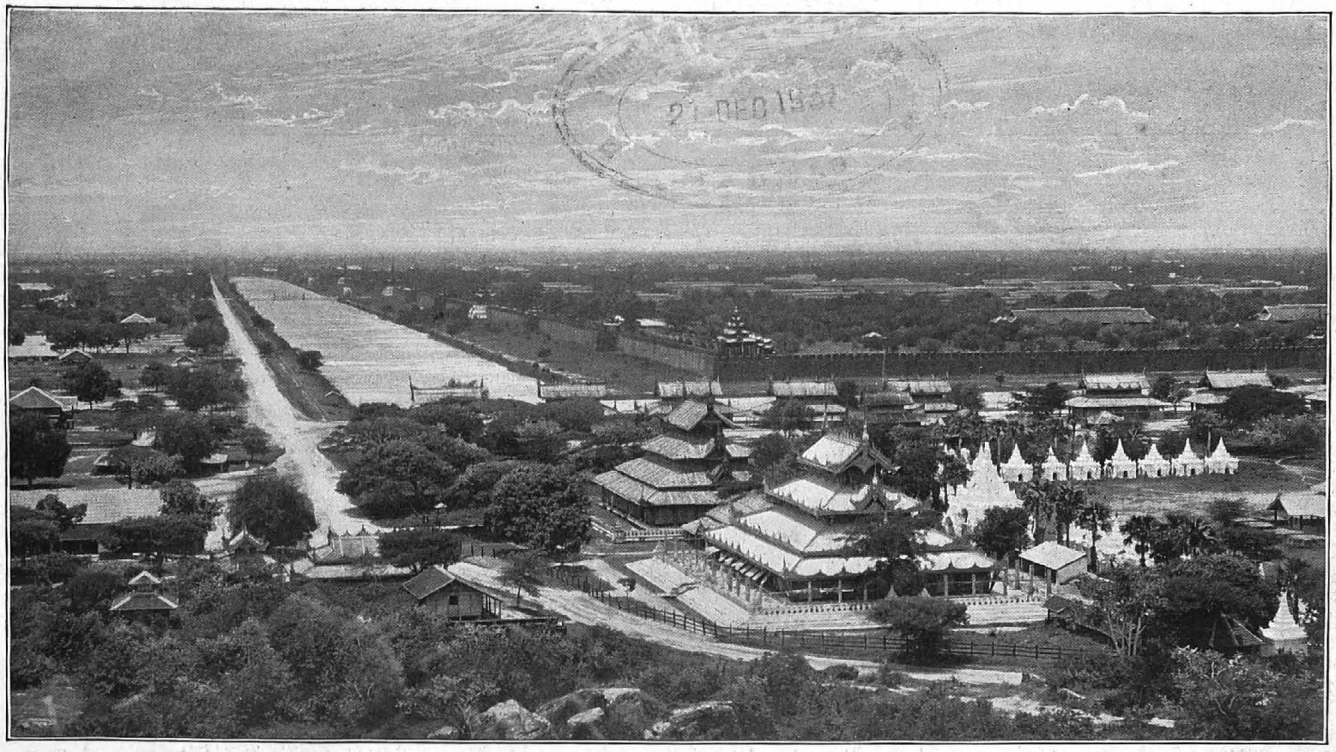
*Photos: 1, Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal; 2, Steele & Co., Winnipeg.*

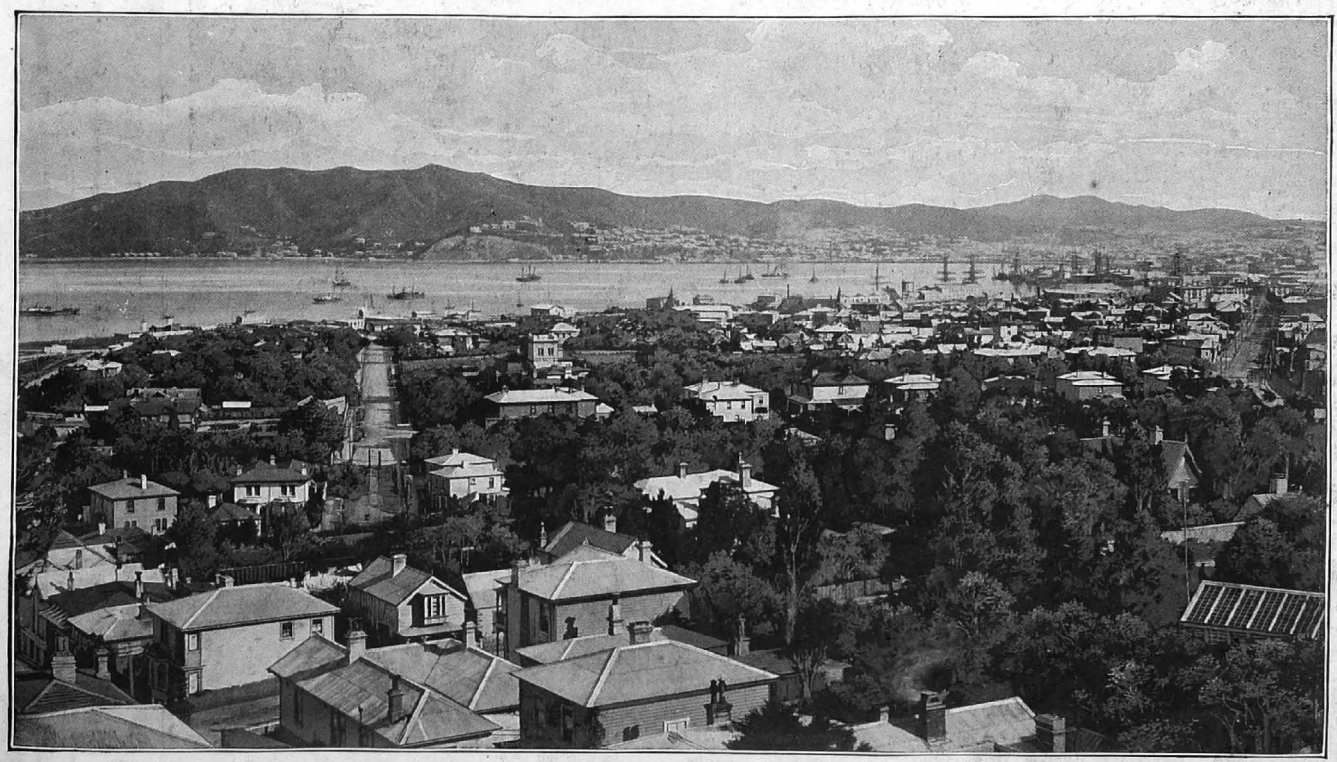
## HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA; AND WINNIPEG.

Kipling's lines well describe Halifax the unconquered fortress keeping open the way of the Empire for the ships which arrive through the Newfoundland fogs.

"Into the mist my guardian prows put forth,
Behind the mist my virgin ramparts lie.
The Warden of the Honour of the North,
Sleepless and veiled am I!"

Main Street, Winnipeg, is the principal avenue in the busy and rapidly growing capital of the Province of Manitoba. The centre of a great corn and lumber country, and an important station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg has increased with a rapidity rivalling that of some of the western cities of the United States.





*Photos : 1, Watts & Skeen, Rangoon ; 2, Burton Bros., Dunedin.*

## MANDALAY AND WELLINGTON.

(1) Redeemed from the tyranny of King Theebaw by the entry of the British army, Mandalay has taken its place as one of the most peaceful cities of the Empire. The great teak temple, palaces, and rest-houses which adorn Mandalay are wonderful examples of Burmese architecture; and now that the famous P.W.D., or Indian Public Works Department, has a representative in the city, the buildings are likely to be saved from the decay which has ruined so many of the temples and palaces of China and Siam. (2) Wellington, the capital of the northern island of New Zealand, is finely situated upon Cook's Strait, and possesses a sheltered and convenient harbour. New Zealand is perhaps the most attractive of all the Australasian colonies, and Wellington and Auckland are worthy capitals of a beautiful country.

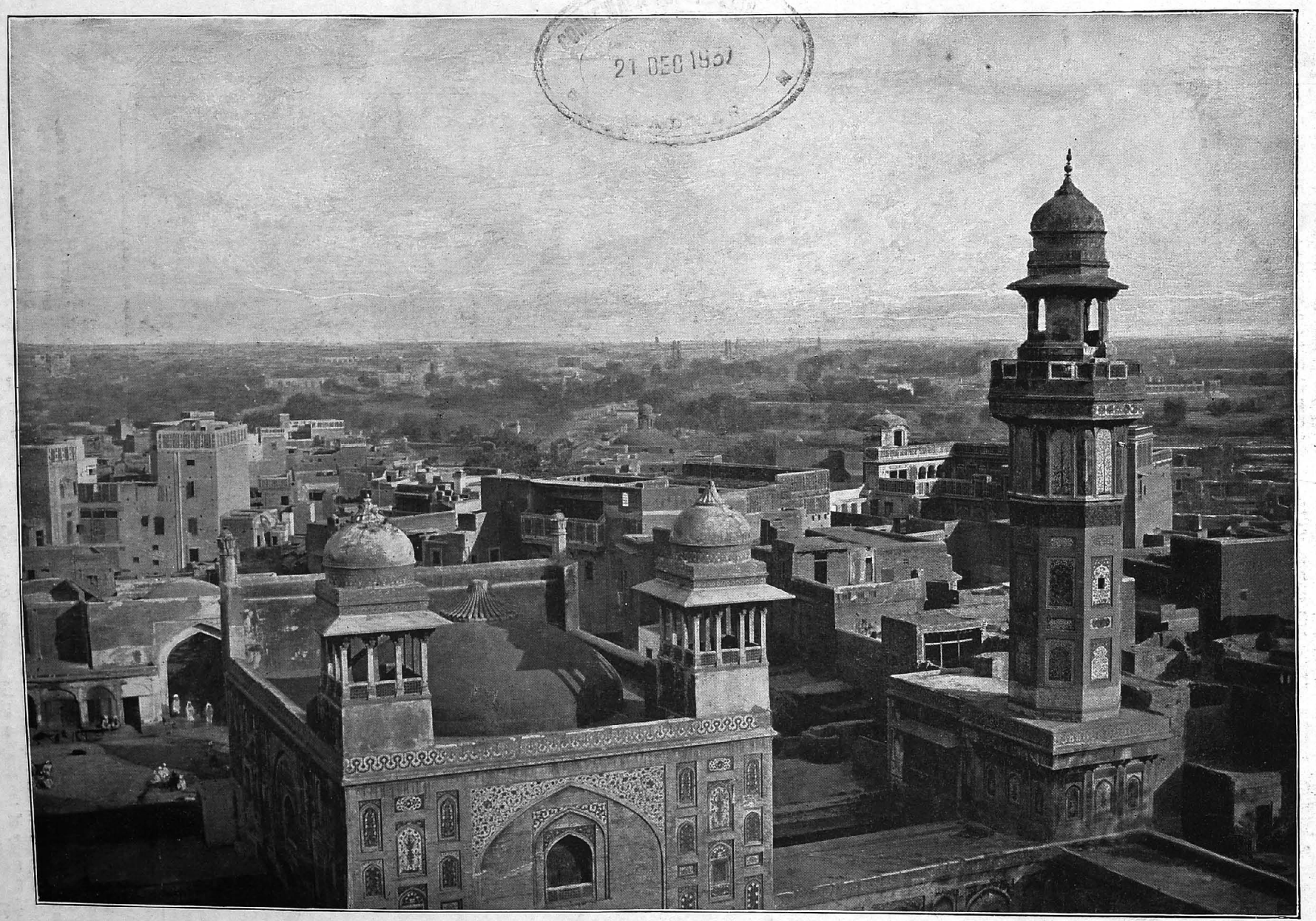
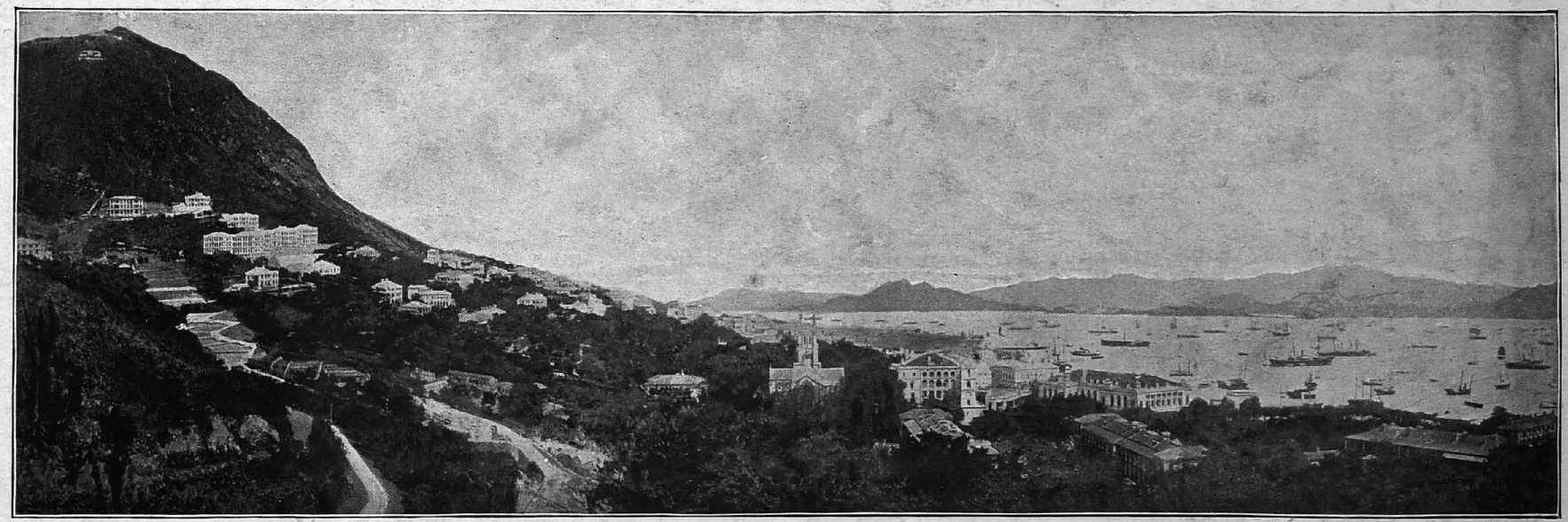


Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## LAHORE.

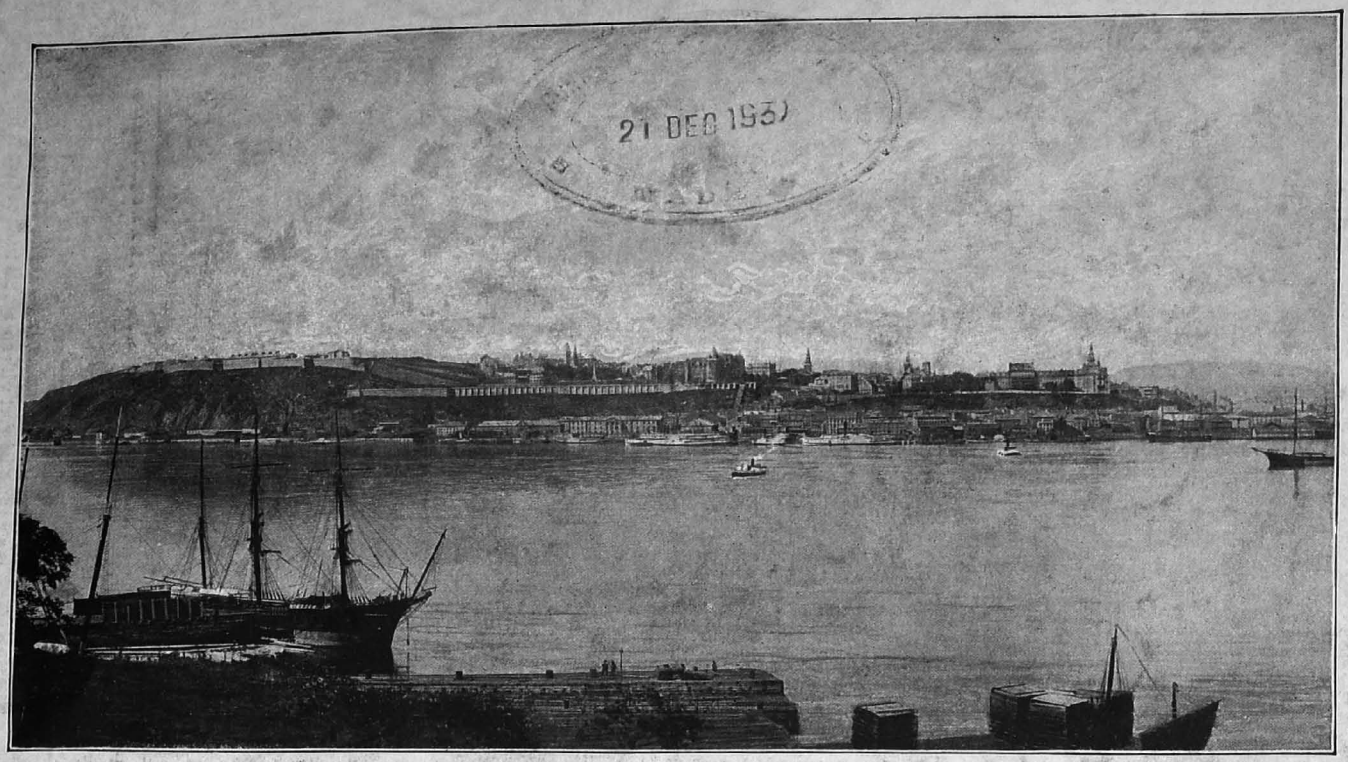
Lahore, the ancient and famous capital of the Punjab, or District of the Five Rivers, is situated on the banks of the Ravi. In 1849 it came under British rule, and is now the seat of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Here also are the great workshops of the railway, in which 2,000 workmen are employed. The city is full of stately and beautiful buildings, among which may be mentioned the Jumna Musjid, the Palace of Akbar, and the exquisitely beautiful Moti Musjid, or Pearl Mosque, now used as a Treasury. Our illustration is taken from the Mosque of Vazir Khan, built in 1634 by the chief minister of the Emperor Shah Jehan. A praiseworthy attempt has been made by the British authorities to adopt the native style in any new public buildings which have been erected in Lahore.



Photos: 1, G. R. Lambert & Co., Singapore; 2, D. K. Griffith, Hong Kong.

## SINGAPORE; AND HONG KONG.

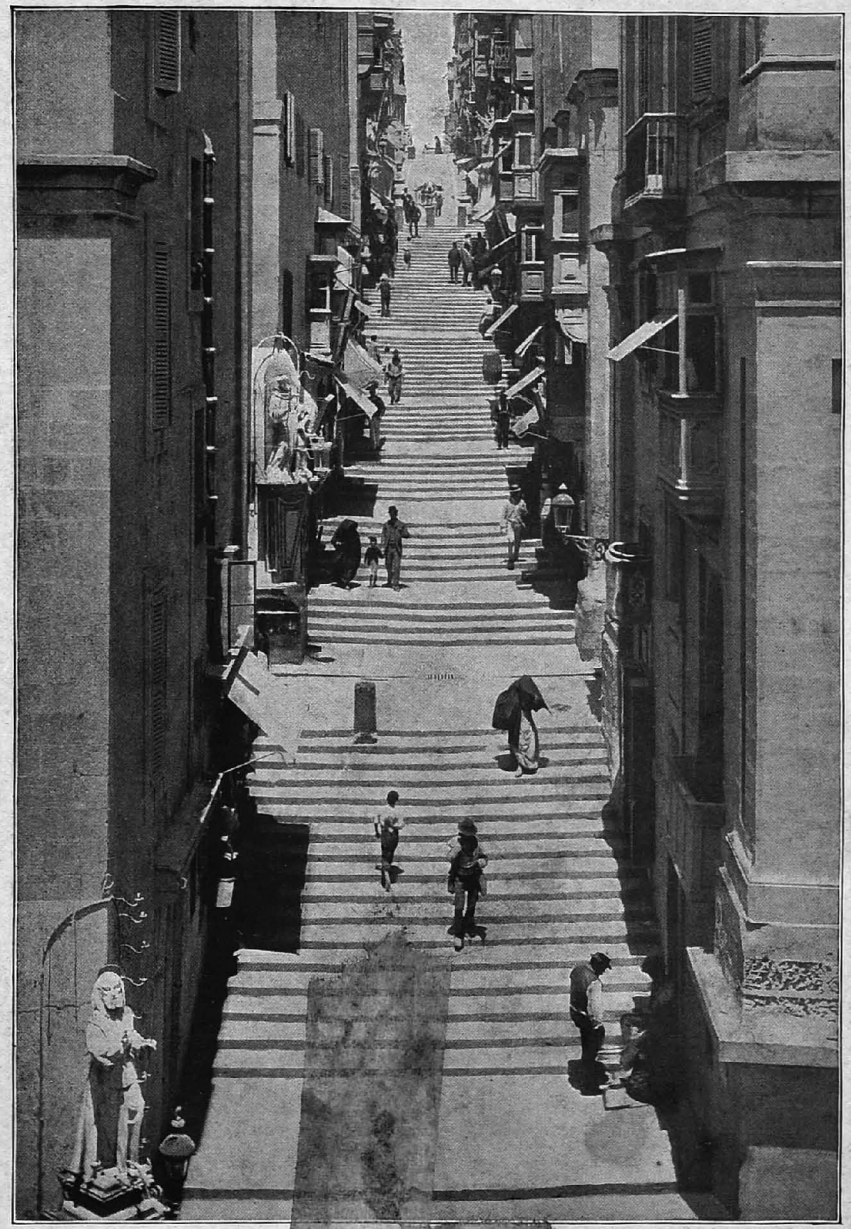
These two great seaports stand in the very front rank among the commercial cities of the Empire. Singapore, situated on a little island at the narrowest point of the Straits of Malacca, is not only a rendezvous and a port of call for half the shipping of the East, but is a strong fortress in the hands of Britain, and an important link in the chain of defence which stretches from Tilbury Fort to Wei-Hai-Wei and Esquimalt.——Hong Kong, also an island, is a mercantile port with an annual trade of over £20,000,000. Like Singapore, it is a strong fortress, destined ere long to become still stronger when the defences on the land side, hitherto incomplete, have been put into good order. In 1898 a considerable addition to the British territory around Hong Kong was made, as a result of an arrangement by which the Chinese ceded Kowloon Bay.

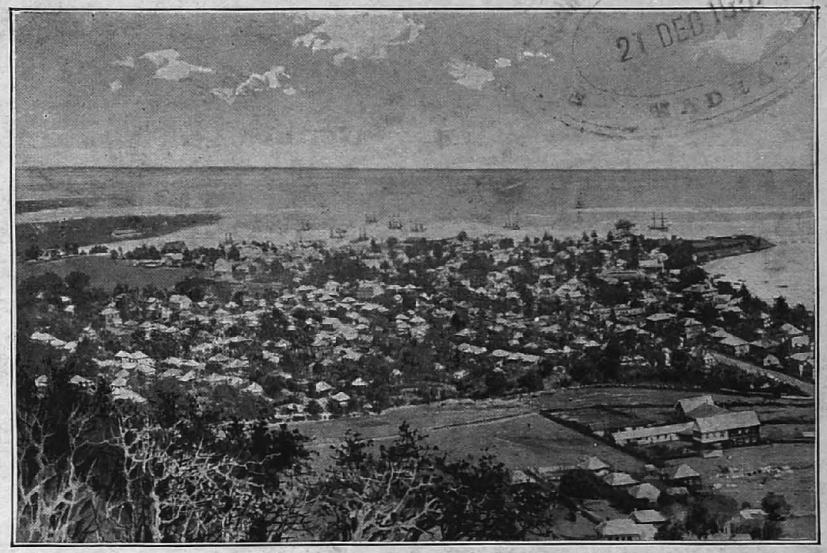


*Photos: 1, J. E. Livernois, Quebec; 2, Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G.*

## QUEBEC AND ABEOKUTA.

(1) Quebec, the historic and beautiful capital of Lower Canada, lies on the left bank of the broad St. Lawrence. Its situation is picturesque and striking. The ancient houses, quaint streets, and the existence of a large French-speaking population give it a marked individuality among the cities of North America. (2) The contrasts of the Empire are curious and sometimes startling. Abeokuta, in the Lagos Protectorate, has no doubt a history as moving in its way as that of the city of Quebec, for it is no mushroom settlement. On the contrary, this strange African town on the banks of the Ogun river is a walled city with a circumference of twenty miles and a population of no less than 200,000.





*Photos : Richard Ellis, Malta ; 2, Rev. J. T. F. Halligey ; 3, B. Grant, St. Helena.*

## VALETTA; FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE; JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA.

(1) The steep, narrow street of St. Lucia is characteristic of the semi-Italian town of Valetta, the capital of Malta. As the shadows show us, the sun is high. Later in the day the street will lie in grateful shade. (2) Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, one of the most ancient of our West Coast of Africa possessions, has a population of 30,000, and is the centre of a large trade in the coast provinces. (3) Jamestown, the capital of St. Helena, is a very quiet corner of the Empire. One great name—that of Napoleon Buonaparte, has made St. Helena for ever famous. Now, however, that the garrison has been withdrawn from the island and few ships coal there, this little point in the Atlantic Ocean has rare communication with the outside world. The entire population of the island is only slightly over 4,000.

21 DEC 1937

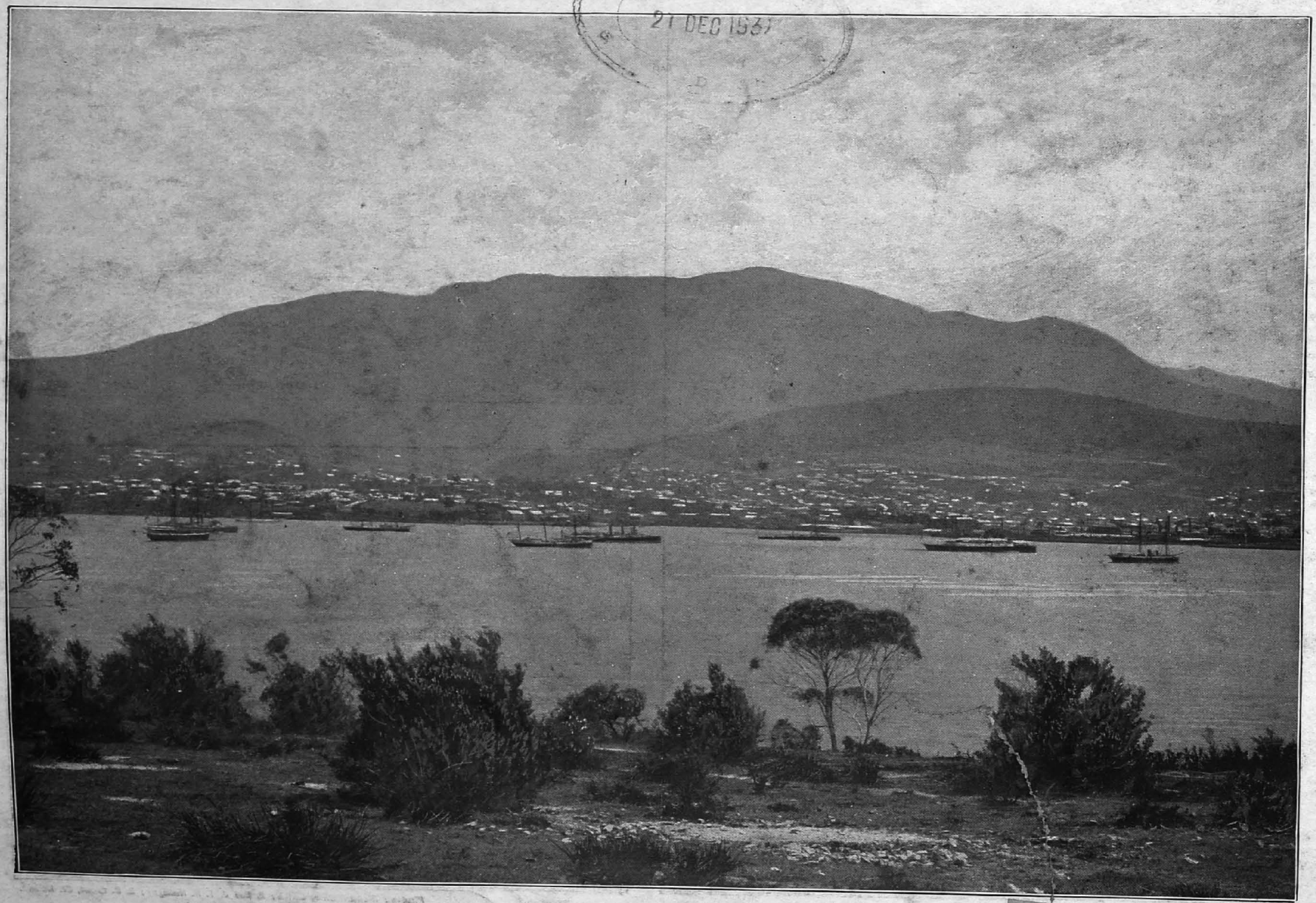


Photo: J. W. Beattie, Hobart.

## HOBART.

Hobart, the charming capital of Tasmania, lies in the south-east corner of that beautiful island. Nothing can be more attractive than its situation, occupying as it does the lower slopes of Mount Wellington, and clothed in the soft vegetation which makes Tasmania the garden of Australasia. If Melbourne be the capital of business, Hobart may fairly lay claim to be a city to be sought by those who desire the delights of a fine climate, beautiful scenery, and pleasant society. The chief public park of the city is known as "The Queen's Domain," and lies between the town and the River Derwent. Government House is situated near this delightful park. In the fore-ground of the picture may be seen a squadron of eight British ships of war. The population of Hobart is 36,300.

# THE MARKETS OF THE EMPIRE.

*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON.

It would be idle to pretend that Covent Garden Market is either beautiful or convenient. It is cramped in size, and somewhat squalid in appearance. Nevertheless there is probably no market in the world, not even in the richest and most prolific countries, which is better supplied with the fruits of the earth than this famous metropolitan mart. The four quarters of the globe are put under tribute to supply Covent Garden with their rarest and finest produce; and the dull grey skies of London look down upon the sun-ripened treasures of every land. Hither also are brought the vegetables and common fruits—cabbages, apples, strawberries, and so on—which England itself supplies; and at five o'clock in the morning, the hour at which our illustration is taken, the market is full of the country carts which all night long [illegible] making their way citywards [illegible]

21 DEC 1937

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE BURRA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

All travellers in eastern cities are familiar with the term "bazaar," which in Oriental parlance denotes a street, or sometimes a whole quarter, given up to the transaction of retail business. The Burra Bazaar in Calcutta is the great quarter of native shops which every visitor to the city is sure to inspect. But an Indian bazaar is not only a place in which buying and selling are carried on. As a place where many men from many divers quarters congregate and converse, it becomes the great centre for the exchange of opinions, the creation and propagation of rumours; and, it may be, for the hatching of plots. "Bazaar rumour" is a phrase for gossip and unauthenticated information; but those who know India best tell us that the rumour of the bazaar is often strangely accurate, and that a wise man will be careful to learn what is said and thought there if he wishes to know which way the wind blows, or is about to blow.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## SATURDAY MARKET PARADE, CAPE TOWN.

It is impossible to mistake the great outline of Table Mountain which bears in our illustration, as it so often does in fact, the cloudy cap which is said to foretell bad weather. Cape Town is the centre of a large and prosperous country district, only partially served as yet by railroads. The majority of those who come to market in the capital therefore drive in in their waggons and covered carts, making a long day of the business. It is natural enough that under these circumstances the outing should be made the occasion for a little social intercourse and pleasant conviviality. The "Market Parade" satisfies both requirements; here buyers and sellers meet to discuss or transact business, here friends exchange views and gossip, and here provisions are obtainable in a sort of picnic on a large scale.

21 DEC 1937

*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

## BILLINGSGATE MARKET.

Billingsgate, the great fish market of London, has enriched the language by a synonym for expressions which are neither polite nor elegant. To "talk Billingsgate" is to use language which is "not fit for publication." As in so many other instances, however, the phrase has survived the fact, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that the salesmen and porters who do business in the great fish market are distinguished above their fellows for an ill use of their tongues. All is now as well regulated and good tempered as such a busy place can be. The amount of fish brought to Billingsgate is enormous. The extended use of ice to preserve the catch, and the introduction of steamers to bring it rapidly from the fishing-grounds, has immensely increased the supply of good fish in good condition: and London greatly benefits by the improvement.

Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

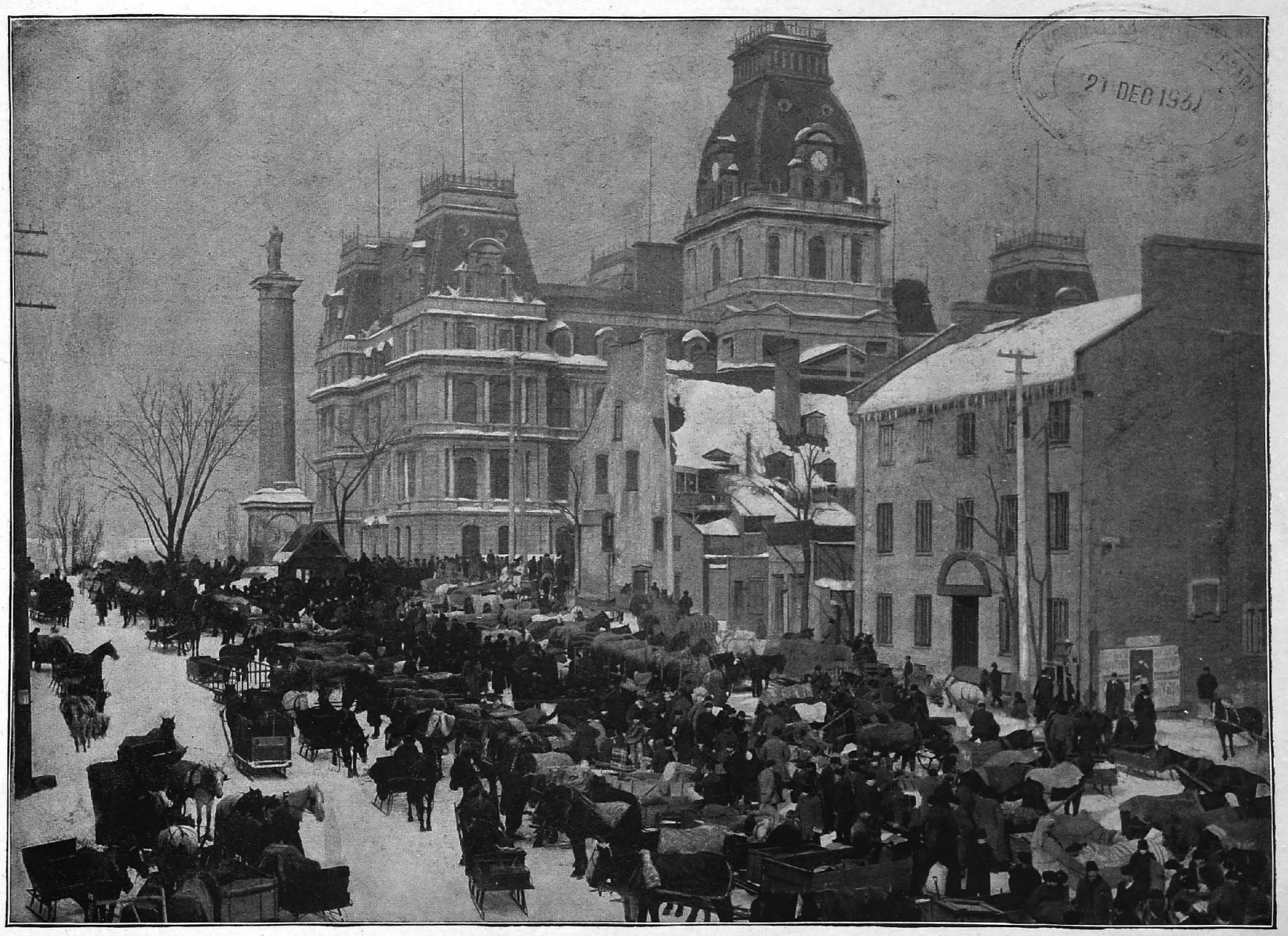
## THE GENERAL MARKET, ISLINGTON.

Hitherto our illustrations have dealt for the most part with markets devoted to the sale of some particular commodity—fish, flesh, and fruit, as the case may be. The Islington market, however, is subject to no such restrictions and limitations in the quality of its wares. All things that the heart can desire—or at any rate all such things as the inhabitants of Islington are likely to want and are able to purchase for a modest sum—may here be procured. Hardware, software, provisions, china, old books, and the thousand-and-one odd articles which are to be found in a "miscellaneous" stall, are here offered in tempting abundance to the purchaser. London is not as a rule looked upon as "a market town," but it maintains in fact many markets, among which that here represented is not the least interesting as affording a real insight into the wants and habits of the regular Londoner.

*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

## SMITHFIELD MARKET, MANCHESTER.

The Corporation of Manchester is a most active, energetic body, and the municipal enterprises conducted under its direction and control are models of their kind. Among these may be mentioned Smithfield Market, of which a view of the interior is here shown. The market, like its namesake in London, is the chief in its city. Meat, however, does not form its principal trade, as may be seen by the piles of baskets and boxes of vegetables and fruit in the foreground. The market was opened in 1820. At that time it did not possess the splendid roof that now adorns it, but was open to the sky. The inconvenience of this plan in inclement weather may be easily imagined, but now the ample covering affords shelter from the worst storms, and both buyers and sellers can conduct their business inside with comfort whatever the weather without. The market occupies an area of no less than 12,000 square yards.



21 DEC 1931

*Photo : Notman & Son, Montreal.*

## MARKET DAY MONTREAL.

Our illustration shows us a winter scene in the city of Montreal. "Jacques Cartier" Square, called after one of the national heroes of Canada, is thronged with a busy crowd who have come in to market on their sledges from the surrounding country. In Canada, where the cold is expected, and its duration and intensity known, winter possesses no terrors; on the contrary, the brisk clear air proves a stimulant to those who know how to protect themselves against it; and the hard snow, covering all things with a flat even surface, makes locomotion easier than it ever is in summer-time, when roads which are generally dusty, and often bad, limit the movements of pedestrians and carriages alike. Sledges and snow-shoes for business, tobogganing and ice-sailing for sport, are among the many gifts of the Canadian winter.

21 DEC 1931

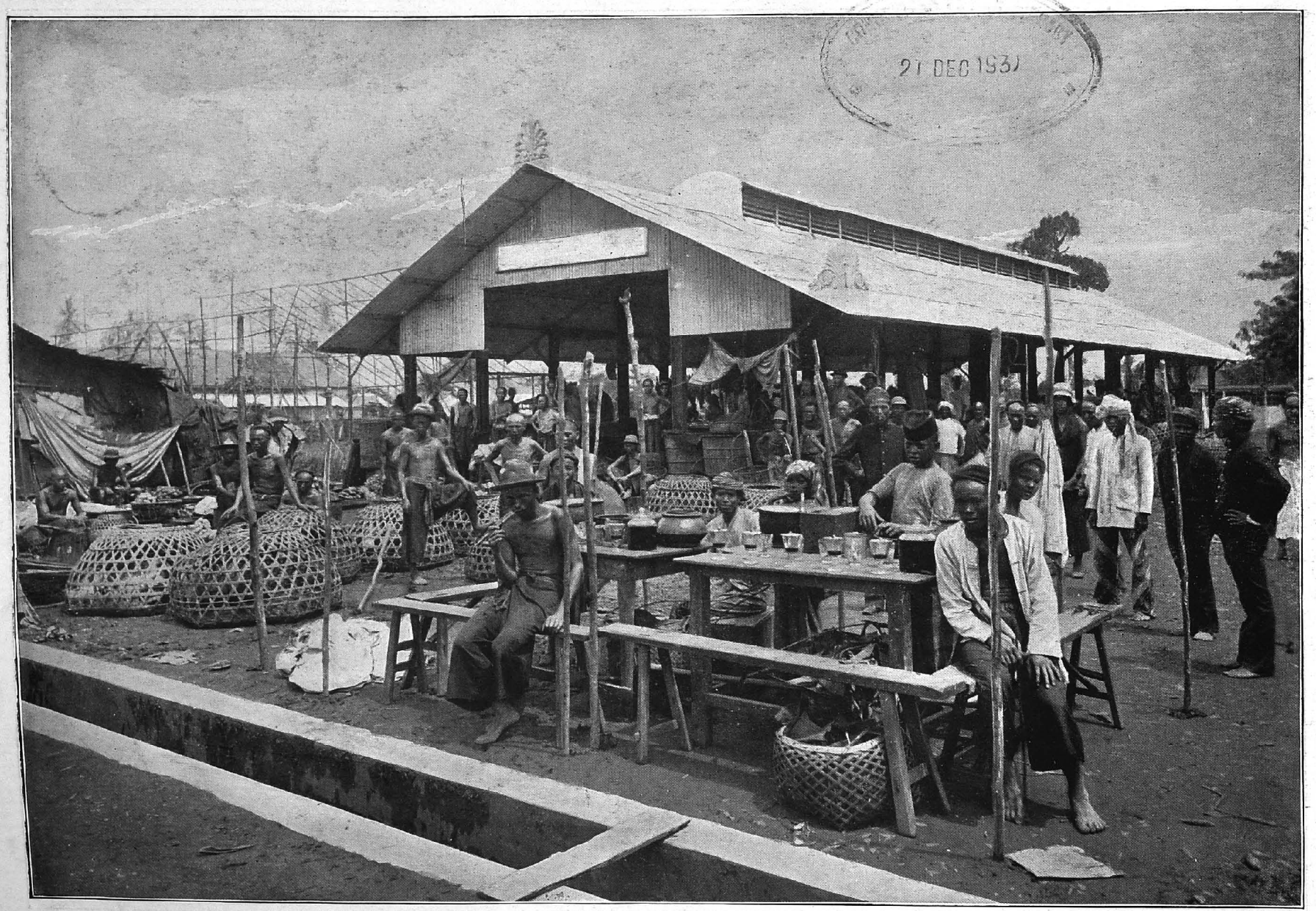
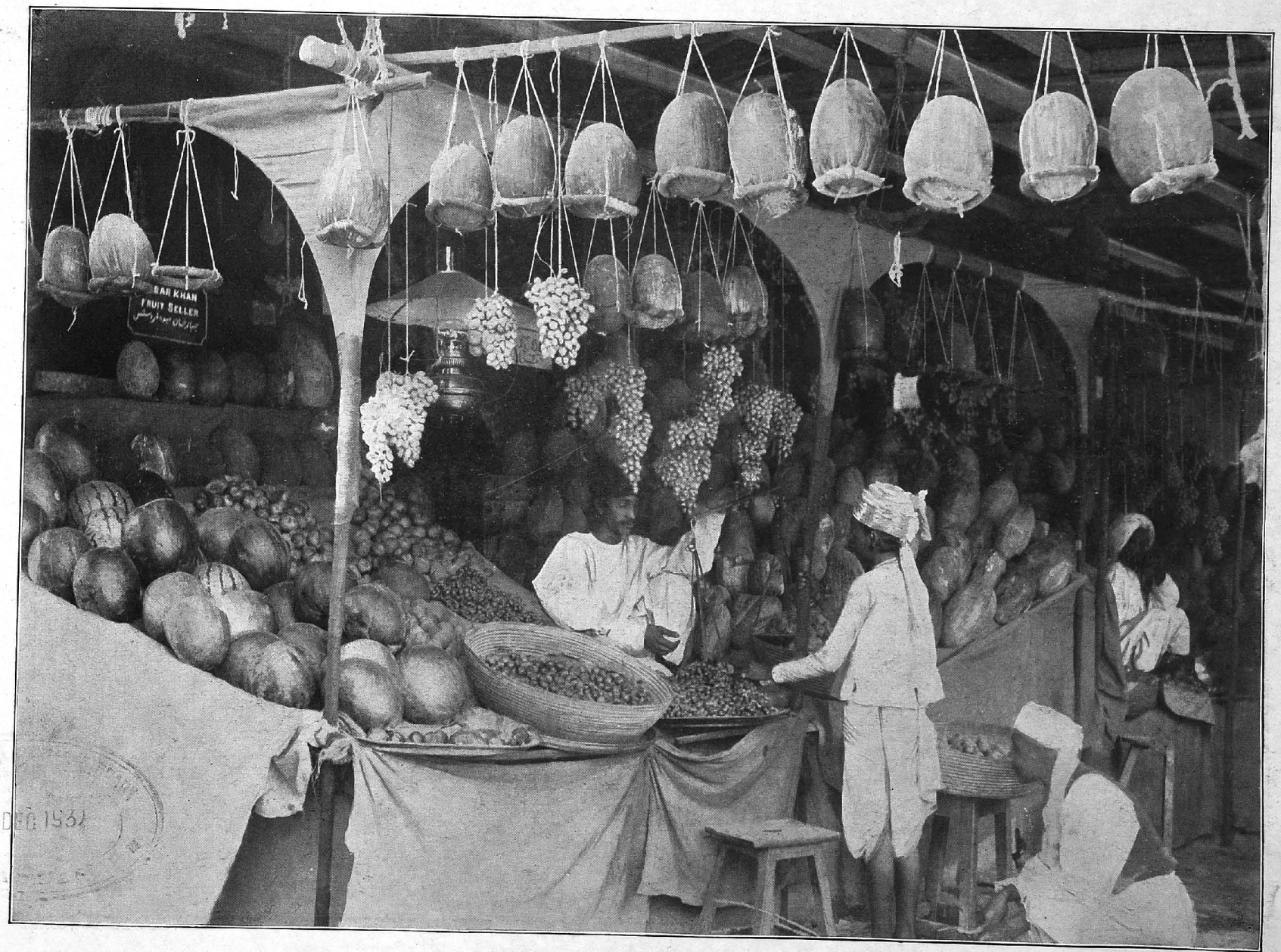


Photo : G. R. Lambert & Co , Singapore.

## A SINGAPORE MARKET.

It is not easy to say much by way of description of a scene which tells its own story plainly enough. The population of Singapore is a singularly mixed one, and contains within it all the materials of disorder. Chinamen, Malay, Sikh, Dyak, all mingle in the busy streets, and doubtless between some of them little love is lost. But, happily, the authority of British law, and the order which accompanies British government, have imposed a gratifying peace upon these conflicting elements. Men meet freely in the market-place and do business with each other—the Chinaman as a rule taking the first place, as he is wont to do wherever chaffering and bargaining are the order of the day. The two policemen who are shown on the right of the picture represent the element of authority, for whose more active interference there is, happily, no occasion.




21 DEC 1932

Photo: F. Bremner, Quetta.

## IN THE FRUIT MARKET, QUETTA.

Quetta is sufficiently far north to have a very cold climate in winter, but its hot summers make it rich in fruits, as our picture shows. Situated in Baluchistan, and lying almost at the northern extremity of our Indian Empire, it has only recently learned to enjoy and profit by the peace and order which the presence of a British garrison is sure to bring. The great melons and fine bunches of grapes look most attractive, though there are many experienced persons who will be found to maintain that, after all, the finest and best flavoured fruit is to be found much nearer home than India or any hot country. The tablet written in English at the back of the bazaar stall, and the paraffin lamp which hangs above the shopman's head, serve as tokens of the fact that the British are in occupation.

21 DEC 1937

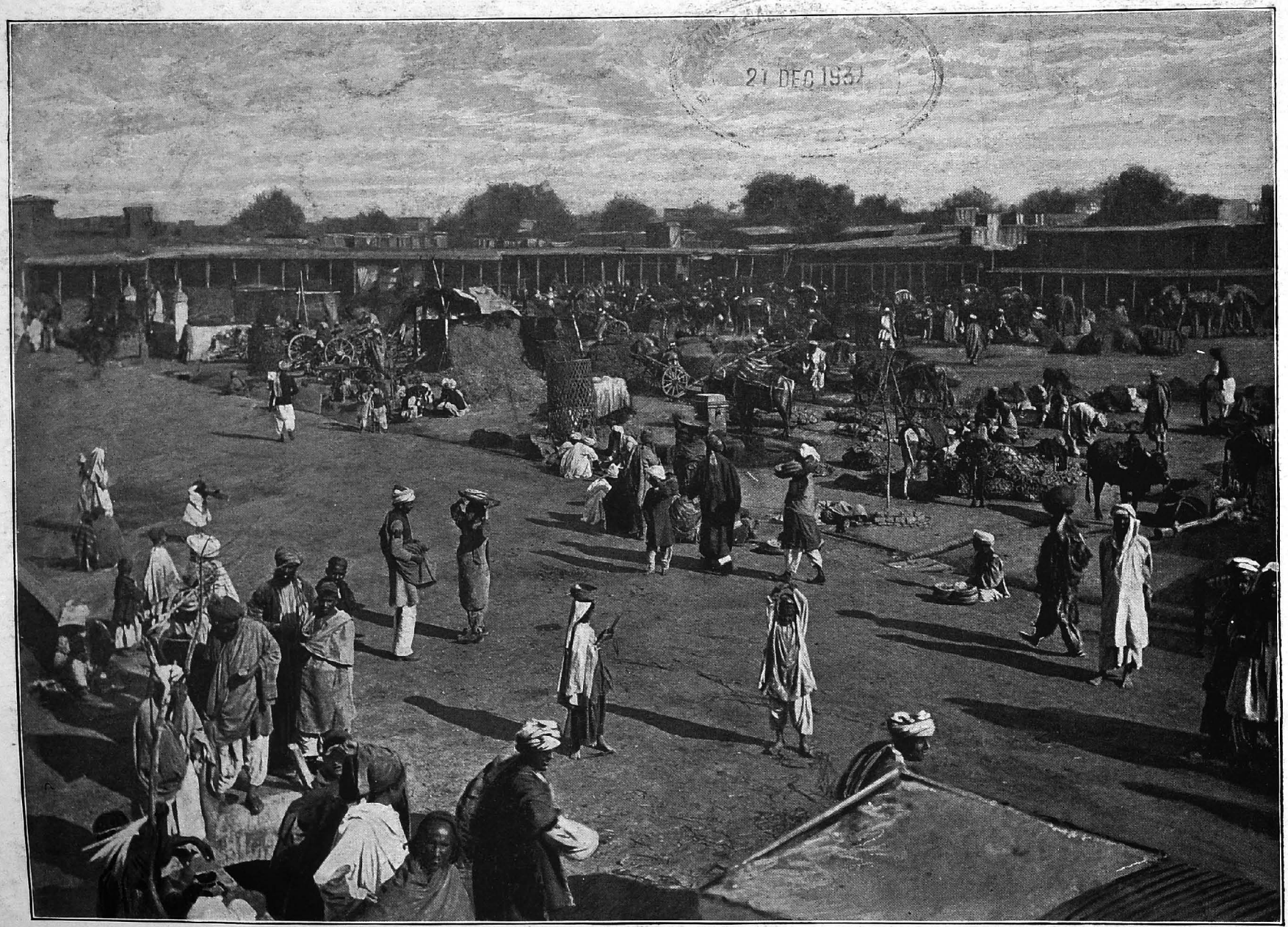


Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE MARKET SQUARE, PESHAWUR.

Like some other towns which lie on the edge of civilisation, Peshawur is a considerable market for the exchange of commodities of very various kinds. Here the ordered rule of the Indian Empire ends at the southern extremity of the Khyber Pass, and here, consequently, is the first point at which the tribesman from the north or the trader who with infinite pains and at no small risk has brought his wares across the high mountain passes can be sure of being able to sell or exchange his possessions without fear of violent interruption. Many wild characters meet in this market, and doubtless many transactions in stolen rifles and stolen horses are effected, and other goods which may not be dealt in with the knowledge of the police are acquired or got rid of within its precincts. But the presence of a British garrison and the legitimate trade of the place furnish the materials for a lively business.

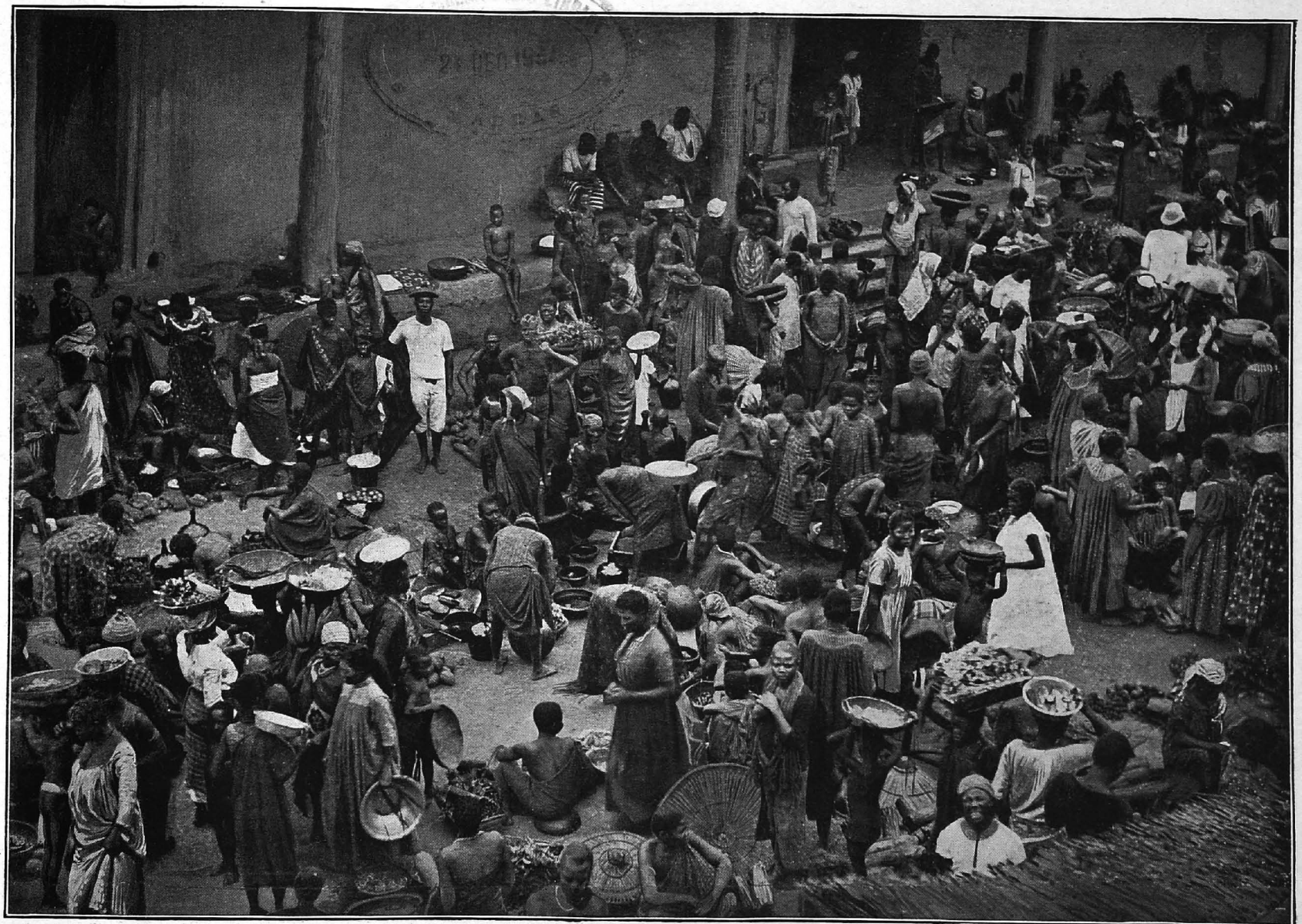


Photo : N. Walwin Holm, F.R.G.S., Lagos.

## THE VEGETABLE MARKET, OLD CALABAR.

Old Calabar is situated on the Calabar river, which flows into the Bight of Biafra, on the west coast of Africa, and divides the British colony from the German territory of the Cameroons. It is said by those who are best acquainted with the west coast, that the trader and not the soldier holds the true key which will open up the great inland territories bordering on the Gulf of Guinea. There can be no doubt that both the agents of the Niger Company and of the French and German trading houses on the coast have been most successful in establishing trade with the natives and in inspiring confidence among those tribes who, not long ago, were considered incurably savage. Old Calabar itself is peaceful enough, and the quaint scene depicted in the picture shows that trade in the market is brisk. It must be a satisfaction to British manufacturers to know that the fashion of wearing somewhat ample garments is in the ascendant in Old Calabar, and that there is still work for British looms to do.

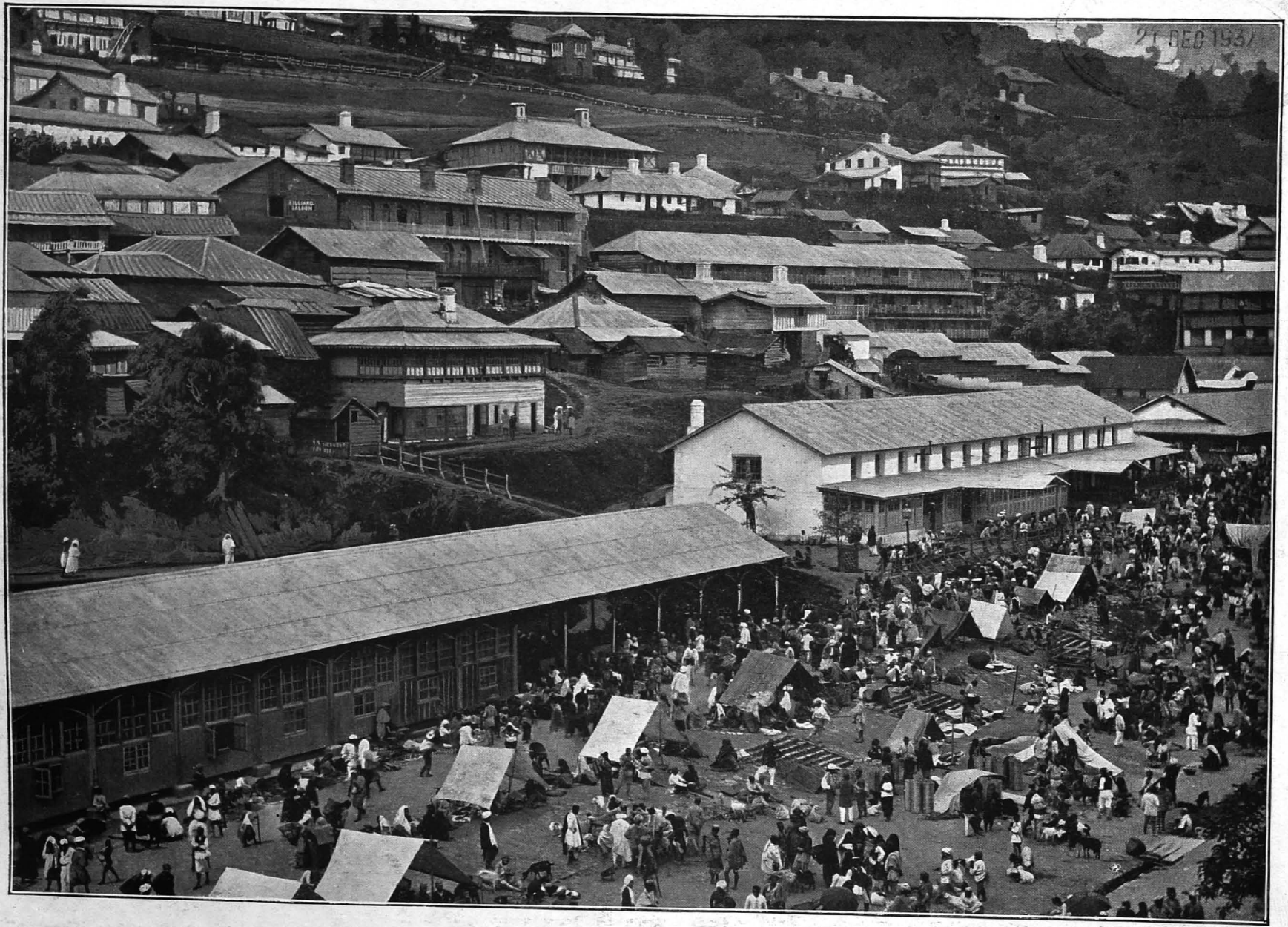


Photo : Kapp & Co., Darjeeling.

## SUNDAY MORNING MARKET IN DARJEELING.

Darjeeling, perched high up on the flank of the Himalayan Mountains to the north of Calcutta, is peculiar among Indian towns in that it has a considerable and important population of Europeans who are not in Government employment. For Darjeeling is the centre of a flourishing tea industry, and the planters, their superintendents, and assistants form an active and well organised community. The picturesque scene depicted in our photograph is the market held on Sunday, and largely attended by natives of all kinds. Darjeeling is now accessible from Calcutta by the admirably engineered mountain railway of which an illustration appears in an earlier portion of this work.

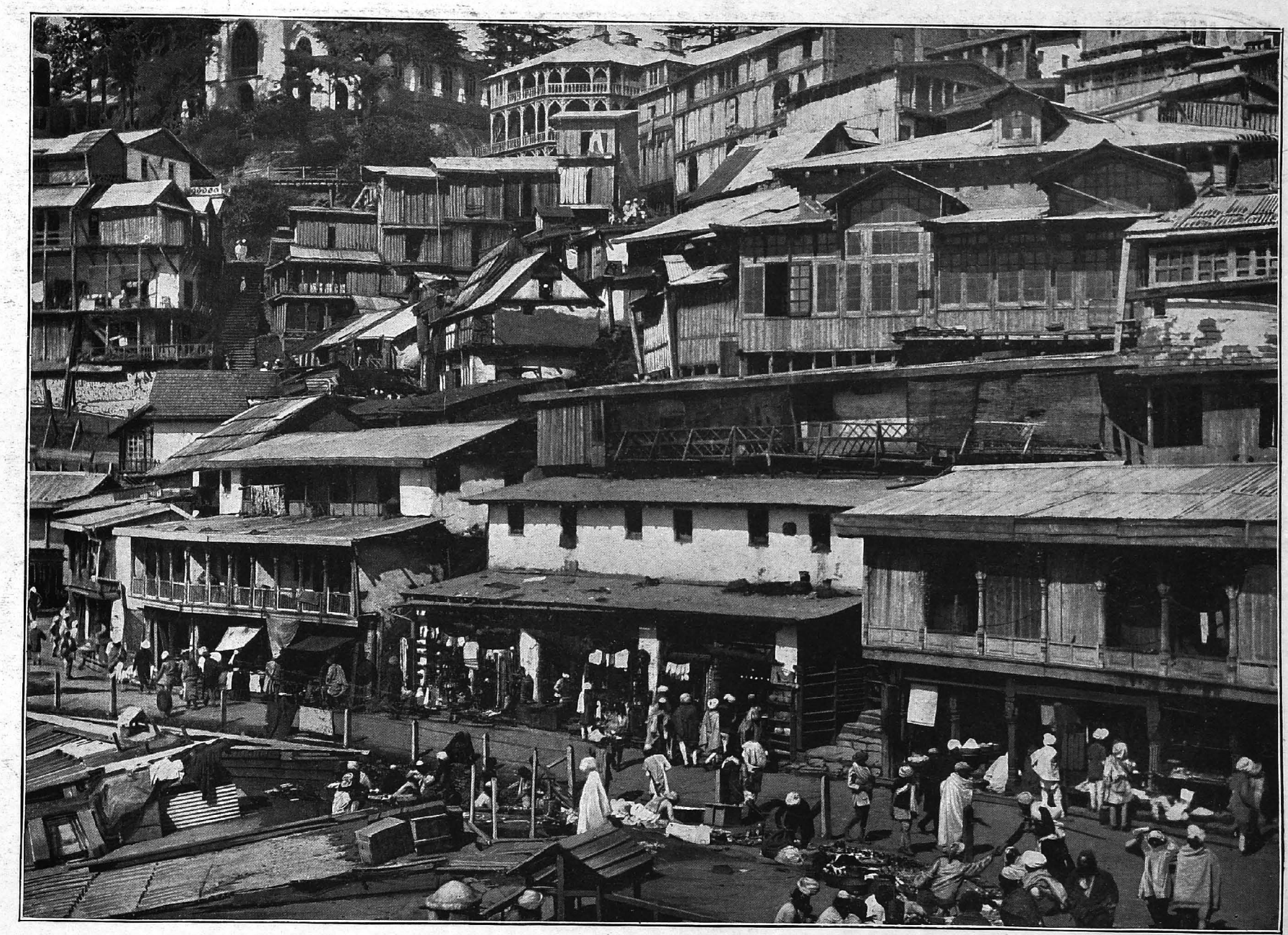


*Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## THE LOWER BAZAAR, SIMLA.

Everything in Simla is on a hill. The bazaar with the strange tiers of houses rising behind it, conforms with the general arrangement of all the buildings in the place. The effect is exceedingly picturesque. In the background may be seen the English church and some of the trees which form such a feature in the scenery of Simla, and whose grateful shade is welcomed by those who have been driven from the scorching heat of the plains to take refuge on the breezy slopes of the Himalayas.

21 DEC 1931

Photo: W. G. Cooper, Barbados.

## A MARKET IN DOMINICA.

A market in the West Indies is always a gay sight; for the negroes, who have long since adopted European fashions—or, at any rate, a costume which they consider to be a satisfactory reproduction of the attire of white women—have combined with a love of bright, not to say crude, colours which is thoroughly in keeping with the natural surroundings of a semi-tropical country where Nature's tints are exceedingly brilliant. The great need of Dominica is good roads, for the back of the island is practically unapproachable through the thick impenetrable forest. Happily, steps are being taken to improve matters, and with the aid of a grant from the Imperial Government the development of communications in Dominica is being undertaken. Along with other West Indian islands, Dominica suffers from foreign sugar bounties, and looks forward to the day when the Imperial Government will come to its assistance in this matter also. Up to the present time, however, the only actual relief has been the appointment of a Commission which has made a long report but has left the sugar industry where it found it.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim

## SMITHFIELD MARKET, LONDON: EARLY MORNING.

Smithfield is, and for a very long time past has been, the principal meat market in the great metropolis. It was here, according to the tradition which was so long received as an article of faith in France, that Englishmen were in the habit of selling their wives Here at the present time they undoubtedly buy and sell enormous quantities of the "Roast Beef of Old England," which poetry, and doubtless also hard fact, indissolubly associates with our national character and fortunes. Much of the "roast beef of old England," by the way, now comes from pastures very distant from our own shores. The principal trunk railways all have lines communicating direct with the market, reaching it underground.

21 DEC 1937

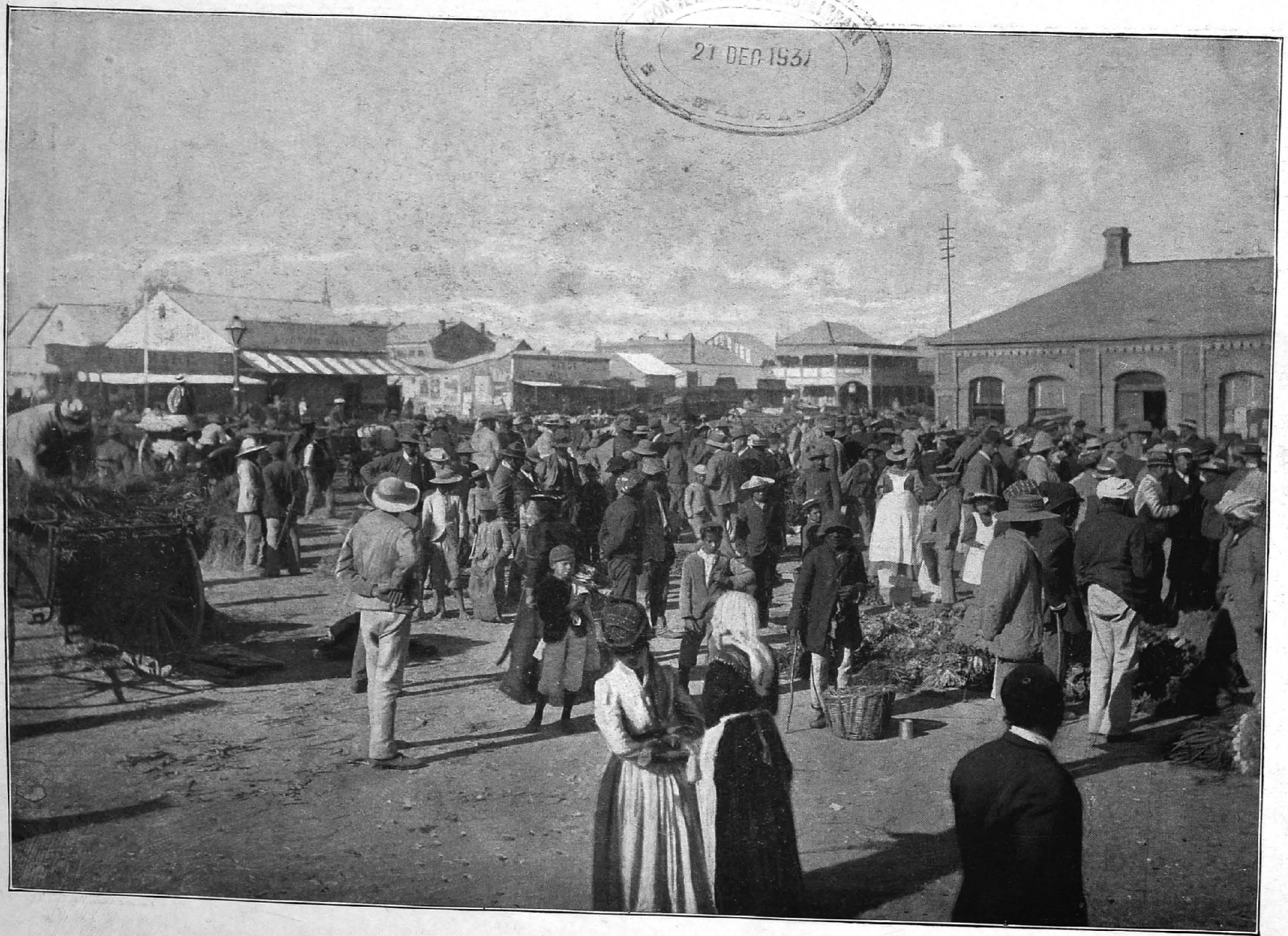


Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

THE MORNING MARKET, KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, like many other towns which have been the result of mining enterprise, has sprung up with a rapidity which rivals Jonah's gourd. Everything in the town is new; and everything, including the population, is imported. Costumes, architecture, manners and customs have all come from the outside, and the result, though interesting, is not picturesque. But South Africa has a great and probably a just confidence in its own future; and the energy which has created the flourishing town of Kimberley will doubtless secure for it in the future an appearance commensurate with the volume of business transacted in it, and the capital invested by its enterprising citizens.

21 DEC 1937

Photo : Sauza & Paul, Zanzibar.

THE MARKET, MOMBASA.

The principal merchandise exposed in the market of Mombasa in days gone by was the commodity in which Africa was for so long unfortunately prolific, namely slaves. Situated on the east coast of the African continent opposite the island of Zanzibar, and in regular communication with the Persian Gulf, it was one of the most important slave markets on the continent. Now, happily, it has come under the direct rule of Britain, and the status of slavery is no longer known there, although unfortunately in the neighbouring islands of Zanzibar and Pemba the institution has for a time been allowed to survive the hoisting of the British flag. Our illustration shows us the natives of three continents—the Englishman, the native of India, and the African negro—now all, happily, subject to one just law.

21 DEC 1931

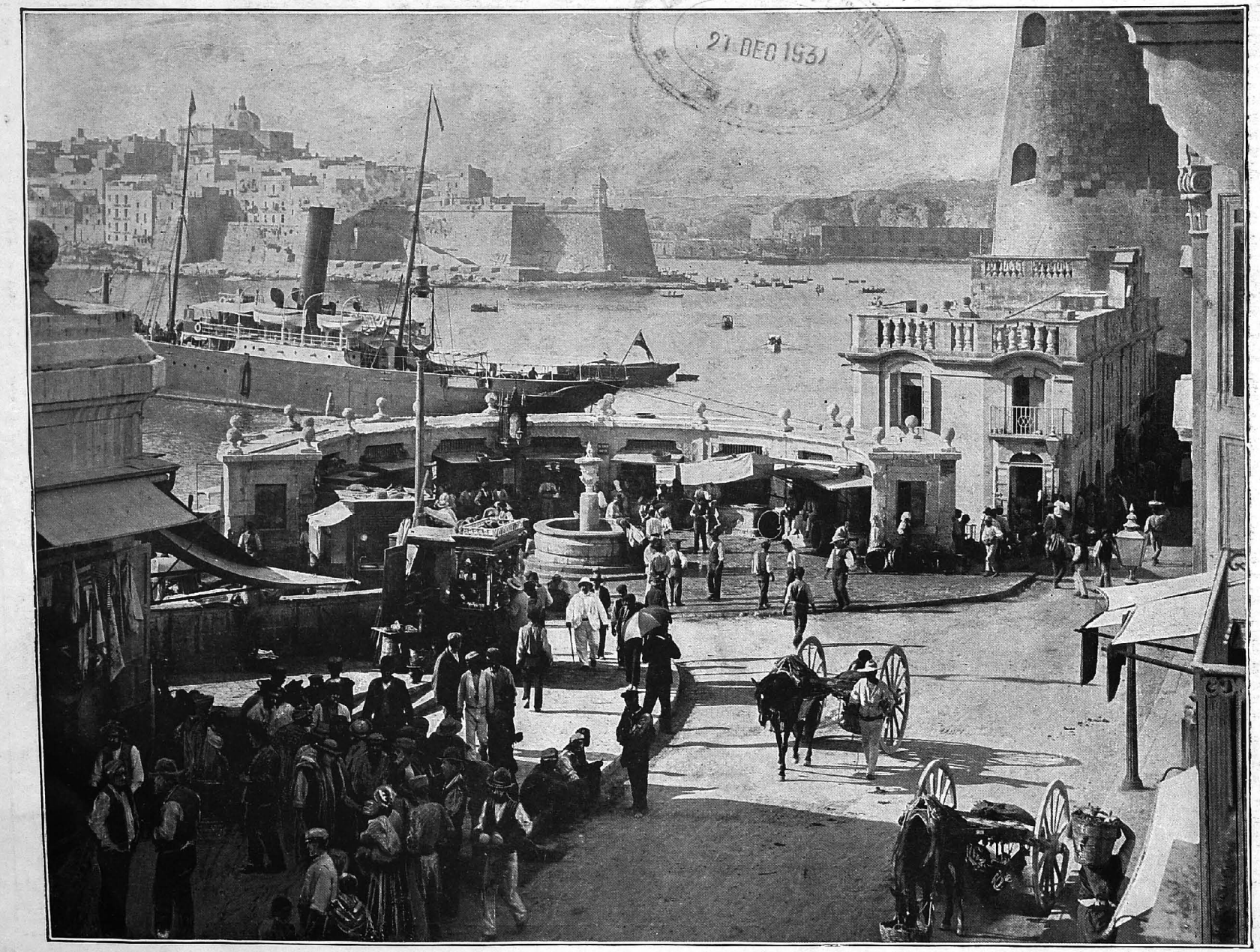
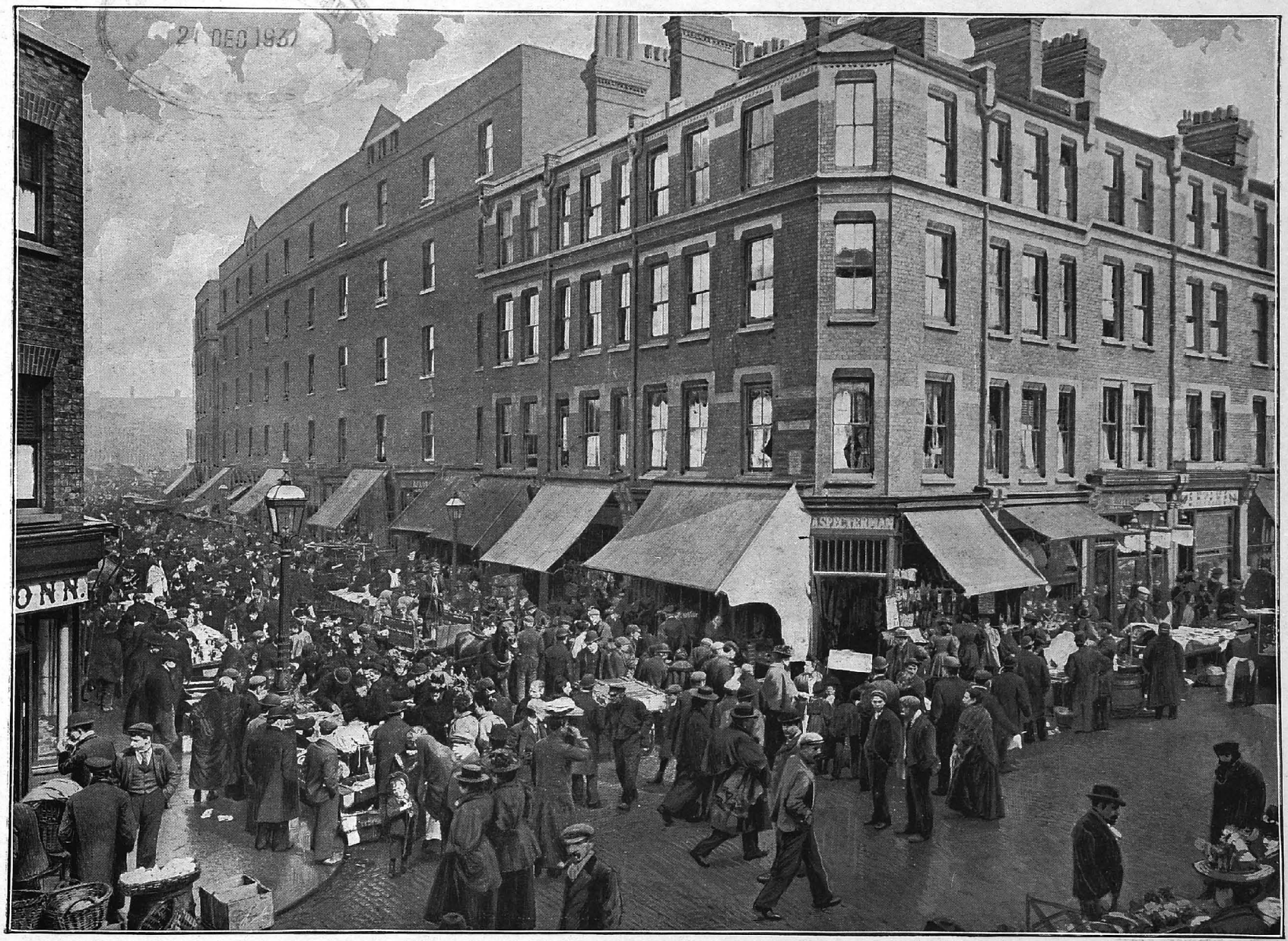


Photo : R. Ellis, Malta.

## THE FISH MARKET, MALTA.

This bright and pretty scene represents the fish market at Valetta. In the foreground may be seen the Austro-Hungarian steamer *Carola* of the Adrian Company, which brings the bulk of the fish from Sicily and delivers it daily in the market at 7 a.m. The market itself consists of a ring of stone-built stalls as shown in the illustration. The fountain in the centre, the bright sunshine, the varied colours of the costumes, and the blue sea beyond, combine to present an attractive and beautiful scene. The ramparts of the old fortifications and the houses of Valetta may be seen across the harbour.

21 DEC 1937

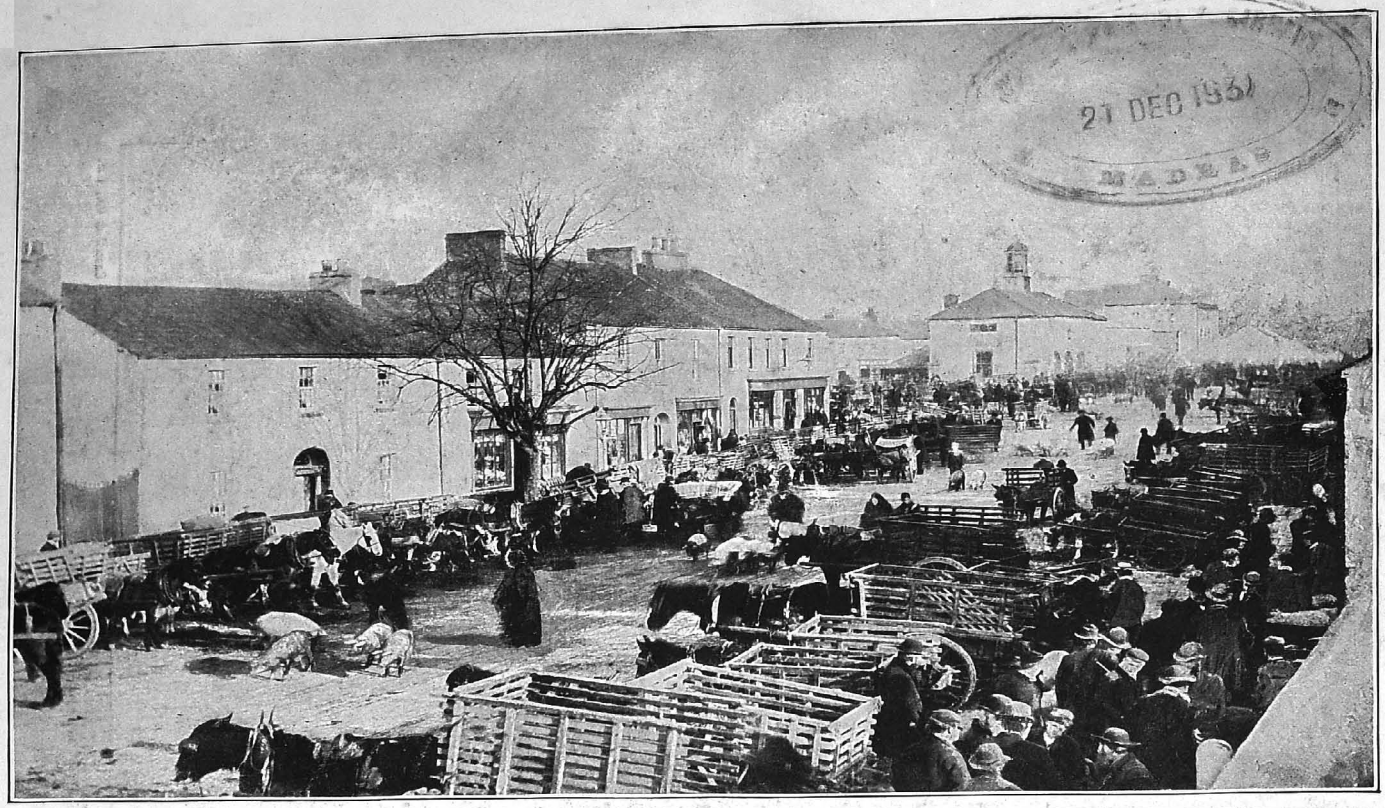



Photos : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE JEWS' MARKET, WENTWORTH STREET, LONDON.

It is said that there are in London more Irishmen than in Dublin, more Scots than in Edinburgh, and more Jews than in Jerusalem. Of the truth of the last statement there can be little doubt. The Jewish quarter in East London alone constitutes a real Hebrew city of considerable dimensions. There are to be found Jewish schools, where Hebrew is taught and Yeddish talked. There are peculiar Jewish institutions of all kinds, and among them none more marked than the Jewish market in which buyers and sellers alike belonging to a race notorious for its skill in bargaining meet on equal terms, and in which meat and other articles, which have been prepared in strict compliance with the Mosaic Law are offered for sale. Our illustration shows us such a market photographed at one of its busiest seasons, on the day of the Passover Feast.

21 DEC 1961
MADRAS



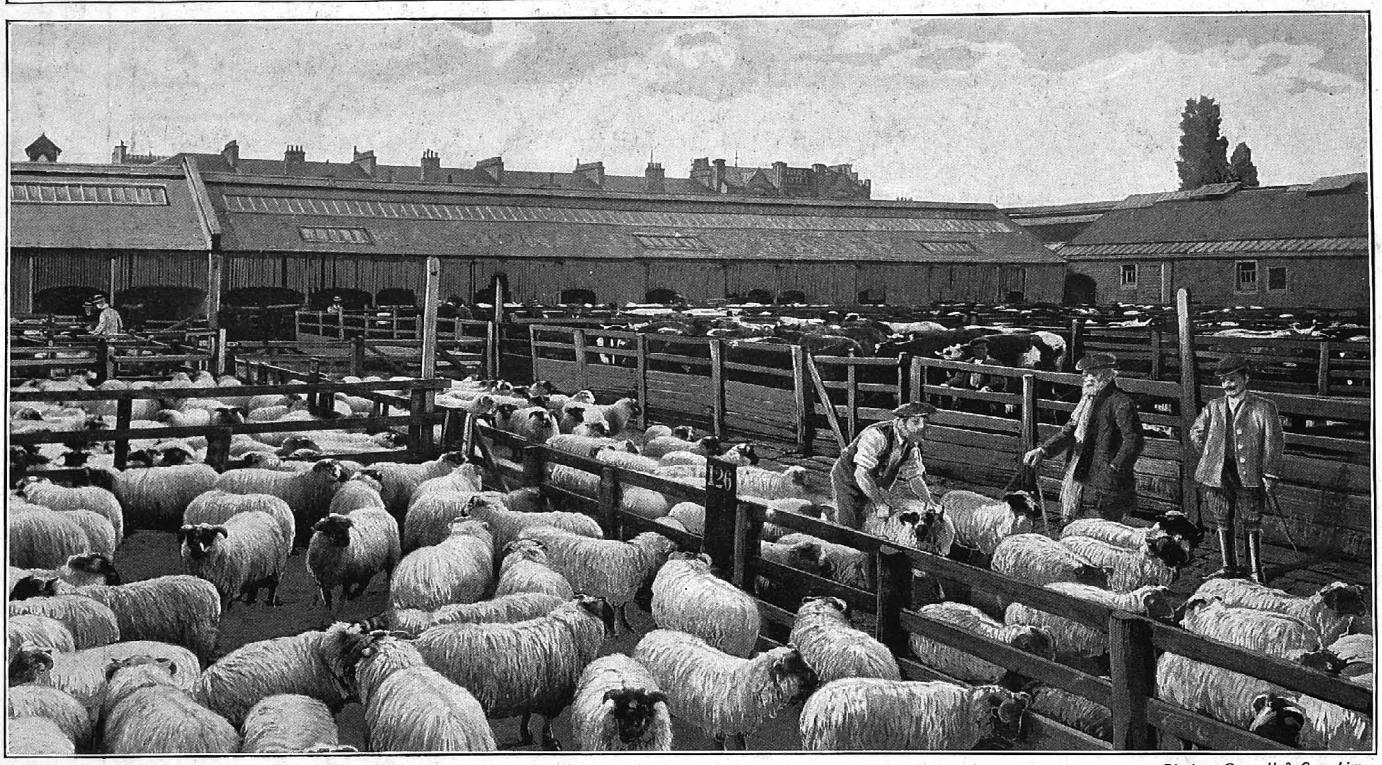
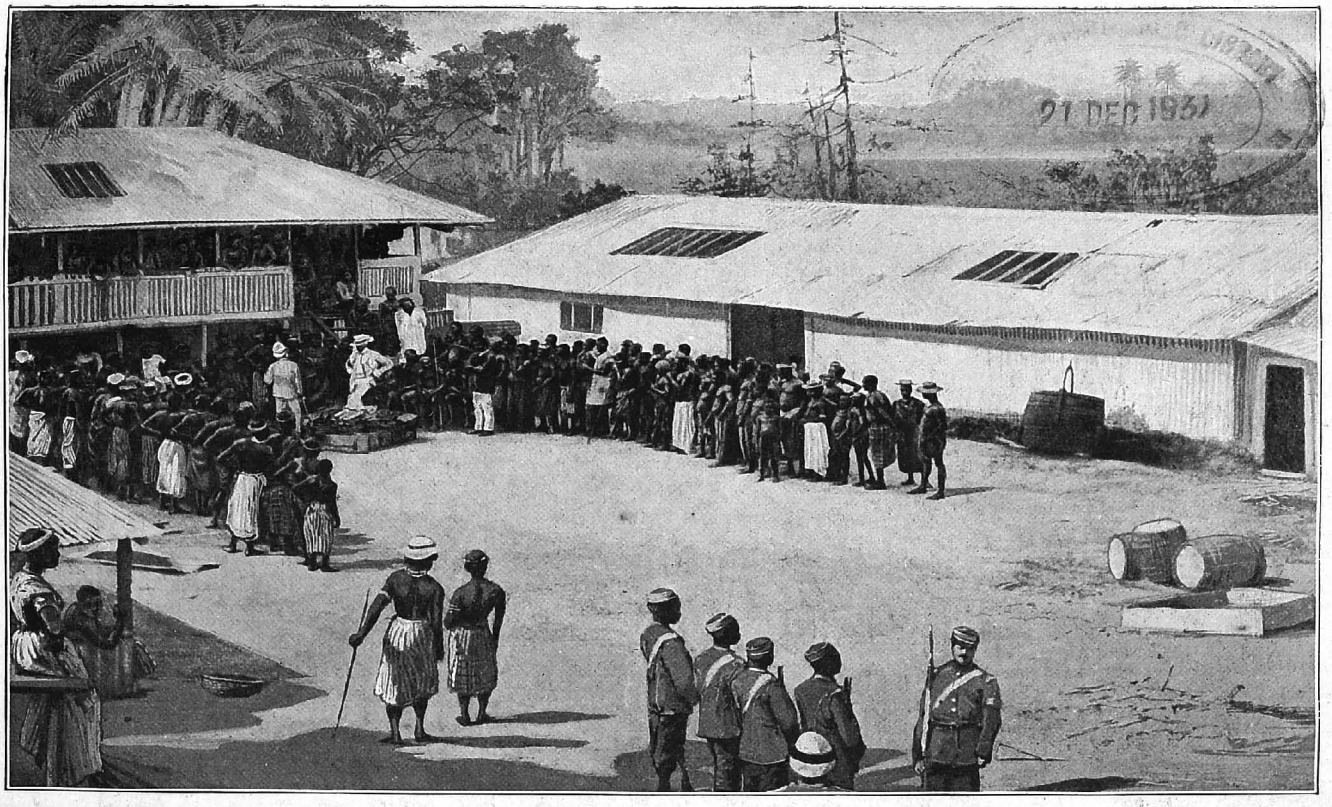


Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## AN IRISH PIG FAIR; AND A SCOTTISH CATTLE MARKET.

The "gentleman who pays the rent" is a very important feature in the interior economy of Ireland, and the buying and selling of him naturally excites great interest. We have here a picture of the Pig Fair at Abbeyleix, in the Queen's County. The village street is entirely given up to the pigs and their conveyances. An Irish pig fair is always an animated and often a very amusing scene. The natural wit of the people finds a free outlet on such an occasion, and the "fun of the fair" is well kept up.——Our second illustration is of a quieter character, and represents a scene on market-day at Perth, where cattle and the black-faced horned Scotch sheep are changing hands. Large numbers of cattle are now raised in Scotland for the English market.



*Photos : 1, Captain Mockler-Ferryman ; 2, W. G. Cooper, Barbados.*

## BARTERING ON THE NIGER.—THE MARKET, ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA.

The broad Atlantic divides the scenes of our two illustrations. On the Niger coined money is the exception as a medium of exchange. Rum and palm oil to a large extent serve as currency, but an immense amount of trade is done by the direct barter of commodities. It is a "deal" of this kind which is here portrayed.——The island of Antigua is one of the most northerly of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Its soil is exceedingly fertile, and in addition to large crops of pineapples, bananas, and other fruits, potatoes and yams are grown for home consumption ; and it is hoped that ere long the cultivation of fibrous plants for textile purposes may be extensively undertaken. The *al fresco* market at St. John's is shown in our illustration.

21 DEC 1937

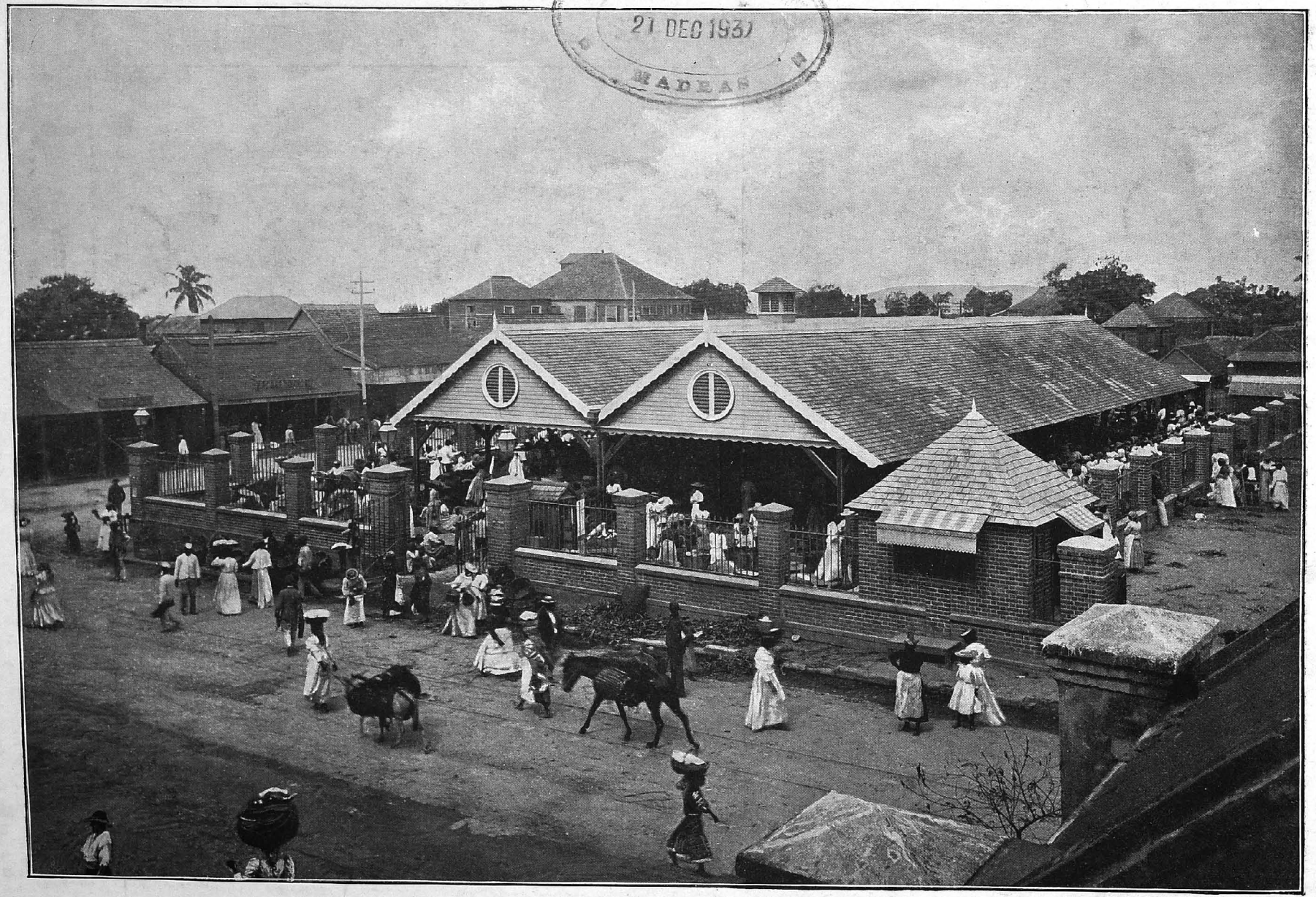


Photo : A. Duperly & Son, Kingston.

## THE JUBILEE MARKET, KINGSTON.

The market of which an illustration is here given is situated in Kingston, Jamaica, and was erected, as its name implies, as a memorial of the fiftieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The negro is always a lively conversationalist, and in the West Indies is certainly as fond of chaffering and driving a bargain as an Irish pig dealer. Hence the Jubilee Market is always a lively and animated spot ; and though prices do not rule high in a land where crops and fruit may be obtained by the process familiarly known as "tickling the land with a hoe," the pleasures of buying and selling are not the less appreciated because the amount of currency which changes hands is very small in comparison with the wealth of conversation and controversy by which its transfer is accompanied.

21 DEC 1931

Photo: Scott & Sons, Exeter.

## A PONY FAIR ON EXMOOR.

We have here a very picturesque scene. Our illustration represents a pony fair at Bampton, in Devonshire. The village is situated on the edge of the great tract of upland known as Exmoor. On the moor the noble red-deer still run wild, and afford a quarry to the Exmoor stag hounds and sport to the adventurous riders who follow them up and down some of the hardest and steepest hunting country in the world. But, besides the deer, there are the little shaggy ponies of the Exmoor breed which roam in little herds through the heather, and which from time to time are brought in and sold on such an occasion as that which form the subject of our picture. When broken and groomed the Exmoor pony is a valuable and enduring little animal, whose qualities are highly appreciated, and who accordingly commands a stiff price.

21 DEC 1937

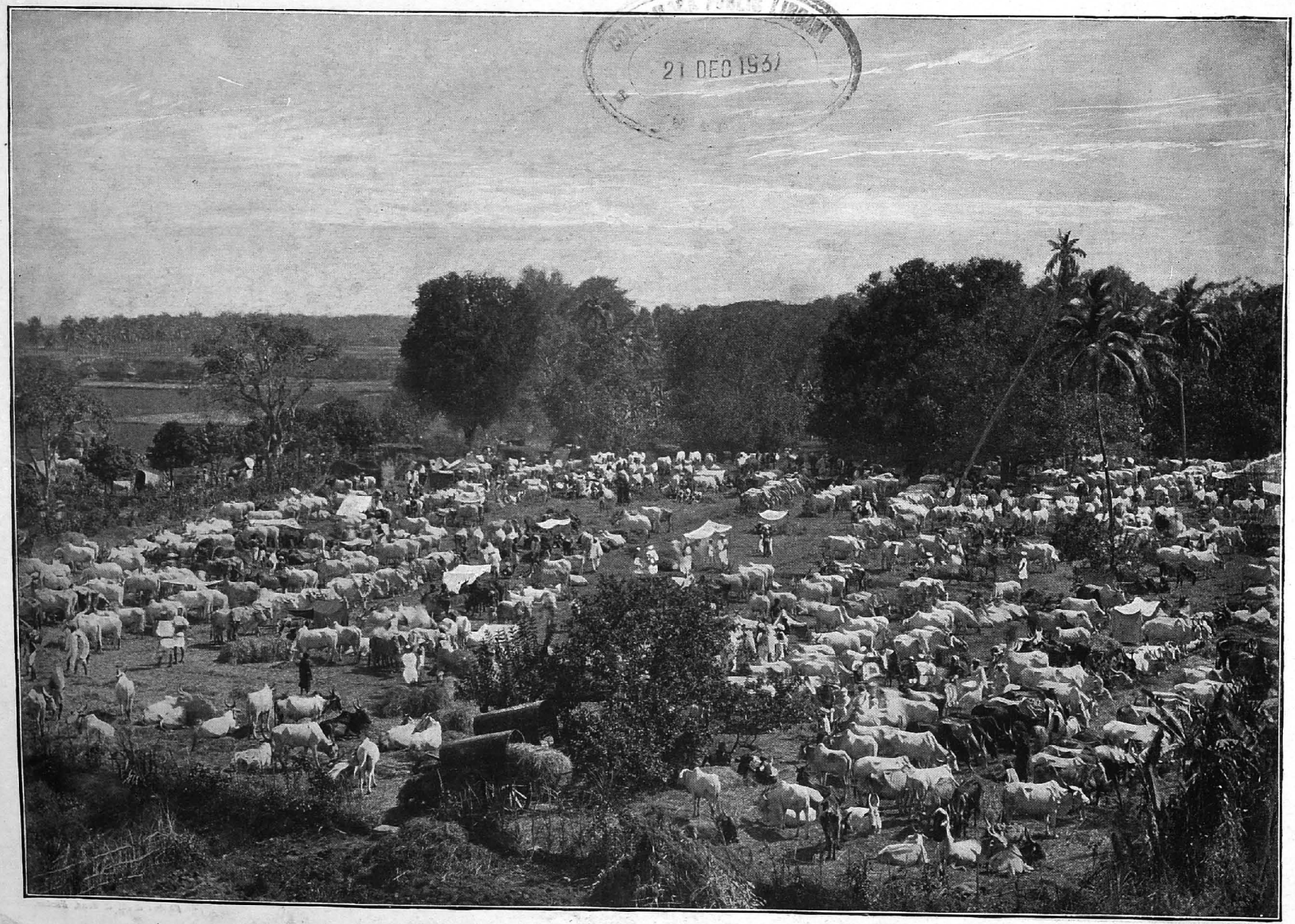


Photo : Wiele & Klein, Madras

## A CATTLE FAIR, SOUTH INDIA.

In a manufacturing country such as England now is, men are accustomed to lose sight of the fact that over the greater portion of the surface of the globe the fruits of the earth, and the cattle on the hills, are still the most prized and the most important kind of property. In India cattle have a double and peculiar value To the ruling British race and to the Mohammedan population they are of value not only as purveyors for the dairy, but as food in the shape of beef. To the Hindus, however, who form the majority of the population, the cow is a sacred animal, not to be slaughtered save at the risk of terrible penalties, and on no account to be eaten. But, alike by Mohammedan and Hindu, the ox may be and is used as a draught animal for pulling the country carts, and for turning the small mills and water-raising appliances which are frequent in many parts of the country. Our illustration represents a cattle fair in the Madras Presidency.

# ENGINEERING TRIUMPHS OF THE EMPIRE.

Photo : Symmons & Co., Bouverie Street, E.C.

## THE TOWER BRIDGE, LONDON.

Our illustration represents the opening of the fine bridge which spans the Thames just below the Tower of London, and which was completed in the year 1894. In order to admit of the passage of the large amount of shipping bound for the wharves lying below London Bridge to the westward, it was necessary to arrange for a free channel; while the great traffic across the bridge made a low and level roadway essential. To provide for these conflicting claims, the centre arch was formed of two bascules, or levers, which join in the middle, and which are capable of being raised up by hydraulic machinery till they lie flat against the towers on either side, thus leaving an uninterrupted water-way of about 200 feet. Foot passengers are enabled to cross by the upper bridge while the traffic below is interrupted. The imposing stone work of the two towers is ornamental only, the true structure of the bridge being entirely of steel. The cost of building the bridge was £

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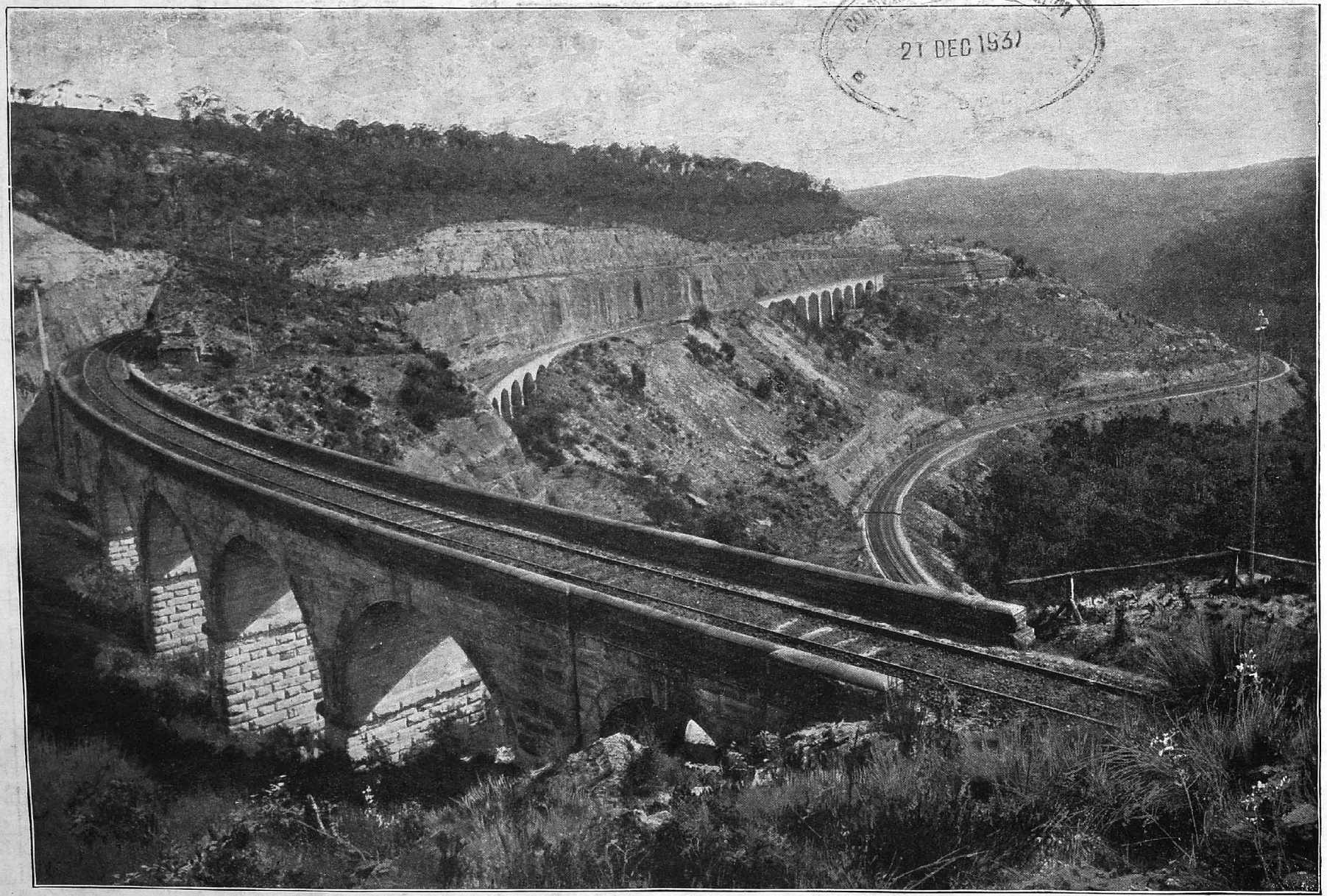

Photo: H. King, Sydney.

## ZIG-ZAG THROUGH THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

This remarkable and picturesque scene is a portion of the view seen by passengers who have the good fortune to travel by rail from Sydney through the Blue Mountains, by the Great Western Railway of New South Wales. Throughout the greater part of the line the engineering work is of a very striking character; and nowhere is it more striking than in those portions in which the track rises up the mountain-side by the long zig-zags shown in our illustration. Though by careful grading great heights are successfully surmounted, the broken character of the ground has compelled the engineers to include in the plan a large number of very heavy viaducts, one of which has no less than seven arches, of which five have a span of fifty feet, the highest being 126 feet above the valley which it bridges. It is the practice in running over these zig-zags to make the engine alternately draw and push the train.

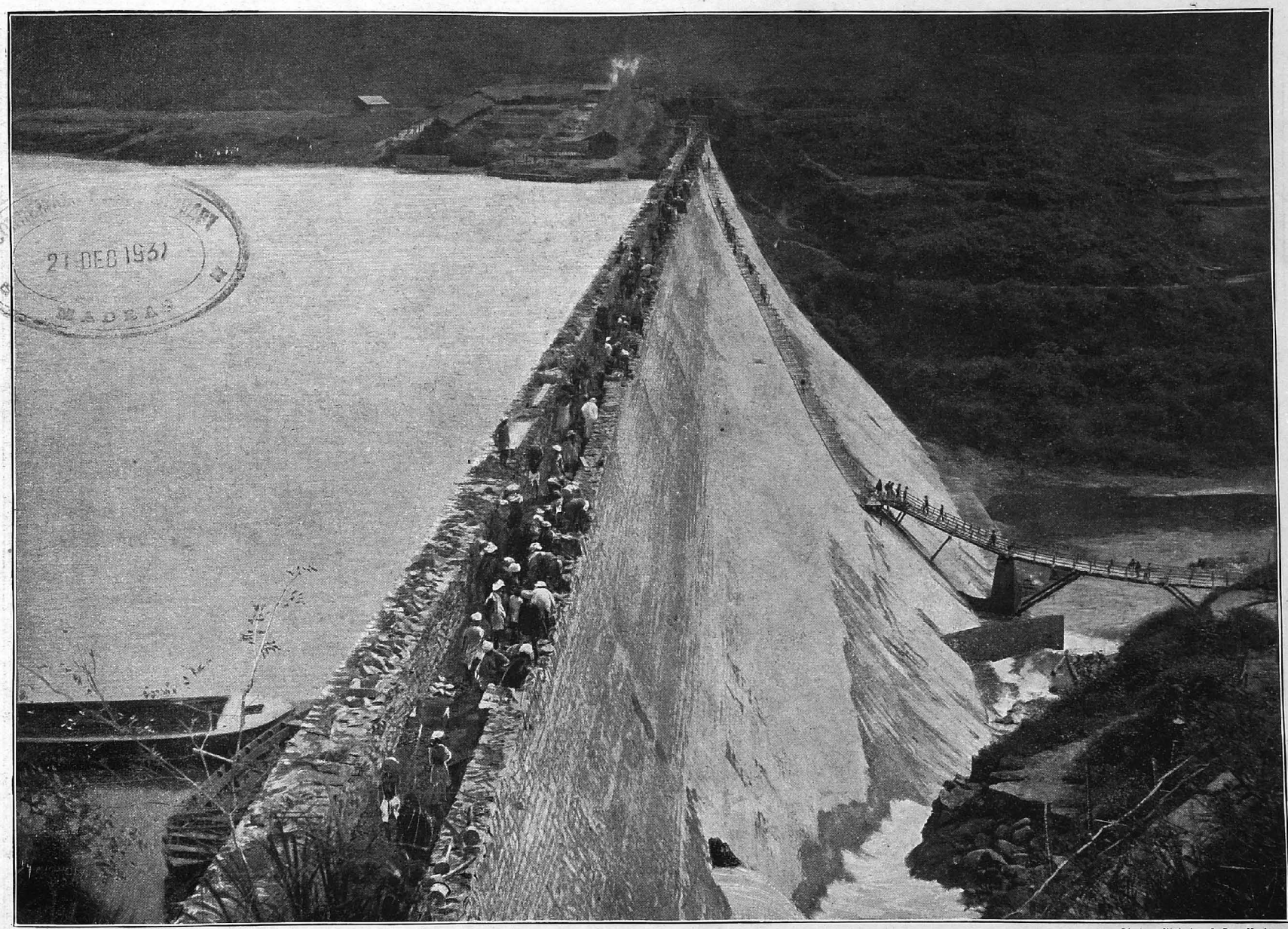
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*Photo: Nicholas & Co., Madras.*

## THE PERIYAR DAM, SOUTH INDIA.

The history of the great tanks or water reservoirs of India begins very far back, and for hundreds of years past the art of storing the abundant supplies of the rainy season to provide for the needs of the rainless months has been known and practised. But constant wars and disturbances have reduced many of the most famous and ancient tanks to ruin, and it has remained for British engineers to take up the work and to carry it to an extent far greater than ever was dreamed of by the former rulers of Hindustan. We here see the great dam which arrests the stream of the Periyar river and forms the large reservoir of which a portion only appears in the illustration. The little figures of the workers ascending the outside of the dam serve to give the scale to the picture and to reveal the enormous proportions of this noble work. Every year, happily, the storage of water in India is being extended and improved.

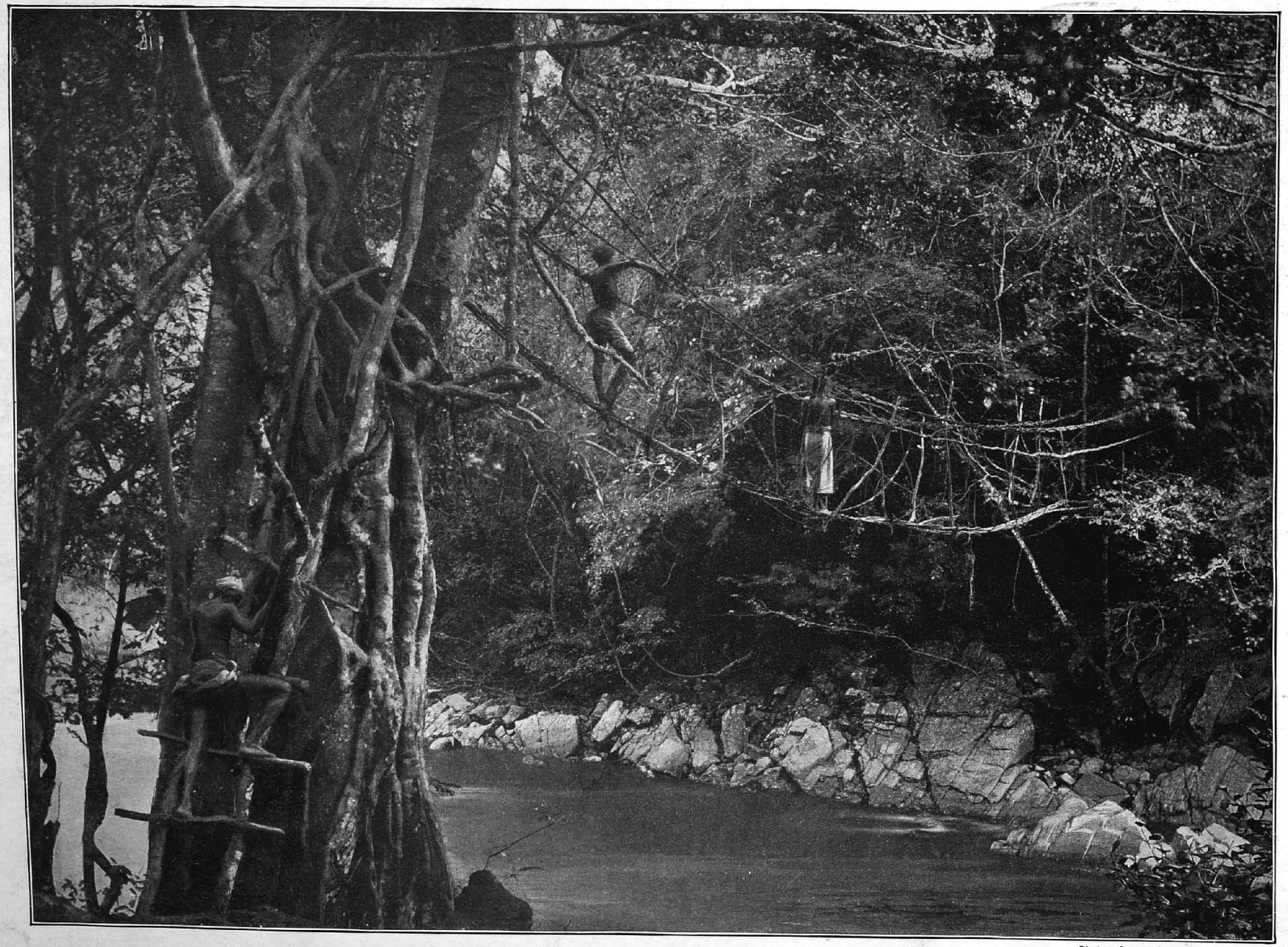

*Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## A CHAIN BRIDGE IN CEYLON.

If the adaptation of means to ends be the test of good engineering, the chain bridge over the Ooma Oya river satisfies all requirements. It spans the river, it evidently serves an important and frequented highway, and it carries in perfect safety the traffic which passes over it. It also possesses an undoubted beauty of its own, though for this perhaps the architect is not altogether responsible. The approaches, it must be admitted, are not all that could be desired, if we are to judge from the exercises which the gentlemen on the tree trunk is compelled to perform in order to reach the bridge head. It is to be hoped, moreover, that the two passengers on the bridge are proceeding in the same direction, for a meeting may lead to complications.

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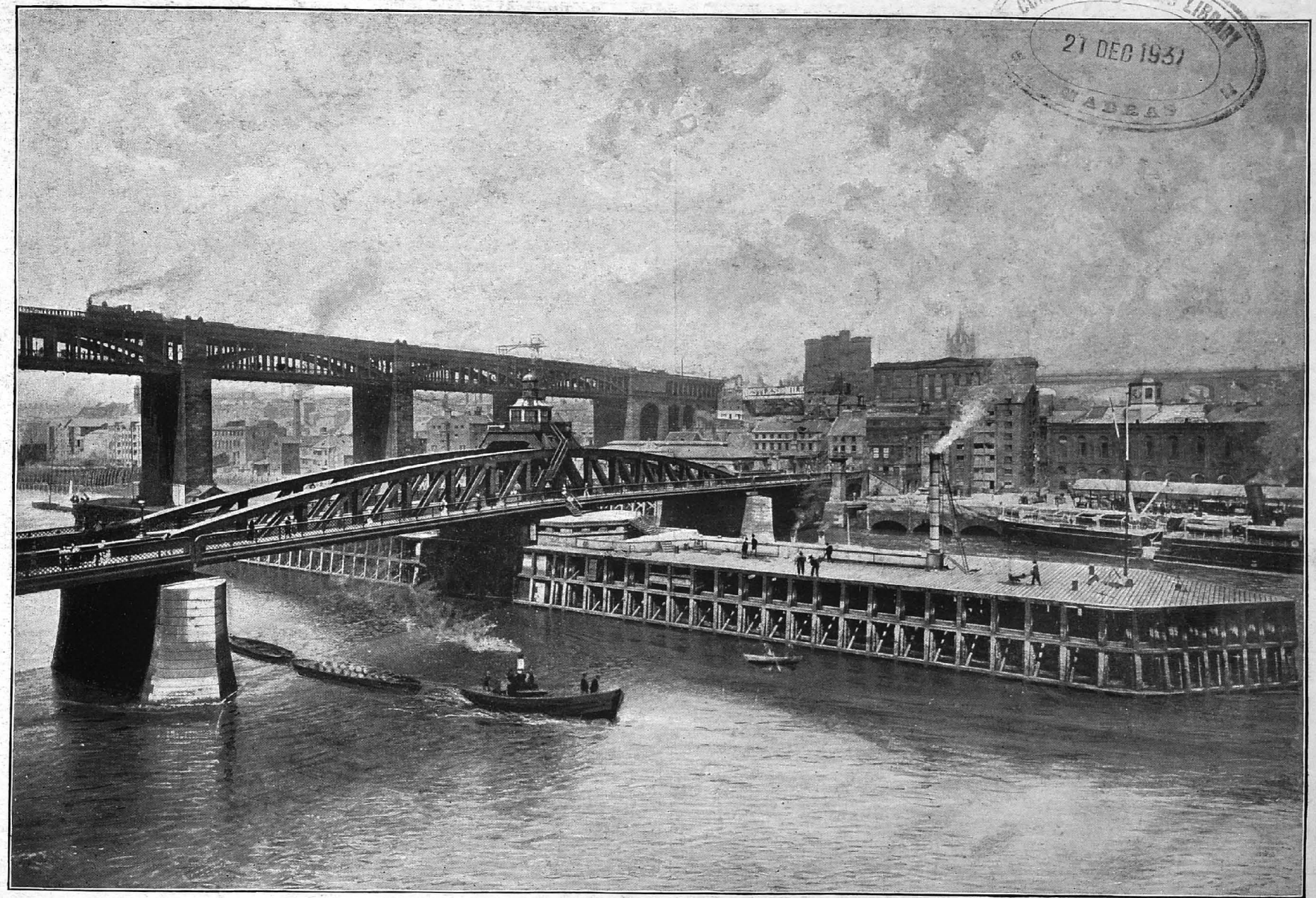
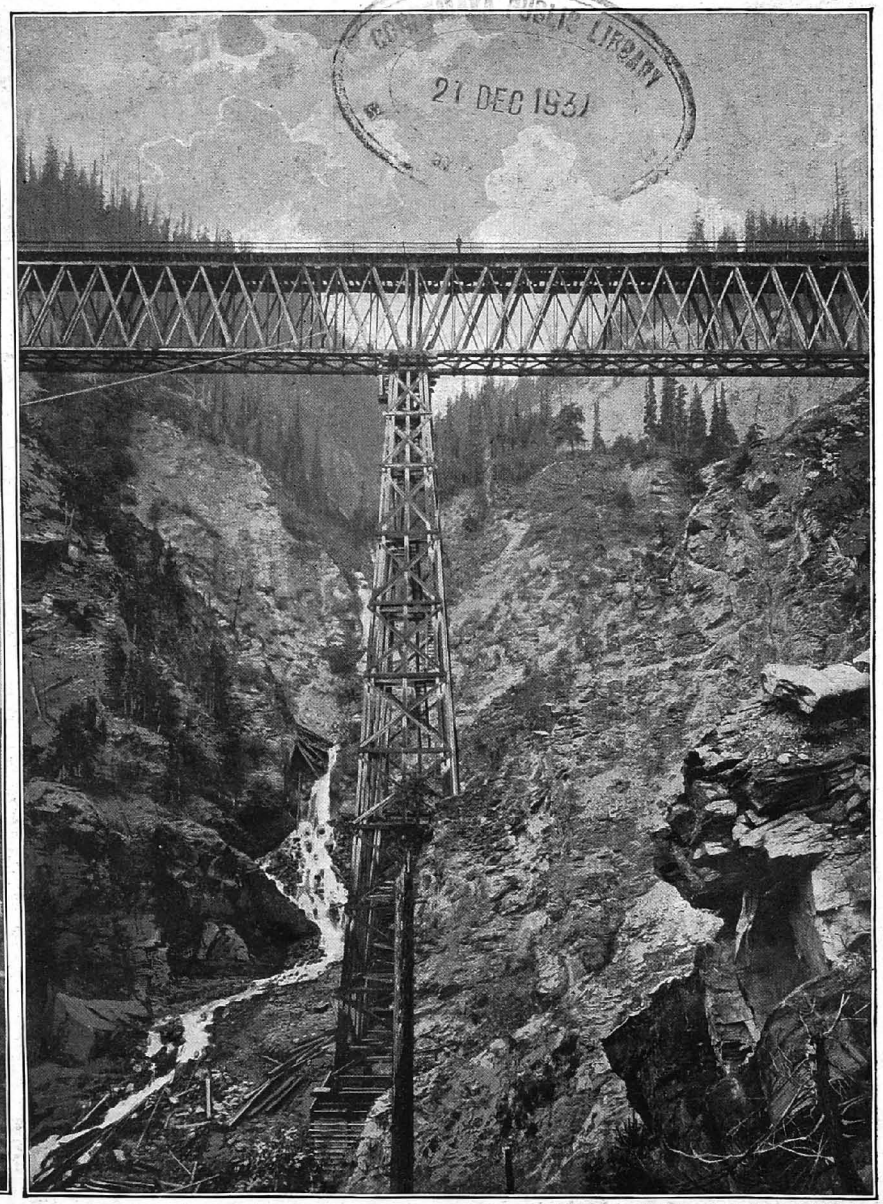


Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE HIGH LEVEL AND SWING BRIDGES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The fine bridge which carries the railway and roadway from Gateshead to Newcastle over the broad and deep channel of the River Tyne is a noteworthy engineering achievement. It was designed by that prince of engineers, Robert Stephenson, who did so much to extend the triumphs of the locomotive of which his still more famous father, George Stephenson, was the inventor. The bridge is carried partly by arches and partly by suspension. Vehicular traffic passes immediately below the railway track. The height of the railway above the water level is 112 feet; the length of the bridge is 1,337½ feet; and the cost was £491,158. The smaller swing bridge, erected by Lord Armstrong, is on the site of a stone bridge built by Hadrian, an early engineering achievement which was commemorated by a medal struck in Rome by order of the Emperor.



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*Photos : 1, Frith & Co., Reigate ; 2 R. Maynard, Victoria.*

## THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—A CANADIAN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The Eddystone light, which greets the homeward-bound Englishman as he enters the Channel, and by its bright warning sees him safely on his path, is the best known of all the English Lights. The Eddystone reef lies fourteen miles south-west of Plymouth. The first wooden tower was erected on it in 1700, and was washed away three years later. The second wooden tower was burned in 1755. Smeaton's stone lighthouse, built in 1759, survived till 1882, when it was pulled down owing to its foundation being undermined. The present lighthouse was completed in 1882.——The remarkable bridge shown in our second illustration carries the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is now being replaced by a steel structure better adapted to bear the heavy traffic on the line. Many other wooden bridges are being similarly replaced.

Photo: W. L. H. Skeen & Co., Colombo.

## THE BREAKWATER, COLOMBO.

Colombo, the most important harbour in the island of Ceylon, is now protected by the gigantic breakwater shown in our illustration. The first stone of the work was laid in 1875 by the Prince of Wales. The length of the breakwater is about 1½ miles, and it is composed of immense concrete blocks, which vary in weight from 16 to 24 tons. At the extremity is a circular space, 62 feet across, on which a lighthouse has been erected. The area protected by the breakwater is no less than 500 acres, and over half this space there is a depth of 25 feet of water. Our illustration is taken at a time when the south-west monsoon is bringing up huge rollers from the Indian ocean; the waves break high in foam upon the wall, but inside, the shipping rides in safety even in the fiercest of gales.

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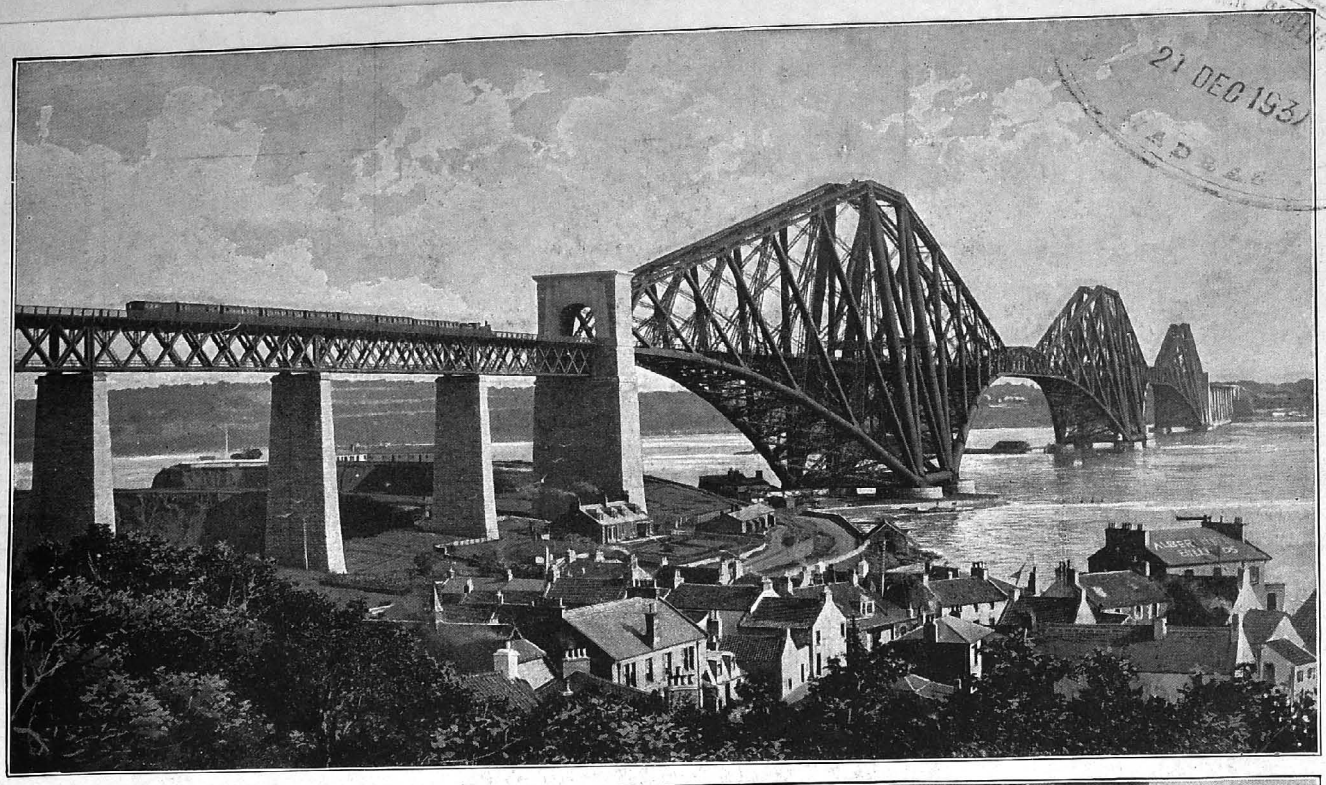

Photos: 1, A. A. Inglis Edinburgh; 2, Cassell & Co., Lim

## THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The magnificent bridge which spans the Firth of Forth ten miles to the north-west of Edinburgh, was commenced in 1883, and was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1890. It is indeed one of the engineering wonders of the world. It is constructed on the cantilever and bracket system. The three principal towers are 360 feet above high-water; the centre one is 260 feet broad, the other two, 145 feet. The depth of the central tower below high-water mark is 89 feet. The two central spans are each 1,710 feet long; the side spans, 689 feet. The length of the main bridge is 5,349½ feet. The total length of the bridge, including approaches, is 8,098½ feet; 250,000 tons of masonry and 54,000 tons of steel were used in the construction. The cost was £2,750,000. Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker were the engineers, and Sir William Arrol was the contractor.

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Photo : M. Auty, Tynemouth.

## THE PIER, TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

The two great piers which protect the mouth of the Tyne, and preserve a sheltered fairway for the gigantic traffic of Tyneside, are most wonderful monuments of engineering skill and dogged determination. Forced out to sea in the teeth of the north-east gales, and exposed to the fierce surges of the German Ocean, they have progressed slowly at the cost of infinite pains, effort, and treasure, and have suffered over and over again from the fury of the sea. Commenced as far back as 1856, they are at the present day only just complete. Mr. Walker, the engineer who first designed them, has passed away, and other brains and other hands not less able and resolute than those which planned the work and laid its first stone have taken up and carried on the task. At the present time the North Pier has reached a length of 3,059 feet above the water-line, while its base extends 130 feet further. The South Pier is no less than 5,317 feet, its base extending 80 feet in advance, making a total for the two piers of 1 mile 1,102 yards ; the distance between the pier heads is 1,300 feet, and the depth of water in the Channel 50 feet at high-water spring-tides.

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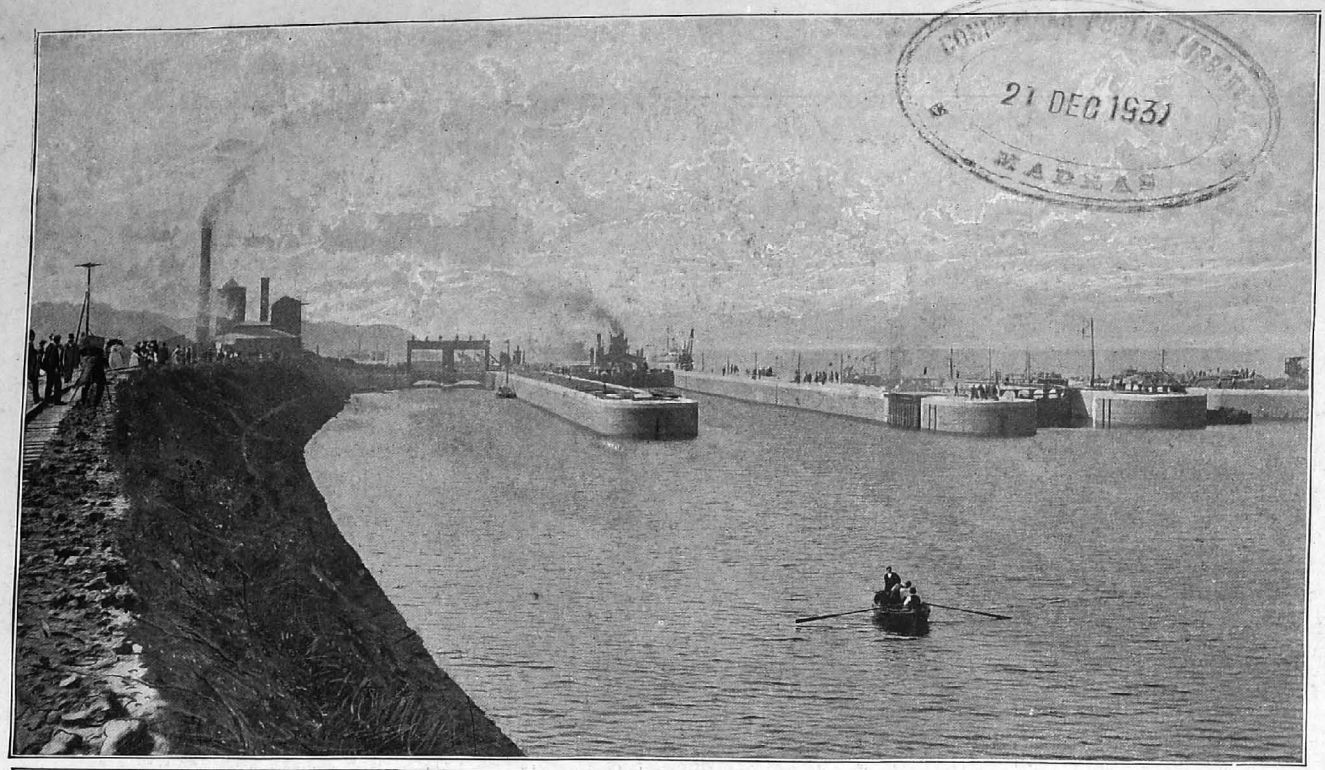

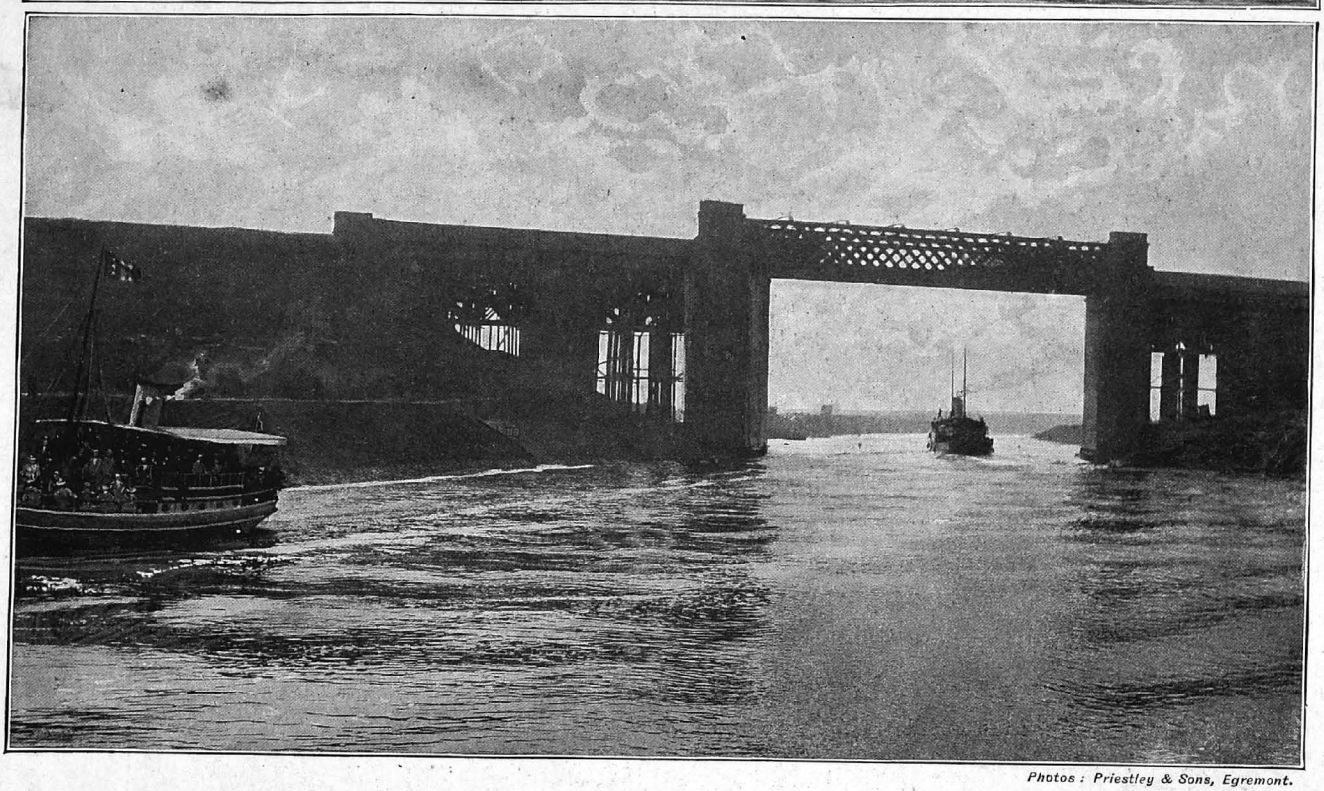

*Photos : Priestley & Sons, Egremont.*

## THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL: EASTHAM LOCKS, AND IRLAM BRIDGE.

The construction of a canal for seagoing ships between the city of Manchester and the estuary of the Mersey has proved to be an engineering undertaking of the first magnitude. The total length of the Canal is thirty-five and a half miles, and the cost of constructing the Canal itself, and the necessary works connected with it, has already amounted to no less than £13,470,221. Our illustrations show (1) the great locks at Eastham, the point at which the Canal enters the Mersey nine miles above Liverpool, and (2) the high level railway bridge which carries the Cheshire Lines Railway across the Canal at the height of 75 feet above the water. The breadth of the Canal is 120 feet at the bottom and 172 feet at the top. There are five locks and five railway bridges. The Canal was declared open by Queen Victoria on the 21st of May, 1894.

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Photo : A. B. Hughes, Norwood.

## WORK ON A GREAT ENGLISH RAILWAY.

It is impossible to omit from a Part dealing with the Engineering Triumphs of the Empire all representation of the labours of the British railway navvy, who, under the guidance of some of the most capable and enterprising engineers of the world, has excavated and built the great railways of the United Kingdom. Our illustration represents the work in progress at the new station of the Great Central Railway in London. The Great Central will be the fourth great main line directly connecting London with the North of England, and it is being constructed on a scale which will enable it to enter at the outset into serious competition with its great rivals, the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Great Northern. To cricketers the locality of the new station can be concisely described by saying that it is close to Lord's Cricket Ground.

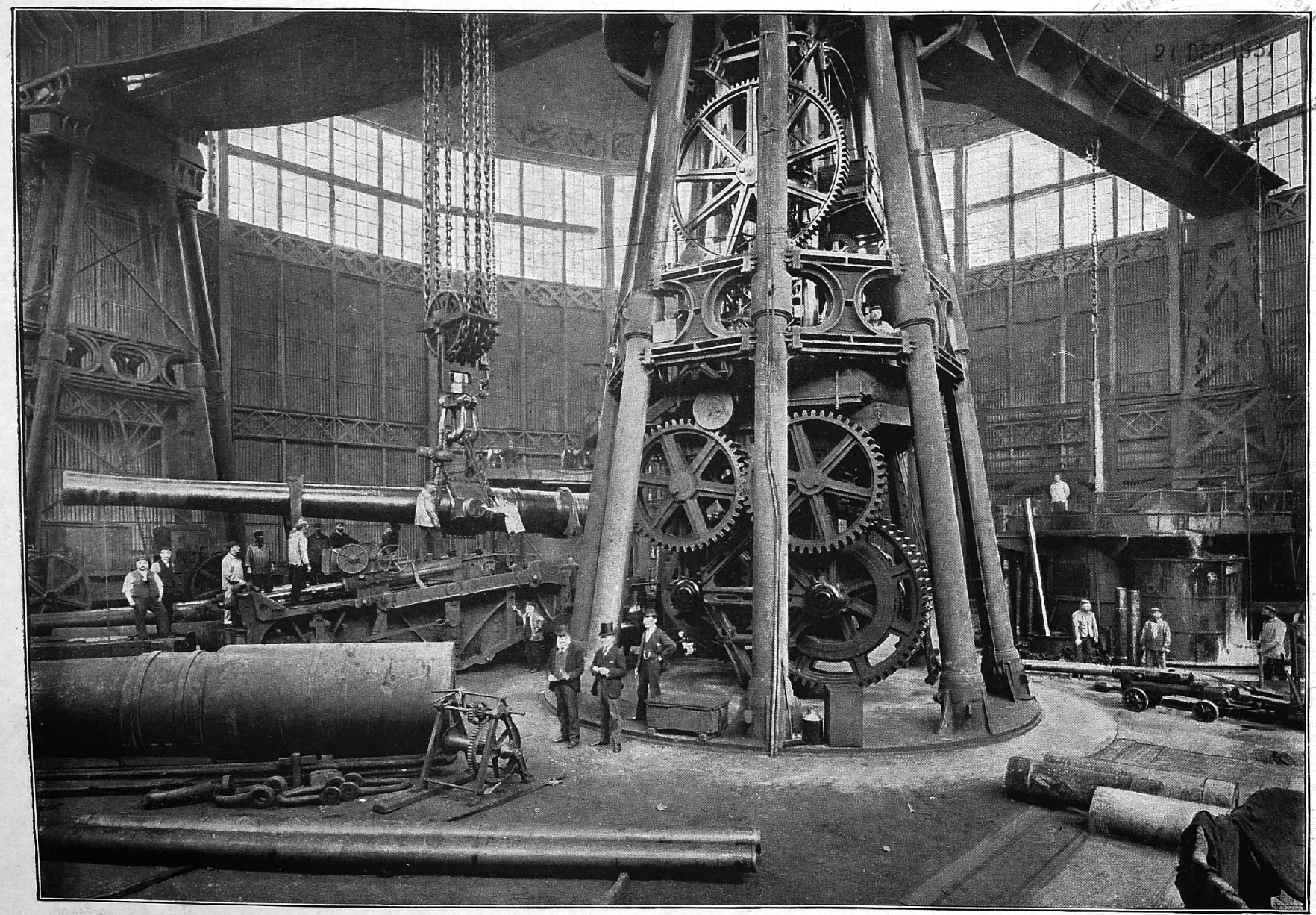

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE GREAT CRANE AT WOOLWICH.

Woolwich, as all the world knows, is the great Arsenal of the British Government. It lies in what was once the marsh-land on the right bank of the Thames between Greenwich and Gravesend. At Woolwich the majority of the heavy guns for the Navy and the light guns for the Army are manufactured; and an enormous quantity of miscellaneous war material of every kind is also made and stored in the Arsenal. We here see one of the heavy breech-loading guns being lowered into its place on its carriage by the most powerful steam crane in the Arsenal. The monster 110-ton guns, which for a brief period were in favour for naval purposes, are now no longer constructed. But guns of 67 tons and 50 tons are constantly handled by this powerful machine.

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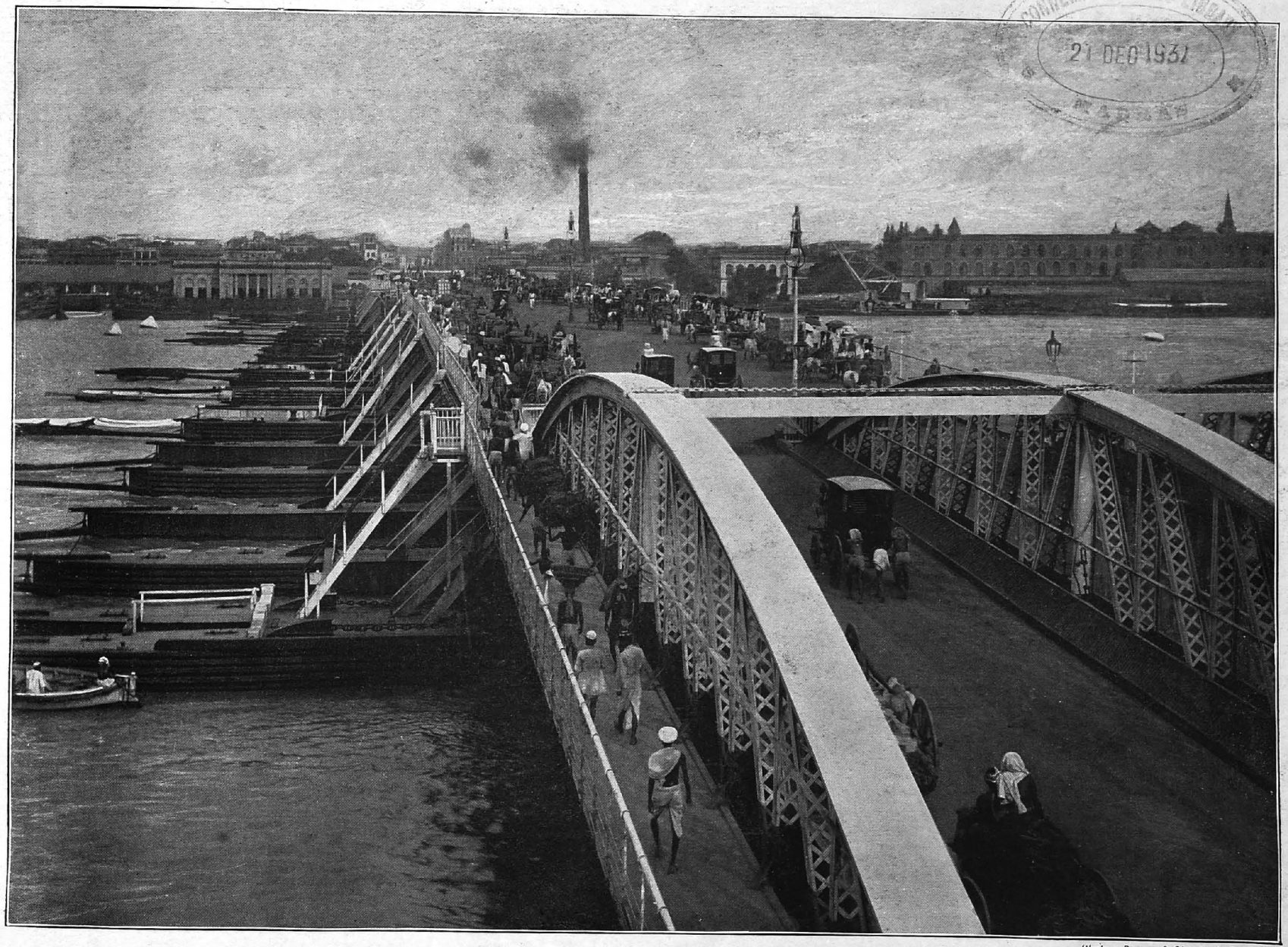
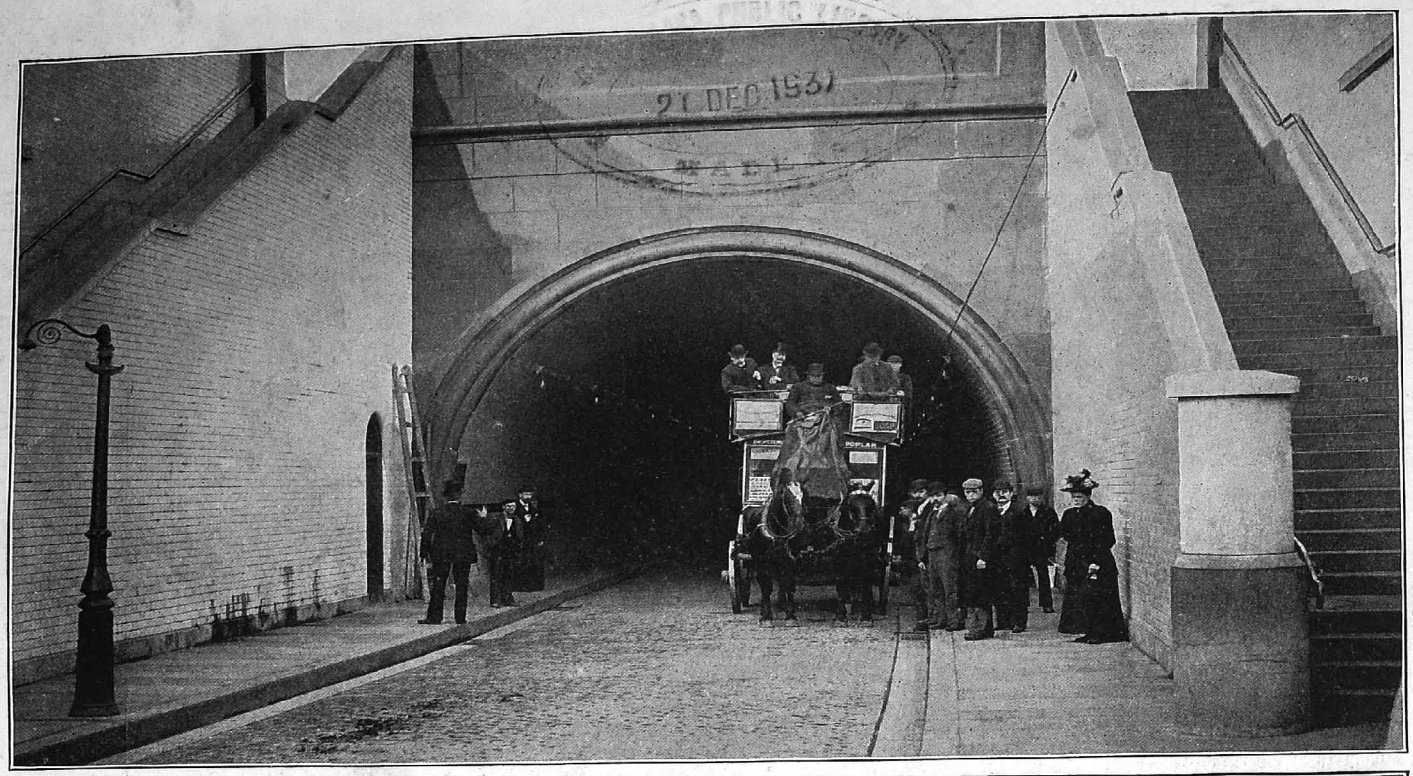
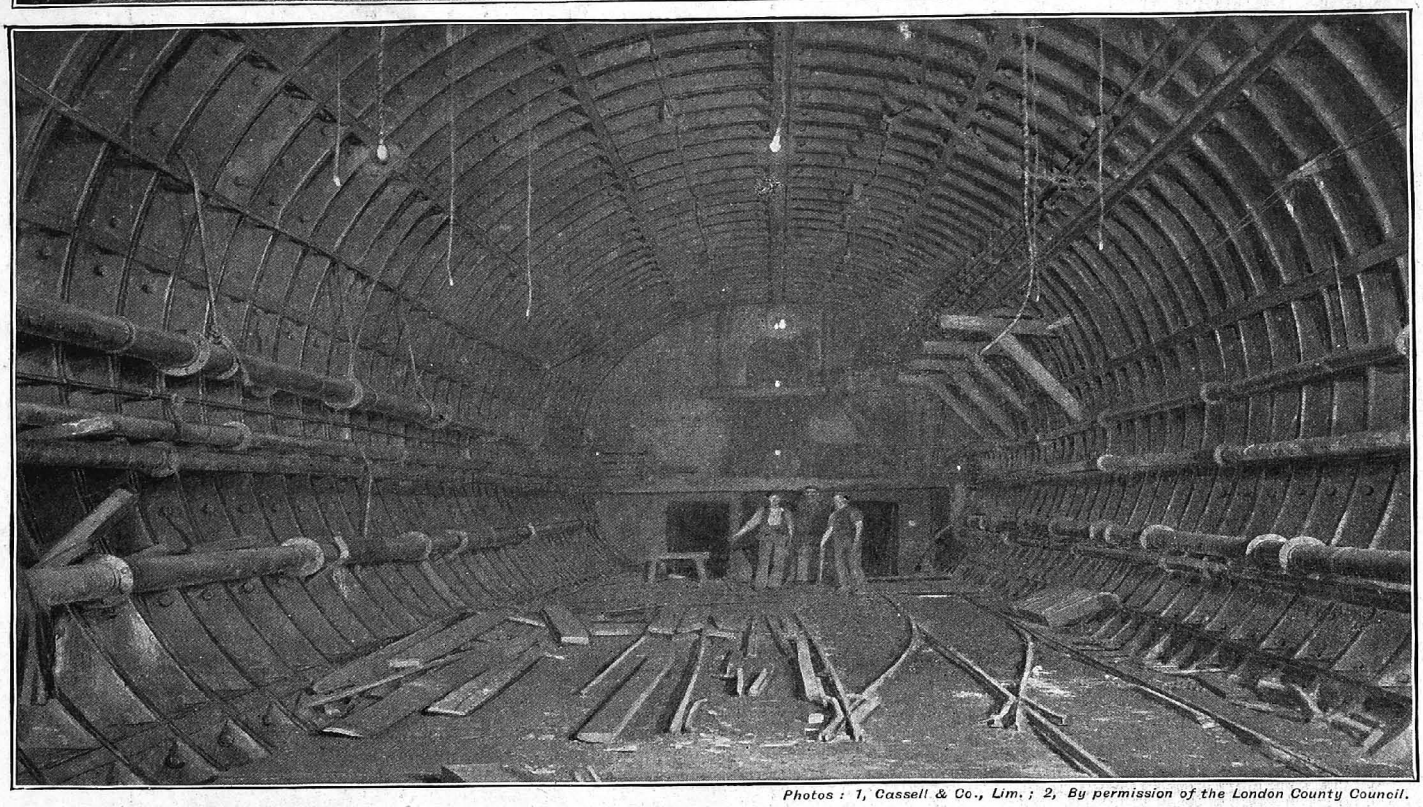


Photo: Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE HUGLI BRIDGE, CALCUTTA.

The River Hugli, whose sluggish and muddy waters flow through Calcutta, is traversed in the middle of the city by a long bridge of boats, which is represented in our illustration. In order to allow the passage of vessels, the centre portion of the bridge is open for 200 feet for two hours on two days of the week, but at all other times the bridge forms a densely crowded thoroughfare on which all the varied types of the mixed population of Calcutta may be seen. The navigation of the Hugli below Calcutta is exceedingly intricate, and without the aid of a skilled pilot is dangerous, owing to the perpetual shifting of the sands along its banks. The office of a Hugli pilot is as distinguished as it is important.



*Photos : 1, Cassell & Co., Lim. ; 2, By permission of the London County Council.*

## THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

For many centuries London Bridge was the lowest point at which the Thames could be crossed save by boat. The Thames Tunnel, between Wapping and Rotherhithe, built by Sir Isambard K. Brunel, was completed in 1843; a subway near the Tower was thrown open to foot passengers in 1870; in 1894 the Tower Bridge, to the east of London Bridge, was built. But more was still wanted, and in 1897 the Blackwall Tunnel, which connects Blackwall with East Greenwich, was thrown open to traffic. Our illustrations show the entrance to the tunnel, and the interior during the process of construction. The boring was made by steel shields driven by compressed air, and the water was kept back from the face of the working by air-pressure ; the men were compelled to work in the compressed air chamber, which they entered by an air-lock. The engineer of this great work was Mr. (now Sir) A. R. Binnie.

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Photo: J. Maclardy, Oswestry.

## VYRNWY LAKE, NORTH WALES.

The great artificial lake of Vyrnwy is the reservoir which supplies the city of Liverpool with water. In the year 1880 the gigantic dam was commenced. The embankment on which it stands is drawn across the mouth of a valley which drains a large area. The dam is 1,255 feet long and 60 feet high, and is composed of two walls of masonry filled in with concrete. The foundations are carried down to a depth of 50 feet. The area of the lake is 11,015 acres; the water is carried by a tunnel 2¼ miles long, and by an aqueduct 67 miles long to Liverpool. The cost of the work was £3,250,000. The engineers were Messrs. Hawksley & Deacon.

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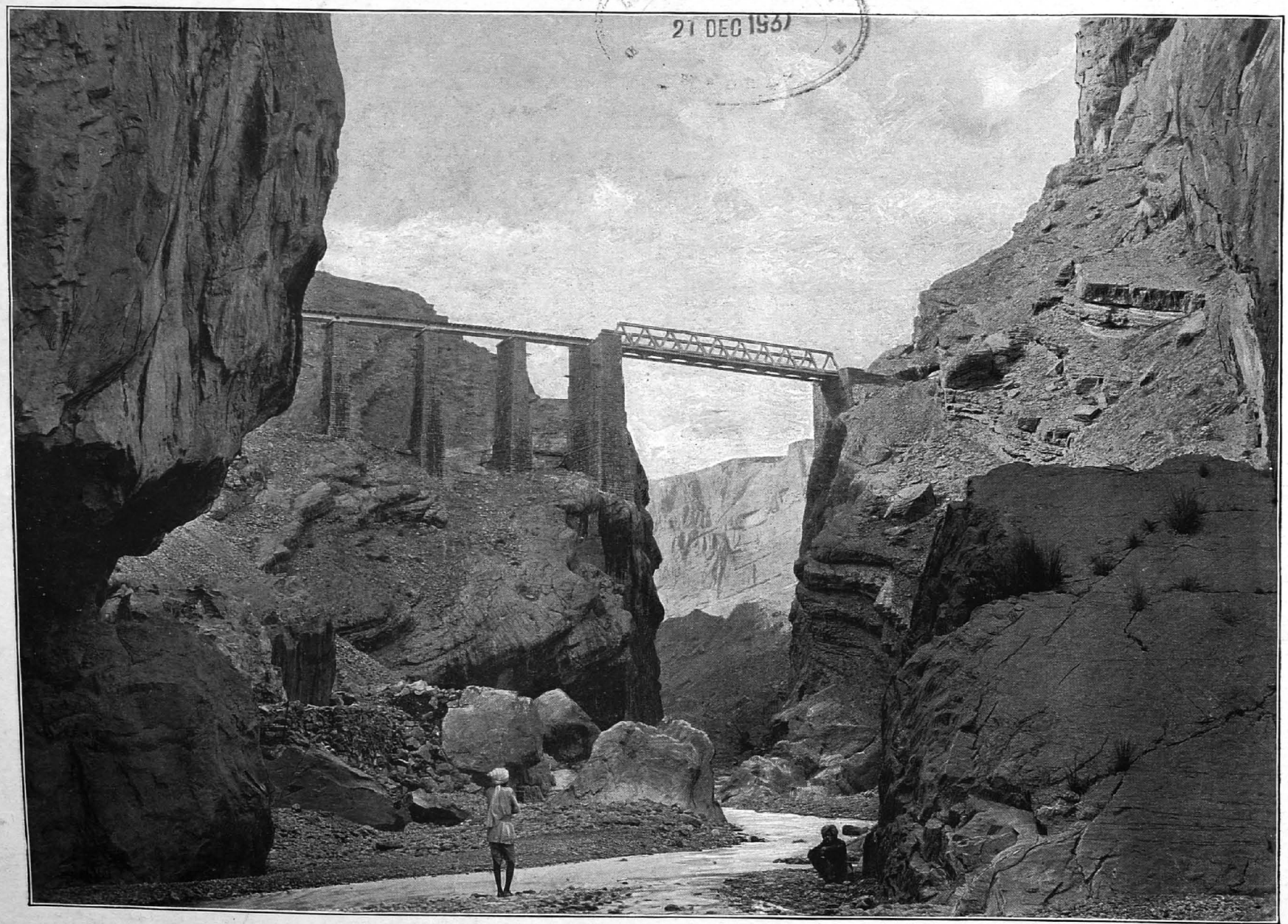

Photo : F. Bremner, Quetta.

## OVER THE GREAT CHUPPA RIFT.

Our illustration represents the deep rocky ravine known as the Chuppa Rift, which intervenes in the course of the Bolan Railway, and which the skill of our engineers has been taxed to span. We see how successfully they have overcome the difficulty, and how, after climbing up steep slopes and tunnelling through the rocky hillside, the railway makes its spring across the gorge, borne first upon a light steep trellis bridge and then carried upon plain stone piers. The contrast between the railway, the latest product of civilisation, and the bare lonely cleft in the rocks is very striking. The railway itself is part of the great system on which our soldiers rely for the defence of the frontier and for the concentration of troops.

Photo: F. Bremner, Quetta.

## THE BOLAN RAILWAY.

Our illustration gives an admirable idea of the great barrier of inhospitable mountains which protects the Indian Empire on the north-west, and at the same time shows the enterprise of British engineers, who have carried the railway line over or through this formidable mass. The Bolan Pass lies some hundred miles to the south-west of the Khyber. The line which now traverses it starts from Sukkur, on the Indus, and ends abruptly at the little village of Chaman, at the northern end of the tunnel of that name. Some day, doubtless, it will be continued over the short intervening space to Candahar. The first line constructed through the Bolan was swept away by the floods. The existing line, which skirts the Pass, has hitherto proved more secure.

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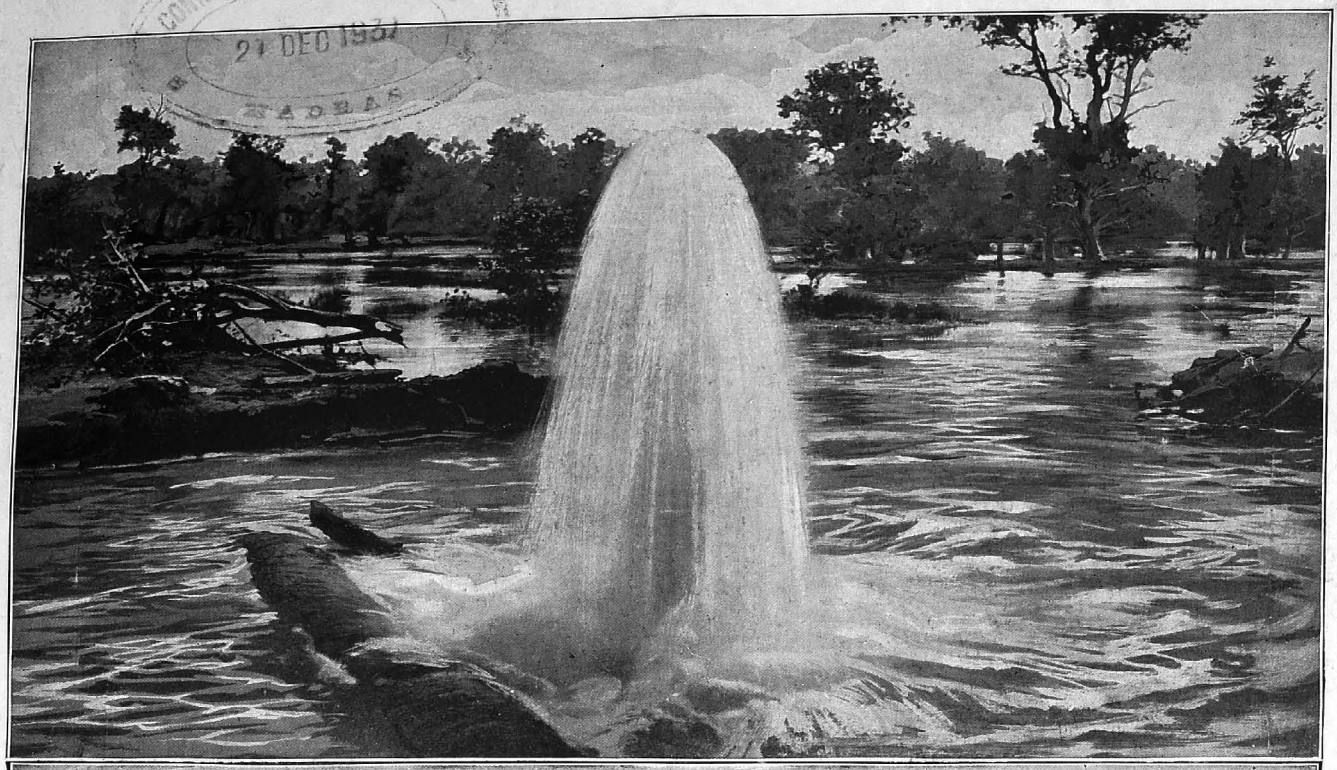

*Photos : 1, Kerry & Co., Sydney ; 2, By permission of the New South Wales Government.*

## THE SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

These two remarkable illustrations represent the source from which Sydney draws its water and the means by which the water is conveyed from the source to the city. The artesian bore at Lila Spring station, in the Warrego District, springing from a depth of 1,729 feet, delivers no less than 4,000,000 gallons of water daily. The water when it reaches the surface is at a temperature of 124° Fahr. Happily, it has time to cool before it has made its way into the gigantic pipe which we see stretching like a serpent through the bush, and passed pure and clear into the Sydney reservoirs. The figure standing near the pipe in our illustration enables us to realise the dimensions of this great conduit, and to appreciate the prudence which the citizens of Sydney exhibited in making such liberal allowance for the wants of their great and ever-growing city.

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Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street.

## OPENING THE GREAT DOCK AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The town of Southampton has recently grown greatly in prosperity and wealth, owing to the enormous development of its dock facilities. This development is owing in turn to the enterprise of the London and South-Western Railway, whose Directors, acting through their able manager, Sir Charles Scotter, planned and carried through the gigantic system of docks and wharves in direct connection with the railway. It is the ceremony attending the opening of the largest of these docks that is represented in our illustration. A glance at the map will suffice to show how admirably Southampton is adapted as a port of call for ocean-going steamers. Within two hours of London by rail, it is most convenient for passenger traffic; and lying on the direct route to the port of London and to the great Continental ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, it is able to supplement the cargoes of its steamers from those ports, or to receive calls from homeward-bound vessels which are making for them.

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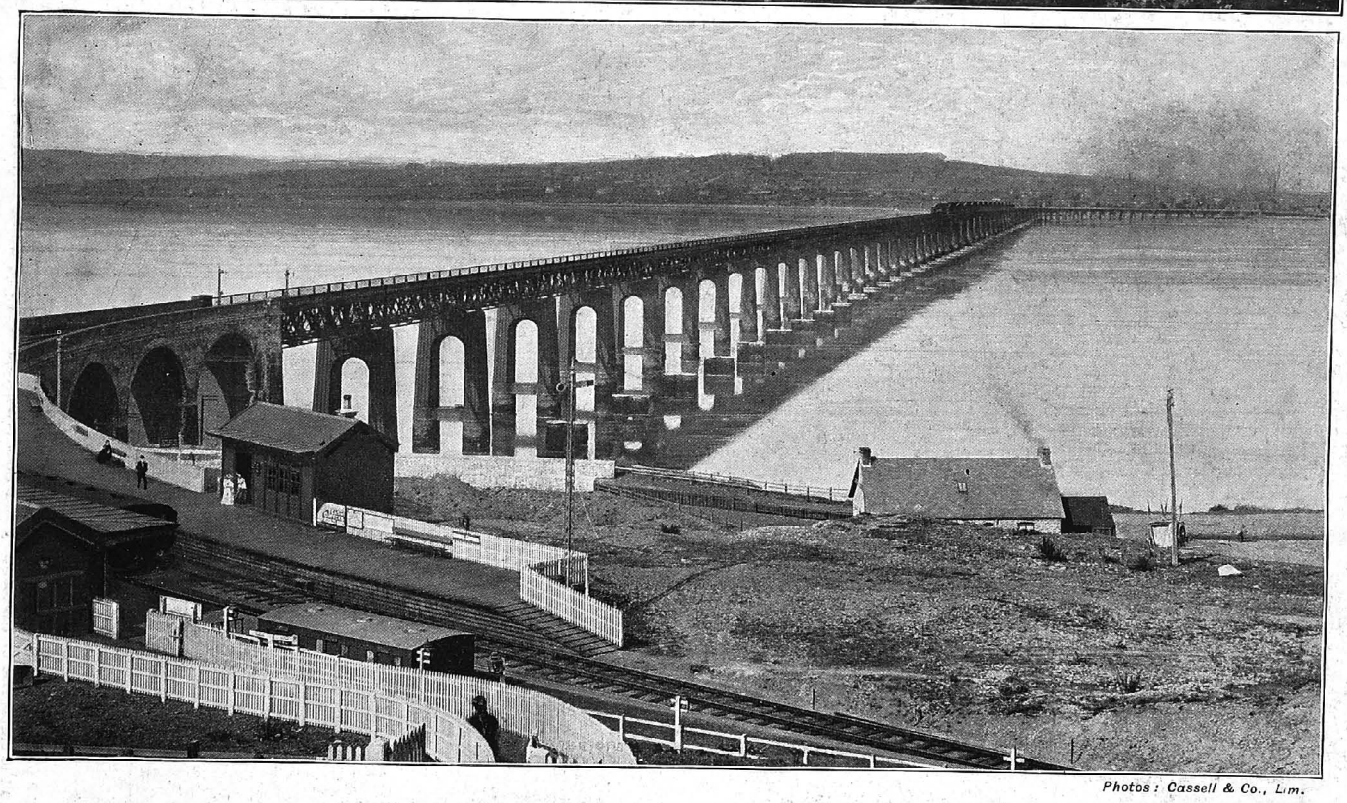

Photos: Cassell & Co., Lim.

## PORTLAND BREAKWATER.—THE TAY BRIDGE.

Portland Breakwater lies on the south coast of England—in the county of Dorset. It was undertaken as a national work in 1847, and cost £1,010,000. It consists of two arms, the inner one being 1,800 feet in length, the outer one 6,000 feet. There is an opening 400 feet wide, with a depth of 45 feet at low water between the two. No less than 5,600,000 tons of stone were used in the breakwater. Additional works have been undertaken recently to make the harbour secure in time of war.——The Tay Bridge was completed in 1888. It took the place of an earlier structure, which was blown down in a fierce winter gale after eighteen months of existence (December, 1879), and the destruction of which caused the wreck of an express train with the loss of many lives. The present bridge is two miles long, and is carried upon seventy-three brick piers, faced with granite and iron. The cost was £650,000.

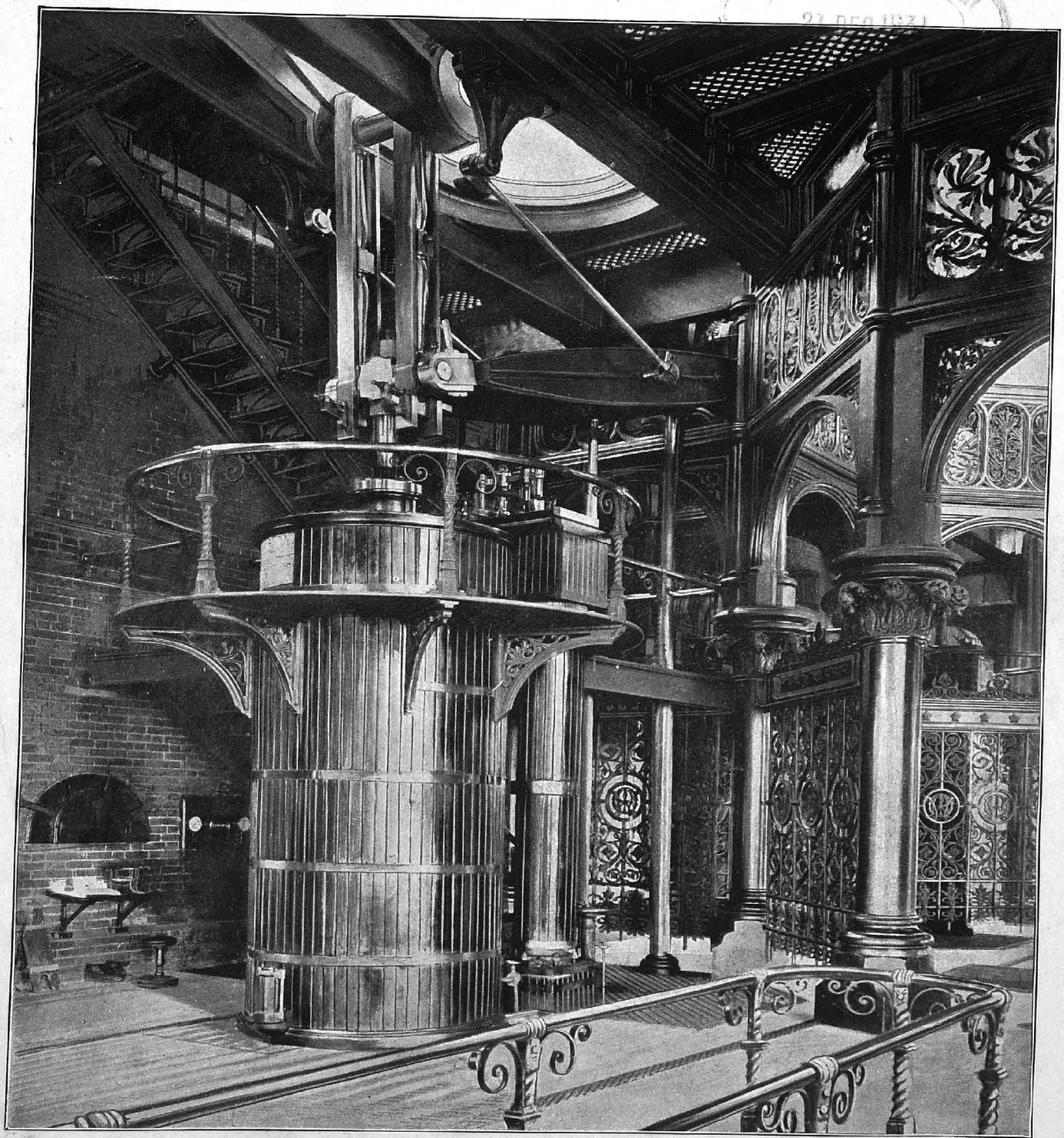

*Photo by permission of the London County Council.*

## LONDON SEWAGE: THE CROSSNESS PUMPING STATION.

Despite some natural disadvantages arising from its situation, London is probably better drained than any other great city, and its low death-rate bears testimony to the excellence of the sewerage system. Three great sewers serve the south side of the river. Our illustration shows us the great Pumping Engine which has been erected for the purpose of raising the sewage brought down by the southern sewer at its outfall into the Thames at Crossness, which lies about 14 miles to the east of London Bridge; four engines of a nominal horse power of 125 I.H.P. are used for the pumping, and the work goes on night and day. Some idea of the magnitude of the operation may be obtained from the statement that the sewer at Crossness has a diameter of no less than eleven feet. The solid matter is now for the most part carried out to sea by specially constructed barges.

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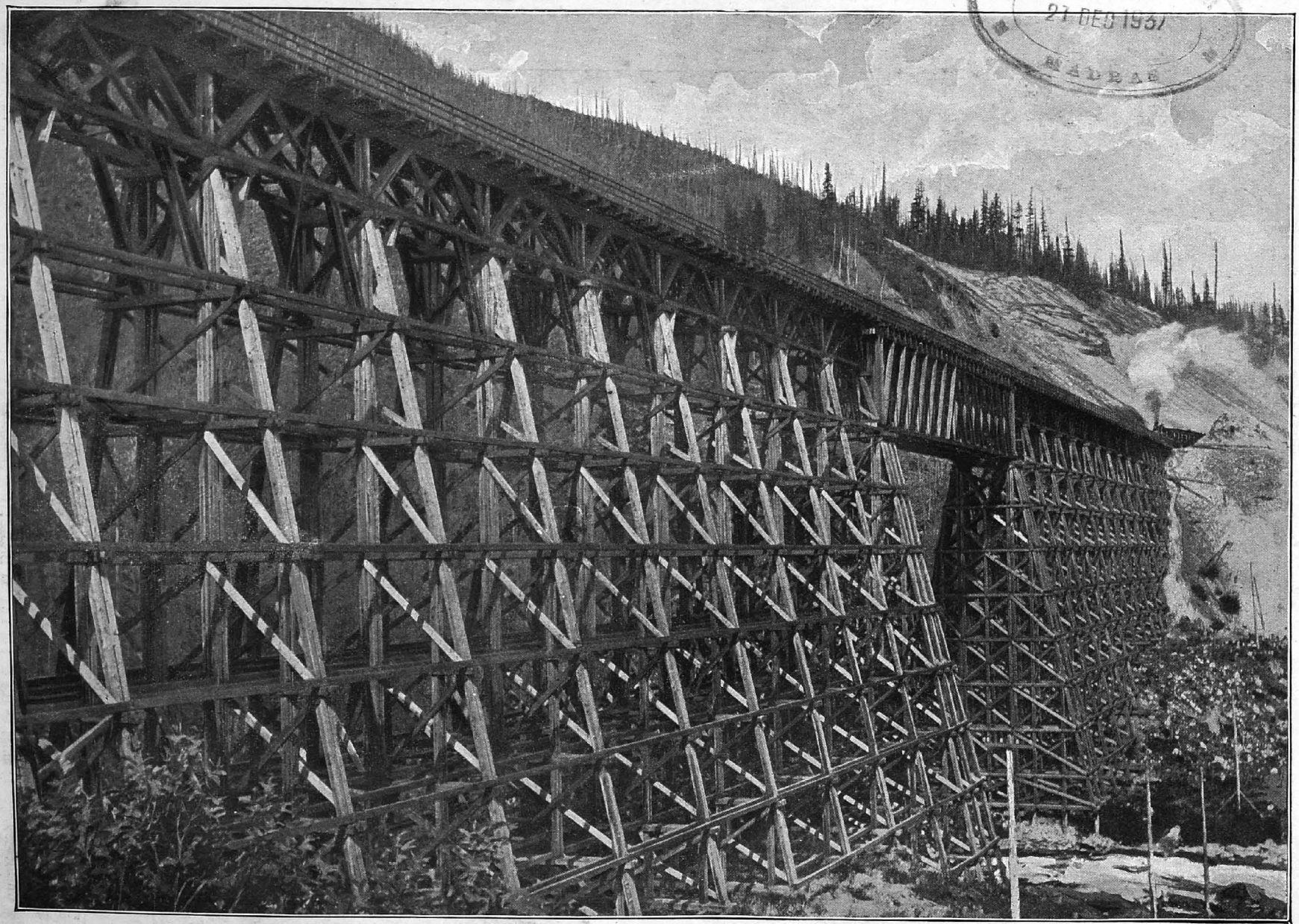

Photo: Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## MOUNTAIN CREEK BRIDGE, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This immense and imposing structure contains no less than 1,500,000 cubic feet of timber, and is a fine example of many other great viaducts upon the Canadian Pacific Railway. The centre span of the viaduct that crosses the stream is of steel lattice work, but the remainder is of wood, of which the forests through which the line passes furnish an abundant supply. Though inferior to steel, the timber nevertheless forms a very strong and enduring structure, and can be repaired in detail at any time without disturbance of the adjoining portions or any weakening of the whole. Great strength is required in these bridges to resist the pressure of the snow in winter and of the heavy torrents which sweep down the gulleys when the snow begins to melt.

21 DEC 1967

Photo: Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## A CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is a work of which Canada may well be proud. Not only does it span the broad Dominion from ocean to ocean, surmounting on its course two steep and lofty mountain ranges, but in every detail it bears testimony to the thoroughness as well as to the enterprise and skill displayed by the engineers and directors. The permanent way is solid, well laid; it must needs be good to bear the weight of the immense engines of 100 tons, a specimen of which is represented in our illustration. Their broad wheel base and great load upon the driving axles enable these splendid locomotives to draw the heavy trains of cars and freight up the steep gradients which occur at very frequent intervals on the western portion of the line. The Canadian Pacific Railway, though primarily constructed for commercial purposes, may well have a high value in time of war when the necessity for conveying reinforcements to the Pacific has arisen.

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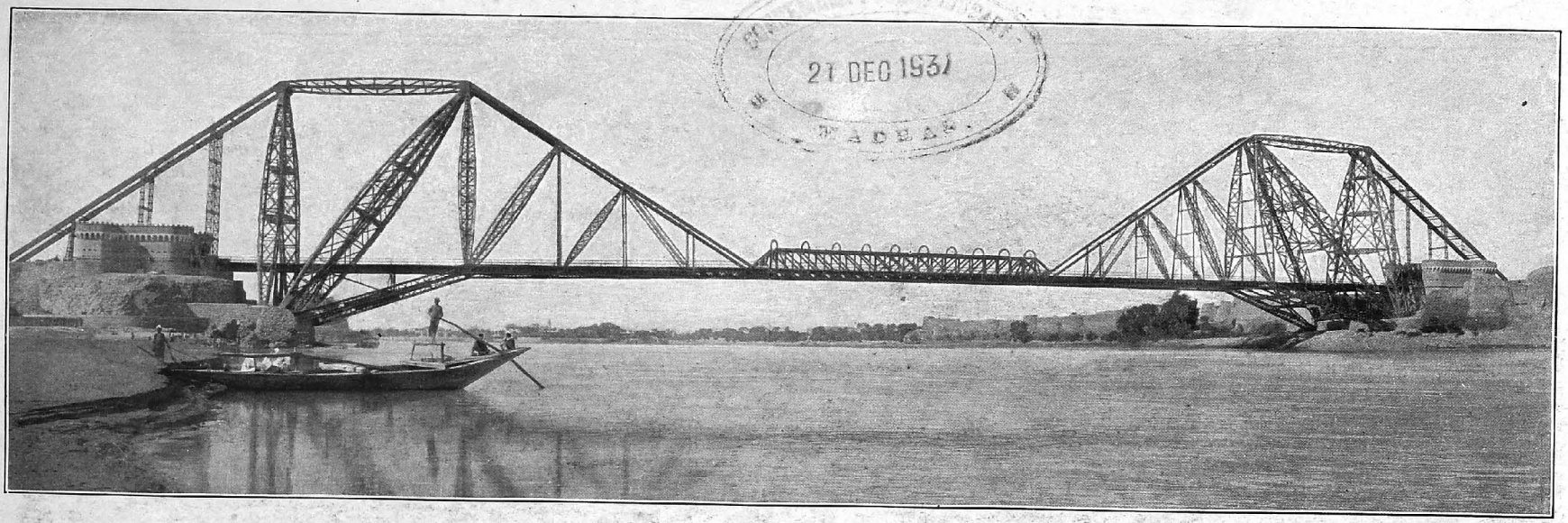
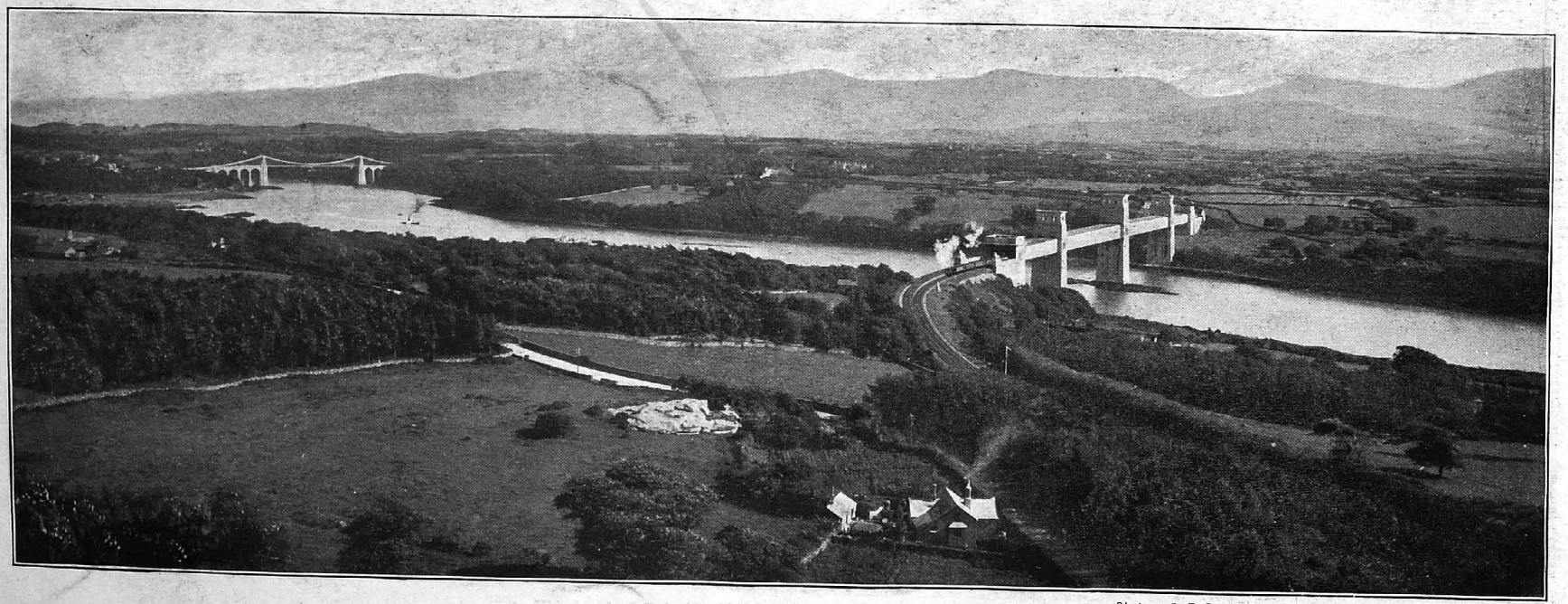




Photos : 1, F. Bremner, Quetta ; 2, The Photochrom Co , Cheapside.

## THE LANSDOWNE BRIDGE OVER THE INDUS.—THE MENAI BRIDGES.

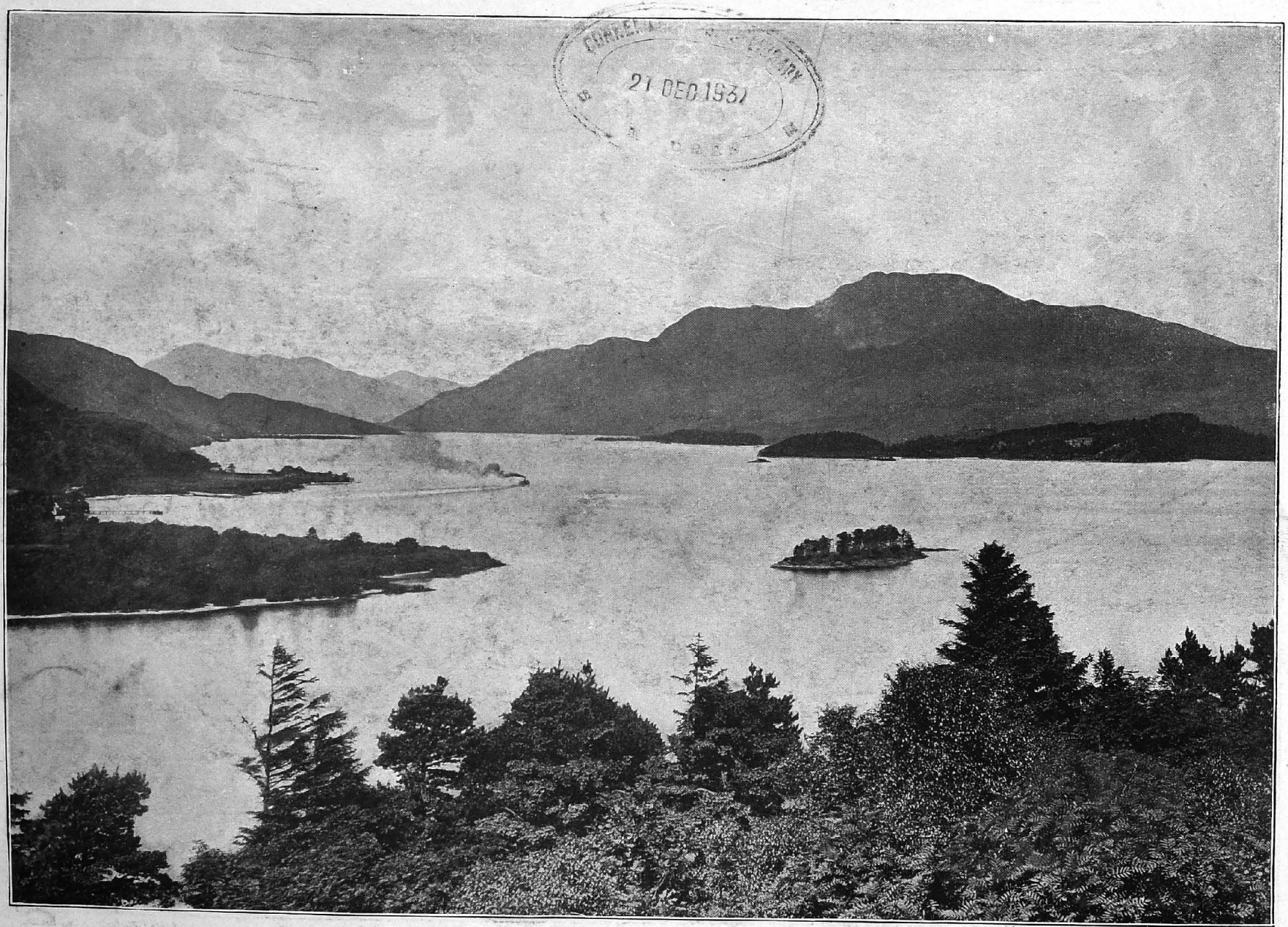
The beautiful cantilever railway bridge over the Indus at Sukkur is a testimony to the skill of our Indian engineers, and an important link in the line of our frontier communications. It is named after the Marquess of Lansdowne, who was Viceroy of India from 1888 to 1893.——Two famous bridges span the strait which separates Anglesea from the mainland. The first is the graceful Suspension Bridge, constructed by Telford in 1821. The span from pier to pier is 579 feet; the total roadway, 1,000 feet. The second is the Tubular Bridge, designed by George Stephenson to carry the Holyhead line of the London and North-Western Railway. It was begun in 1846, and completed at a cost of £600,000. The "Britannia" Tower is 230 feet high, the tubes to the abutments are 230 feet long and to the central tower 460 feet each. The floor is horizontal; the top forms a slight parabolic curve.

# THE NATURAL SCENERY OF THE EMPIRE.

Photo : Photochrom Co., Lynton.

CASTLE ROCK, LYNTON.

On the bold, storm-beaten coast of North Devon there are many beautiful spots, but there are few which rival, and none which excel, Lynton and Lynmouth—twin towns, the one perched high on the cliff, the other nestling below round the little port. Just outside Lynton to the west rises the bold crag known as the "Castle Hill." The whole of this North Devon country is rich in history and legend. To the east lies Exmoor, the scene of Blackmore's famous story of "Lorna Doone"; to the west are Morthoe, Westward Ho, Lundy Island, and the fatal "Shutter," names which bring back Kingsley's immortal story of "Westward Ho." Devon is the land of England's sailors, and a typical Devon scene should as a matter of right include the sea which washes two sides of the county.



21 DEC 1931

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## LOCH LOMOND FROM INCHTAVANNACH.

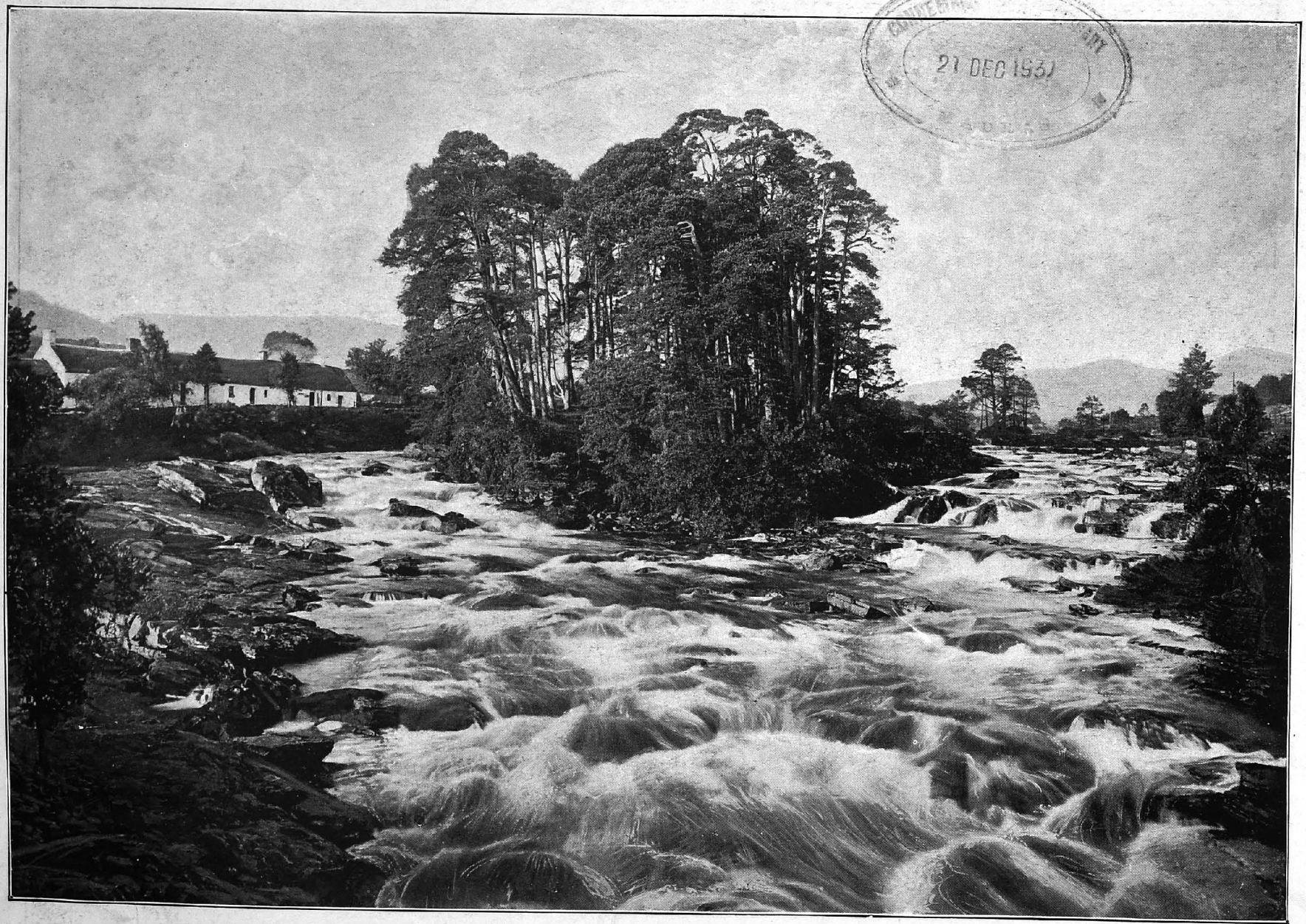
Loch Lomond, the largest and in the opinion of many the most beautiful of the inland lakes of Scotland, lies fifteen miles to the north-west of Glasgow, and for the greater part of its length divides the counties of Dumbarton and Stirlingshire. Loch Lomond is encircled by mountains and studded with many islets. Scott has vividly described its beauties, and the heroes of many of his stories have lived on its wooded shores or crossed its broad surface. With the story of "Rob Roy" Loch Lomond is particularly associated. The lake is twenty-one miles in length, with an average breadth in the upper part of three-quarters of a mile. The lower end, however, broadens out to five miles.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : Green Bros., Grasmere.

## SNOWDON FROM PEN-Y-GWRYD.

Snowdon is the monarch of the Welsh mountains. It may be said perhaps that it is a little king and reigns over humble subjects. It is true that the 3,571 feet of Snowdon cannot be compared with the gigantic stature of the giants of the Alps, the Andes, and the Himalayas. But the Welsh mountain can at any rate claim majesty which comes from vast antiquity, composed as it is of the ancient Cambrian rocks of the Primary Series. Mont Blanc is a youngster compared to it. Nor can it be denied that Snowdon itself is a stately and beautiful mountain of which Wales may be justly proud.



21 DEC 1937

Photo Cassell & Co., Lim.

## ON THE DOCHART.

The Dochart is a characteristic Scottish stream flowing through Glen Dochart. It urges its impetuous way over rock and through rapid till it falls into Loch Tay at Killin. Both Loch Dochart, which lies at the head of the river, and the stream itself are well furnished with fish, and are, in consequence, beloved of the angler. The stream flows through the country of the Campbells of Lochawe, and has the additional distinction of washing the shores of the little island which contains the ancient burial place of the Clan MacNab. The railway to Oban now passes through the Glen.

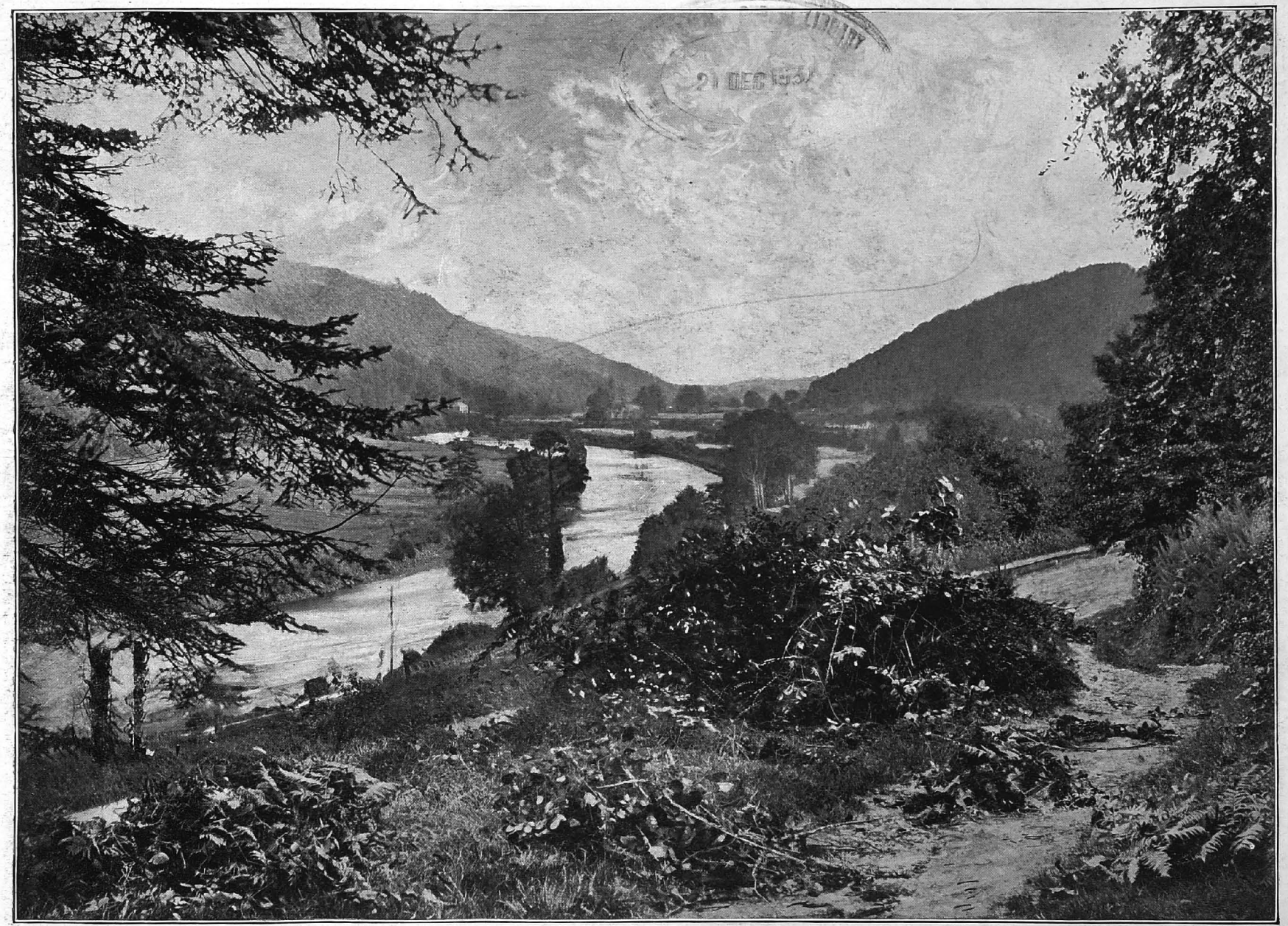


Photo : Payne Jennings, Ashtead.

## THE VALE OF AVOCA, COUNTY WICKLOW.

" There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart."

So wrote the poet Moore, who, from his home in Bath, commemorated with singular felicity the beauties of Ireland, and sang in sweet and memorable lines of "the sweet vale of Avoca." The placid stream, the soft, well-wooded hills, the brilliant green of the landscape, and the mild, gentle air do indeed combine to produce a scene well worthy of the poet's praise. It is on the banks of the Avoca that Avondale, the house in which Mr. Parnell lived, is situated, and the property of which he was the landlord borders the stream.

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RADNAS

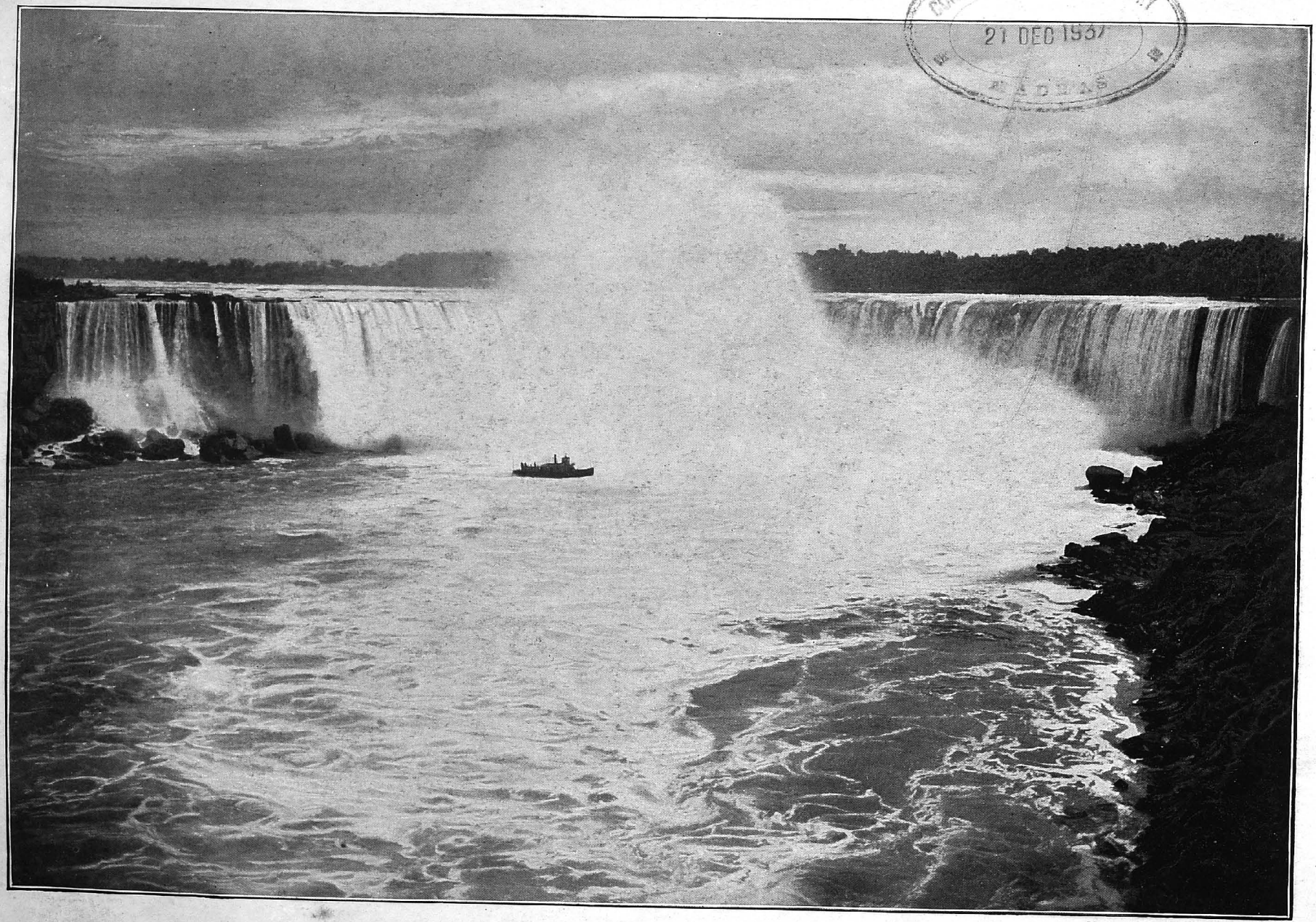

Photo : Thomas Tugby, Niagara Falls.

## NIAGARA.

The Dominion of Canada has of late made such gigantic strides in wealth, prosperity, and importance that the world is beginning to study Canadian geography, and to realise the magnificence of the water communications of that country. Even now, however, there are some who fail to appreciate the fact that not only is a part of Niagara Falls, that wonder of the world, within Canadian territory, but that Canada claims the larger and the more beautiful of the two falls which make up the great cataract. No picture can give an idea of the might and magnificence of Niagara, reproduce the thunder of the water, or the dizzy swirl of the hurrying rapids. The photographer's art fails in such a case as this; but to omit a picture of Niagara from a collection which purports to represent the scenery of the Empire would be unpardonable.

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ADELAIDE

Photo : Burton Bros., New Zealand.

## BEALEY, NEW ZEALAND.

Probably no part of the British Empire contains more varied, more beautiful, and more impressive landscapes than New Zealand. The New Zealand Alps rival, if they do not excel, those of Europe, and the valleys, with their rich vegetation and bright colours, present a charm which New Zealanders are never tired of praising. Our illustration shows us a view of the valley and mountains near Bealey, in the Middle Island. The Bealey river flows along a flat valley from which may be seen the great Rolleston and Rosenlain Glaciers, and the immense masses of the snow-clad mountains of the Rolleston Range. Close to Bealey itself the river joins the Waimakariri, or Icy river, which is formed from the melting ice of the glaciers, which in summer comes down in heavy flood.

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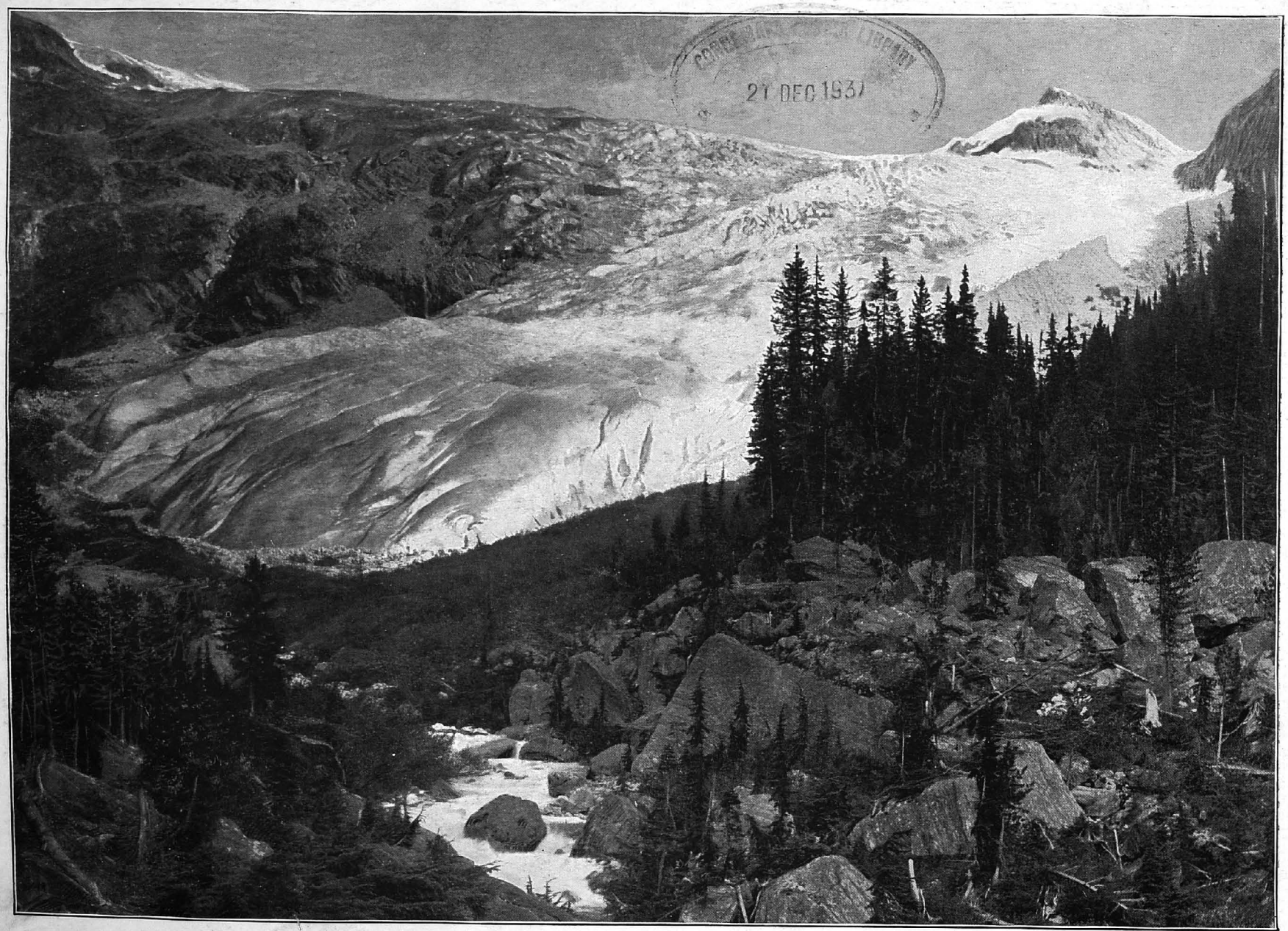

Photo : Notman & Sons, Montreal.

## THE GREAT GLACIER, CANADA.

Among the many splendid ice-sheets of the Canadian Rockies the "Great Glacier," by virtue of its depth and extent, fully justifies its name. Like so many of the other wonders and beauties of the Rocky Mountains which were long utterly unknown save to the rare Indian or trapper, the Great Glacier has now been brought well within the circuit of tourist travel by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which crosses the Rockies at Kicking Horse Pass before descending into the watershed of the Fraser river in British Columbia. The smooth rocks on the left of the Glacier seem to indicate that the ice stream had at one time a more extended area than at present.

21 DEC 1937

Photo : J. H. Murray, Pietermaritzburg.

## HOWICK FALLS, SOUTH AFRICA.

We are not accustomed to think of Africa as a country of great waterfalls, yet the falls of the Zambesi are probably among the finest in the world. The Howick Falls, which are here represented, are rivalled and indeed excelled by cataracts in many other parts of Africa. The little village of Howick, in Natal, may be reached by a railway journey of fifteen miles from Pietermaritzburg. Close to the village the waters of the Umgeni fall over a perpendicular wall of rock 300 feet high into the basin below. The body of water is always considerable; but to be seen in its grandeur the waterfall should be visited during the rainy season.

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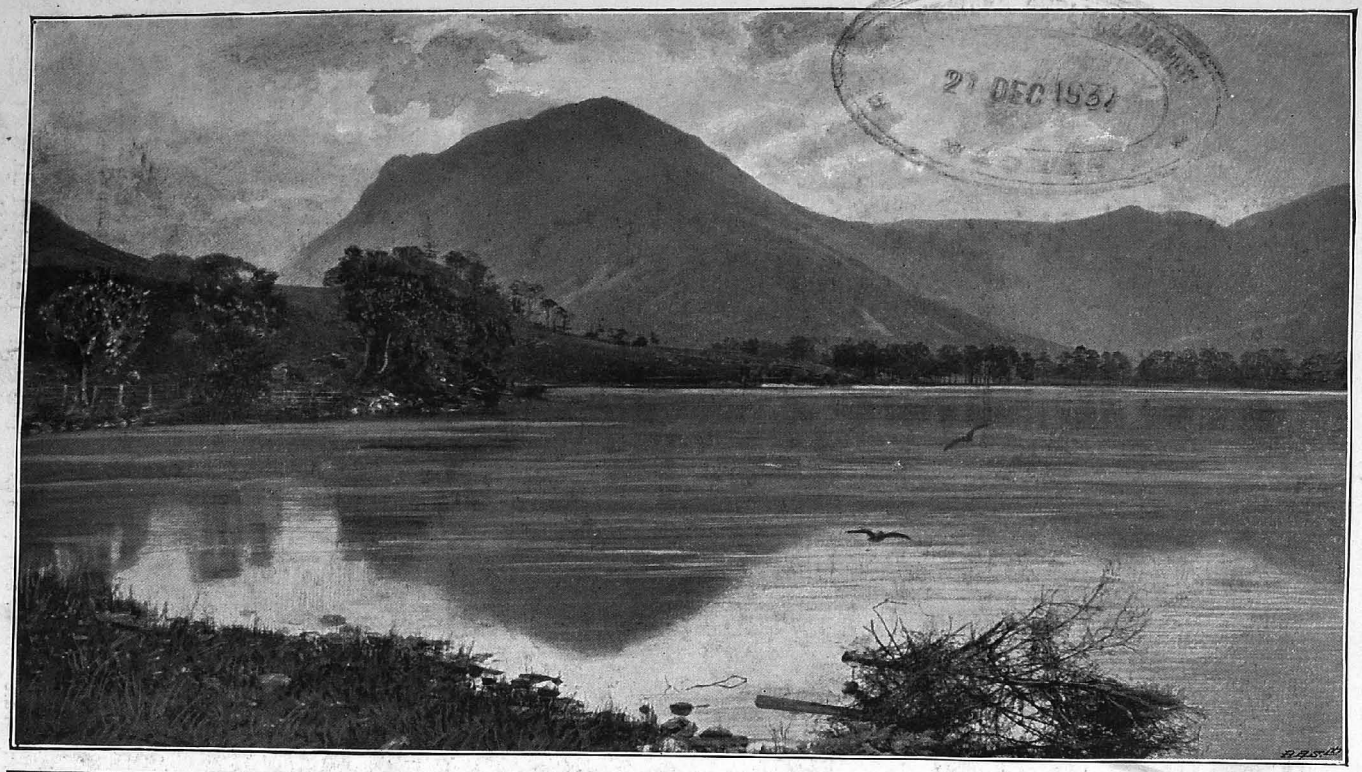

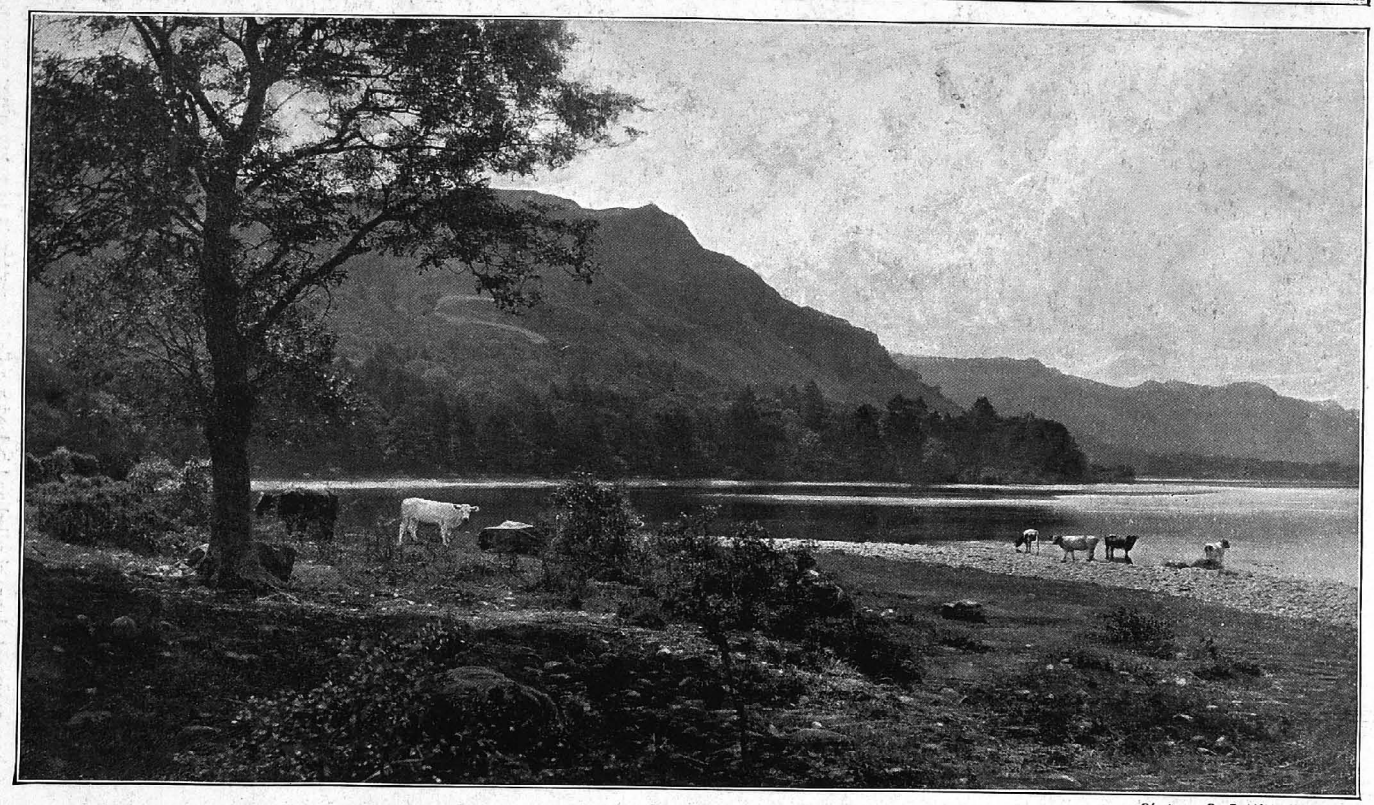

Photos: R. Pettitt, Keswick.

## TWO VIEWS IN THE ENGLISH LAKES.

Buttermere and Crummock are the two westernmost of the group of small lakes which form so beautiful a feature among the mountains of Westmoreland and the southern part of Cumberland. Our picture shows us a portion of the head of Buttermere. Our second illustration is of Falcon Crag, a rock of fine outline which juts out upon the side of the better-known lake of Derwentwater. At the head of Derwentwater is Keswick, beloved of tourists, and above it rises the splendid peak of Skiddaw. At the lower end of the lake lies Borrowdale, the valley by which access is gained to the great group of Scawfell.

21 DEC 1961

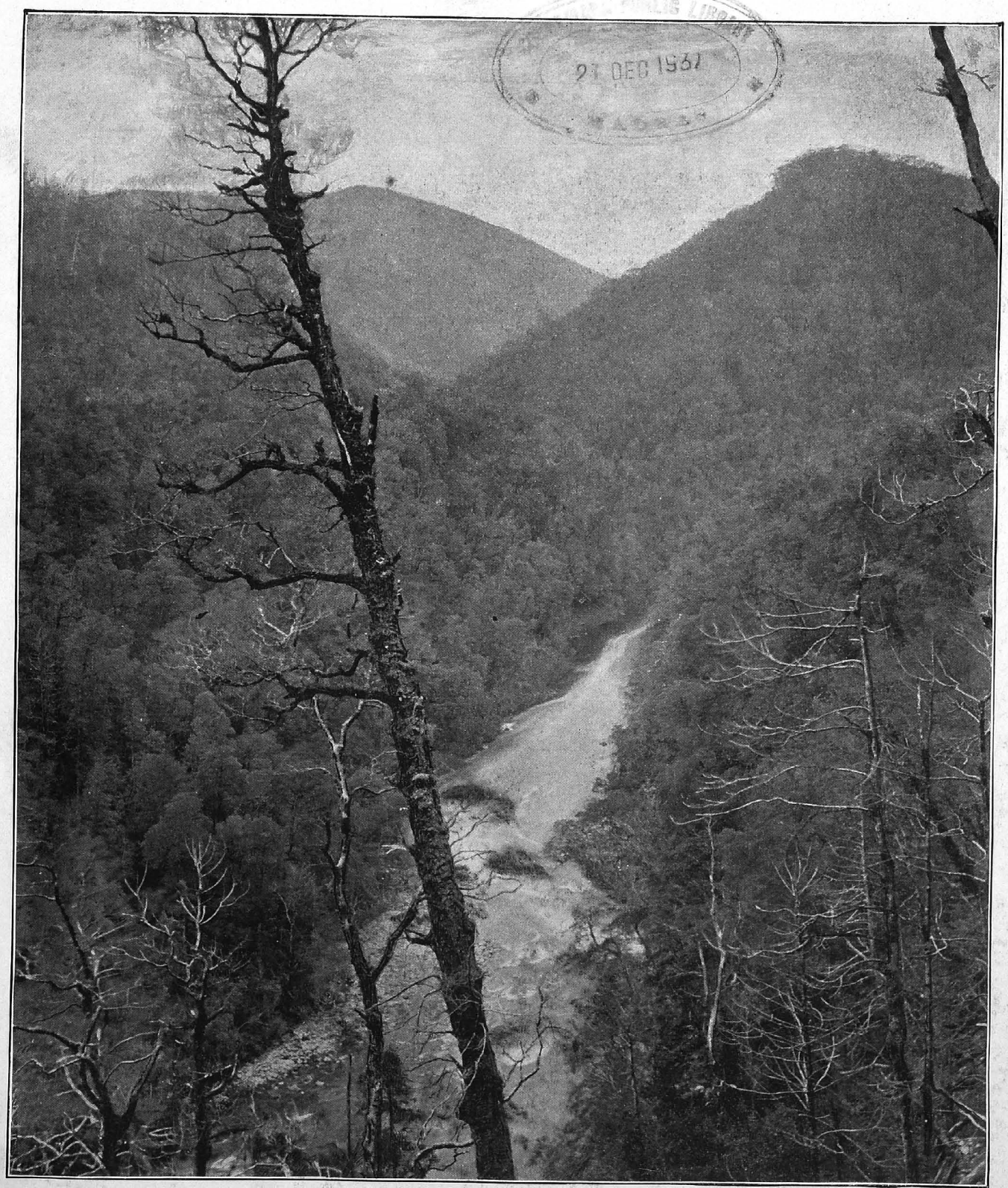

Photo : Beattie, Hobart.

## THE KING RIVER, TASMANIA.

Tasmania is justly called the "Garden of Australasia"; its admirable climate and its beautiful scenery make it a favourite resort for visitors from the mainland who do not shrink from the passage of Bass's Strait in order to reach so delightful a bourn. We here see the King river dashing along in headlong course through the steep wooded valley from the sides of Mount Lyell. King river is a small stream which flows into Macquarie Bay, on the west side of Tasmania. The gorge through which the river runs is noted for its beauty even in an island in which nature has been so prodigal with its best gifts.

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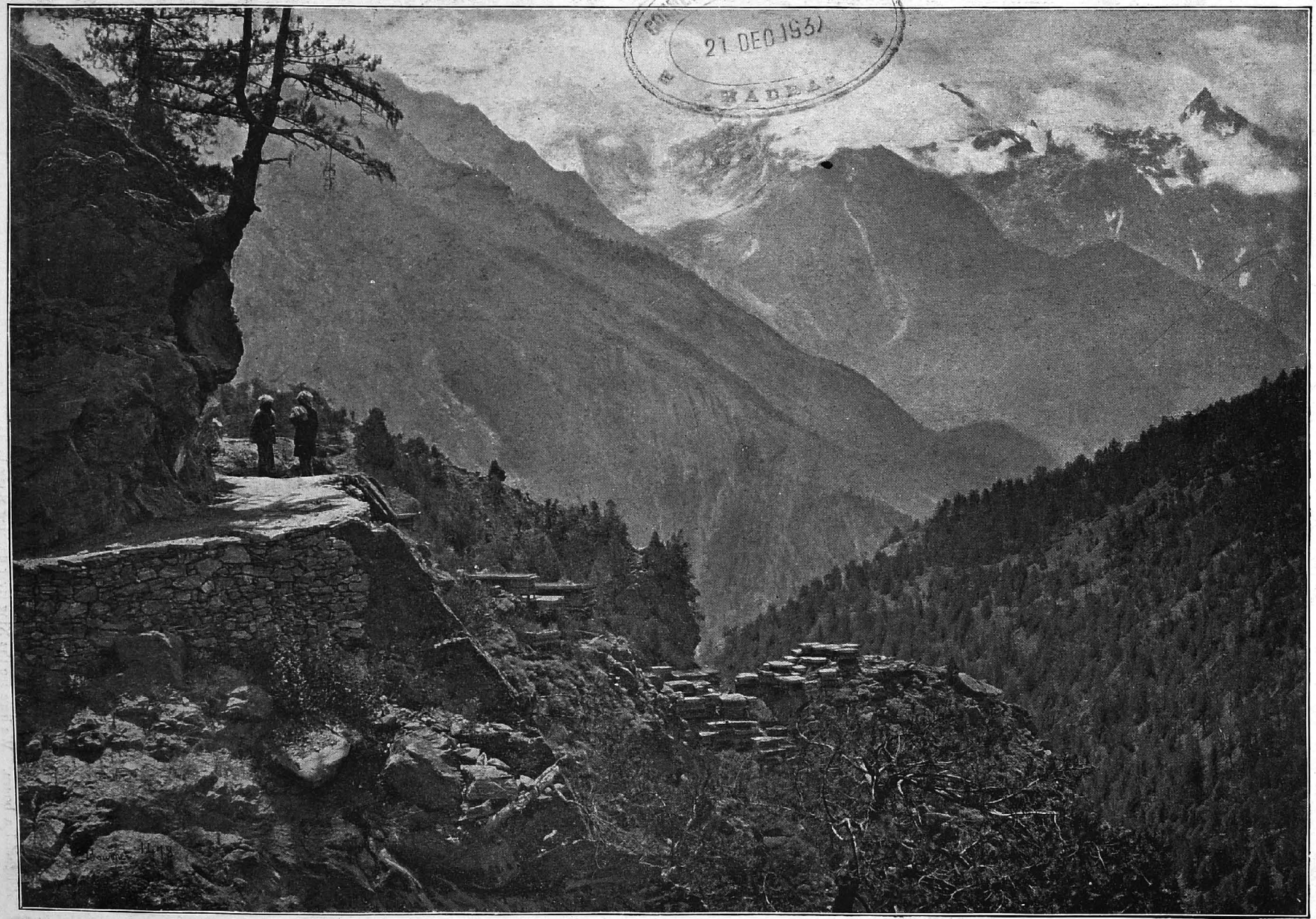


Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## ON THE ROAD TO THIBET.

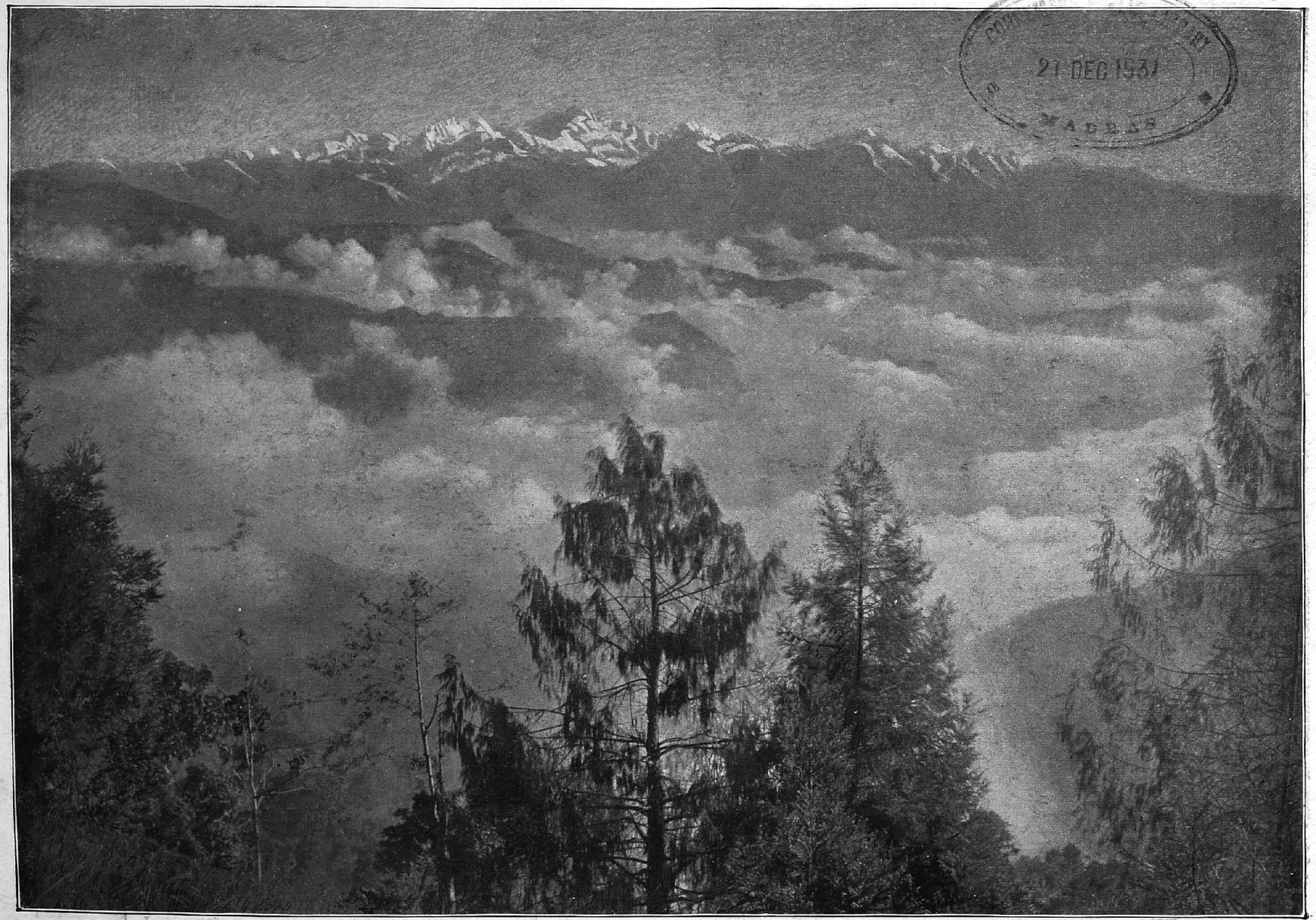
Our illustration shows a portion of the road leading from the Punjaub into Thibet. The view is taken near Pangi. In the distance are seen the snow-covered peaks of the Great Chini. Thibet is a land secluded from the world, and guarded by a double wall of moral and material obstacles. The Government of the Great Llama, jealous of the foreigner, forbids strangers to approach the capital of Lhassa, and enforces its decrees of exclusion by cruel penalties. To the obstacles interposed by man are added the natural difficulties of approach over snow-clad passes fifteen to eighteen thousand feet above the sea. And yet such is the vitality of commerce that in the face of these difficulties a constant communication is kept up between India and the Thibetan Plateau.

21 DEC 1931

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

The beauty of the Australian Bush is a theme on which Australians justly dwell with enthusiasm. The depths of the shadows, the majesty of the over-arching trees, and the grace and beauty of the all-pervading ferns produce a most delightful picture. Moreover, though both growth and decay are rapid in Australia, the Australian bush has not that terrible combination of fierce heat, stagnation, and moisture which make many of the tropical and sub-tropical forests the home of fever and dissolution. The timber from the Australian forests is well known for its excellence. The hard jarra wood, especially, makes a durable street pavement, and is in great request. The eucalyptus, or blue gum, another typical Australian tree, is valuable, but, owing to its strange colour and the odd disposition of its leaves, is not conspicuous for its beauty.



21 DEC 1931

Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

## ABOVE THE CLOUDS: A HIMALAYAN SCENE.

It is from Darjeeling, which lies high on the sides of the Himalayas, that this strange and beautiful picture is taken. A deep valley, and the tops of mountains which in any other country would be reckoned to be giants, are hidden deep under the soft cloud-bed, but, far away on the distant horizon above the clouds, arises a line of snow-clad peaks. These are giants indeed, for they are the monarchs of the Himalayas, the loftiest mountain range in the world. More than forty miles in a straight line from Darjeeling Mount Everest raises its head five and a half miles (29,002 feet) into the air. Further to the east is Kanchanjanga, 28,150 feet, while the map-makers of the Indian Survey speak of other and yet higher peaks behind, whose full stature has not yet been ascertained and recorded, but which are believed to top even Mount Everest itself.

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE TWIN FALLS, RAMBODDA, CEYLON.

A beautiful landscape which has no special historical association gains little by verbal description. It must be seen to be fully appreciated; and even the most excellent photograph fails to give any idea of the combined charm which colour, bright atmosphere, and the warm sun give to the almost tropical scenery of Ceylon. Fortunately, however, that is no reason why the beauties of Ceylon should be unknown to the enterprising tourist. The island is perfectly tranquil and well governed, and the Falls of Rambodda are easily accessible from a well-managed railway. In the foreground of our picture is a coffee plantation. The cultivation of coffee is one of the most important industries in Ceylon.

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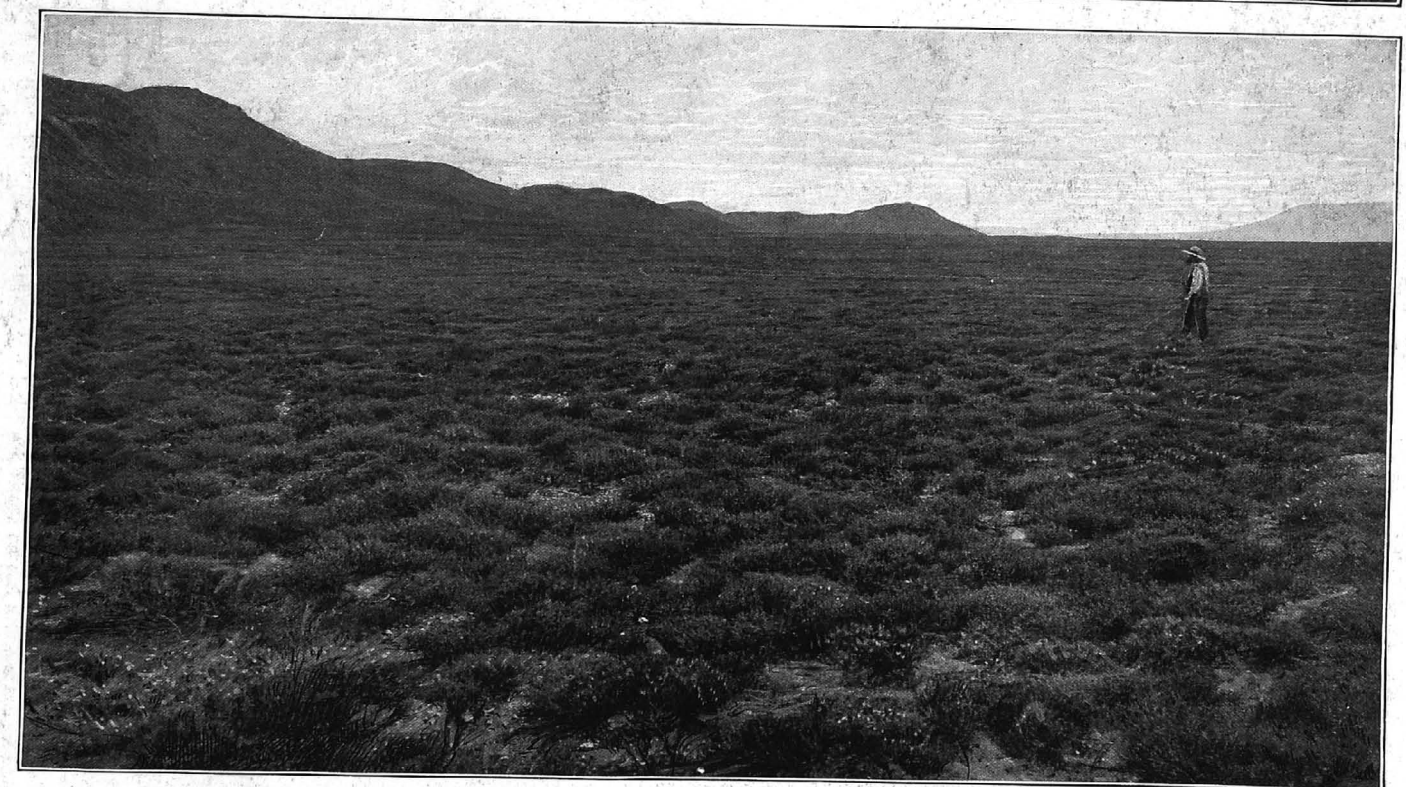

Photos : 1, By permission of Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G. ; 2, J. E. Middlebrook, Durban.

## FOREST AND VELDT IN AFRICA.

Our first illustration shows us one of the narrow bush pathways by which communication is kept up through the tropical forests on the West Coast. The particular path here shown is situated near Oshogbo in the Yoruba territory, which lies in the British Protectorate between the French colony of Dahomey and the Lower Niger. Our second picture forms a marked contrast with the first. Here we see a portion of the vast stretch of the Karroo Veldt, South Africa, which stretches for miles in melancholy monotony with no more striking feature than the outlines of the distant hills, and no more attractive vegetation than the low-growing scrub. Luckily, the veldt presents fewer obstacles to locomotion than the almost impenetrable bush of the Gold Coast.

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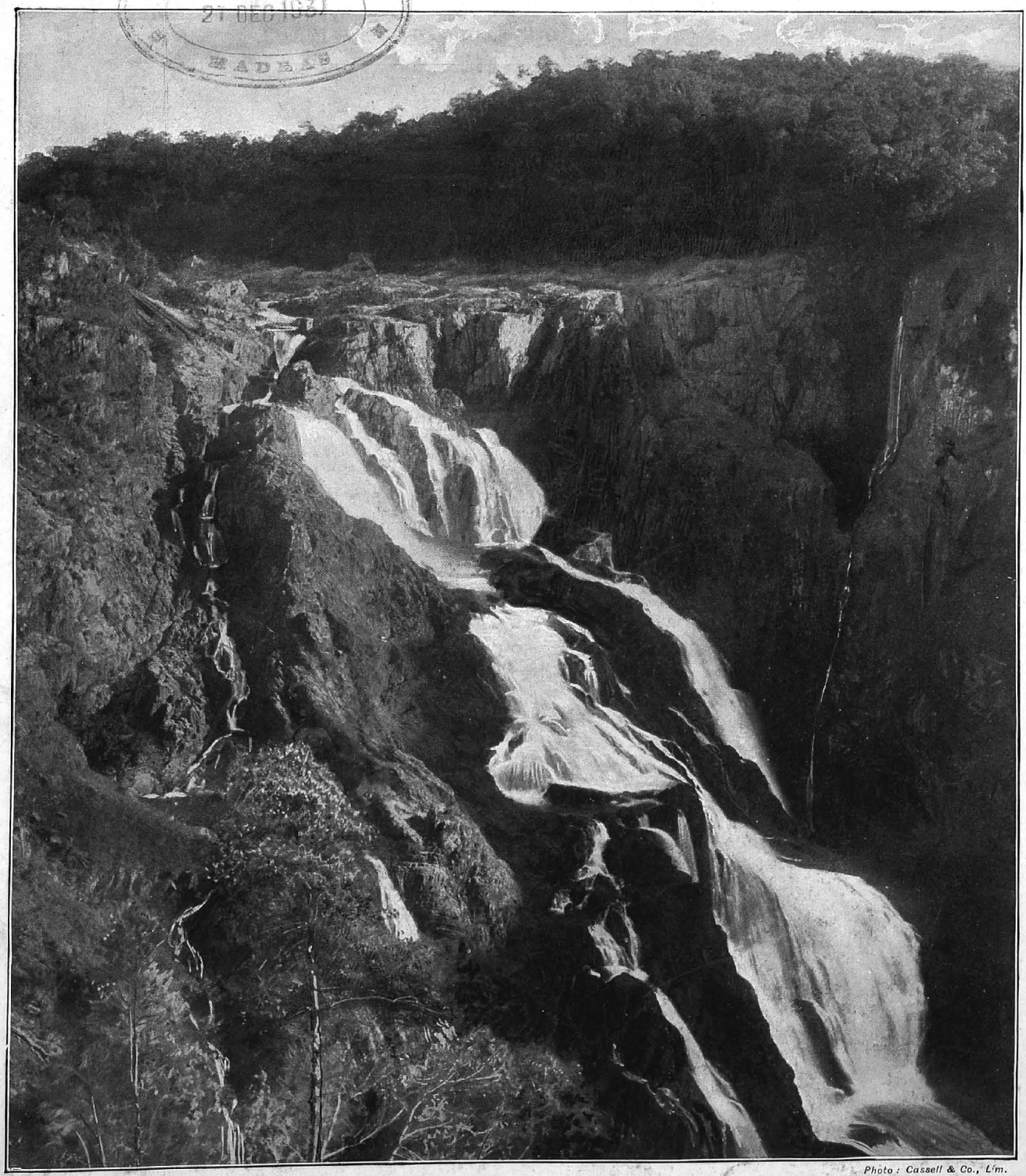

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE BARRON FALLS, QUEENSLAND.

We have here a picture of the largest waterfall in Australia. The Barron Falls lie about nine miles from Cairns, on the Barron river, in the midst of an exceedingly beautiful and fertile country. Above the cataract extends a large deep lake, whence it is possible to penetrate by water a long distance into the interior. The Falls are remarkable in that they are situated at a distance of a few miles only from the sea-coast, and not far inland like Niagara, the Zambesi Falls, and many others. The town of Cairns commemorates the name of the famous north of Ireland lawyer who became Earl Cairns and Lord Chancellor of England.

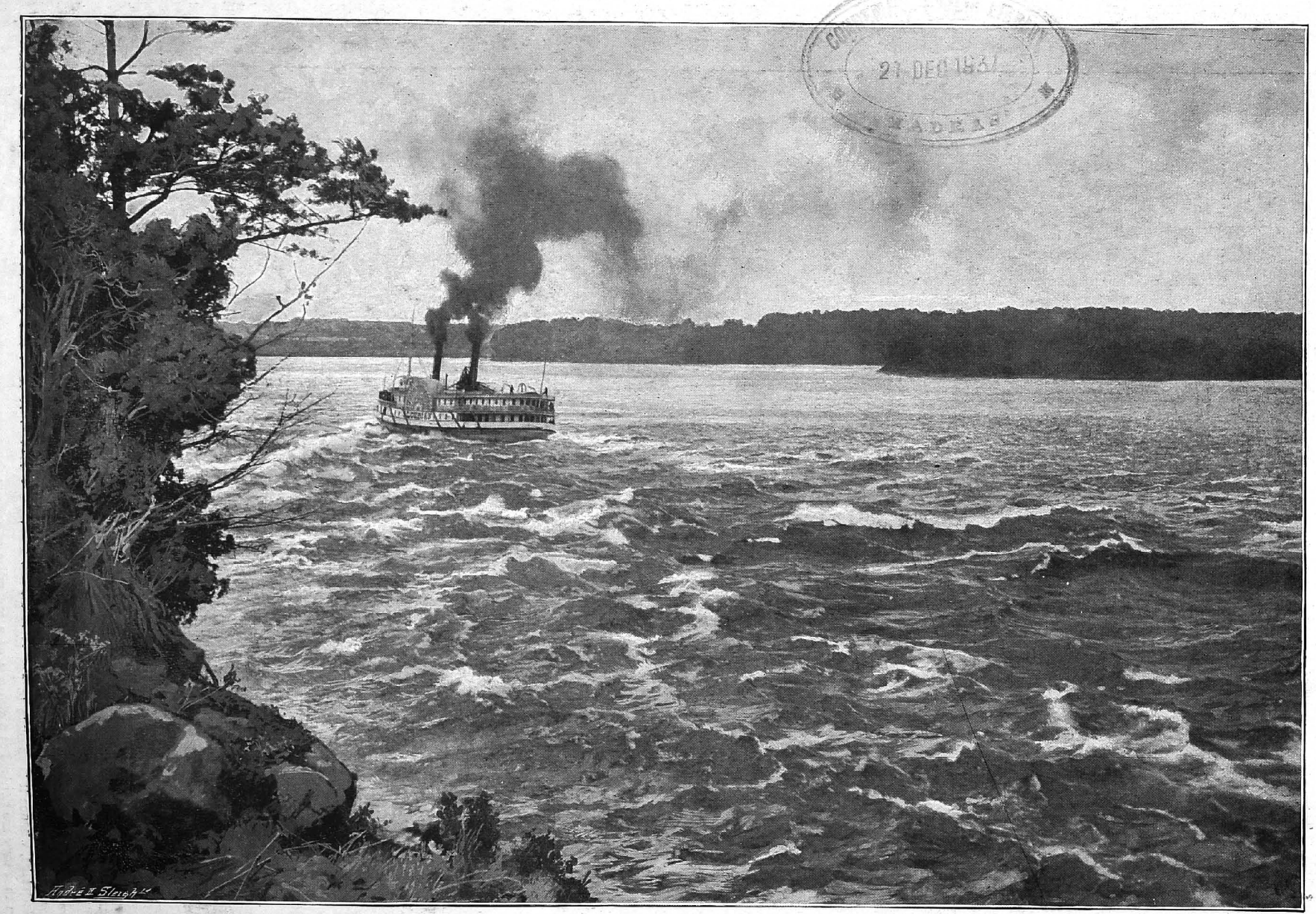

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Photo: Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

## THE LONG SAULT RAPIDS, CANADA.

We here see the fine passenger steamer *Algerian* running the Long Sault Rapids, which lie upon the upper portion of the Abittibe river, in the Province of Ontario. The picture is characteristic, and gives us a good idea of the splendid type of steamers in use upon the Canadian rivers and lakes, and also of the magnificent waterways upon which they ply. The steamer is here making use of her powerful engines to force her way against the swirl of the heavy current. The French term "Sault," or Leap, is commonly used in Canada to signify the rapids made by the sudden fall in the level of a river. The famous Sault Ste. Marie, connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron, is now turned by a canal of the same name, upon which shipping can pass without facing the full force of the river-current.

21 DEC 1931

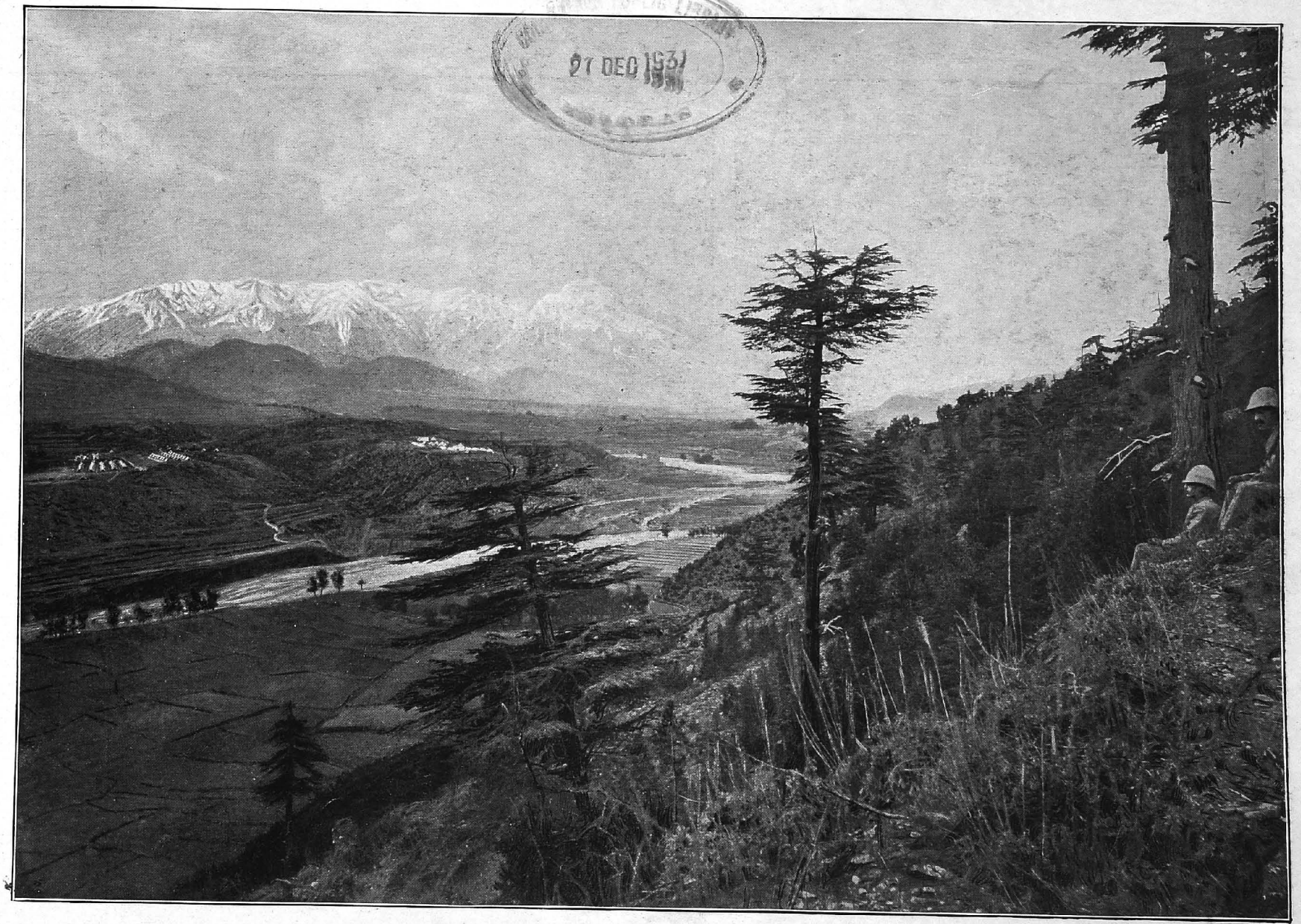

Photo: Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE KURAM VALLEY.

War and Commerce are great teachers of geography, and dwellers in the British Empire must perforce take many lessons from both these teachers. It is war that has revealed to us the Kuram Valley and made its name familiar to all who have followed the fortunes of our troops in recent frontier fighting in India. It was in time of war that our picture was taken, and the orderly rows of British tents and the presence of two British soldiers in the foreground tell us that we are "at the front." The River Kuram runs from Ali Khel, on the south of the Shutargardan Pass, in a south-easterly direction, joining the Indus between Peshawur and Dera Ismail Khan. Some of the heaviest fighting which occurred in General Roberts's brilliant campaign in 1878–80 took place in the forcing of the Shutargardan Pass.

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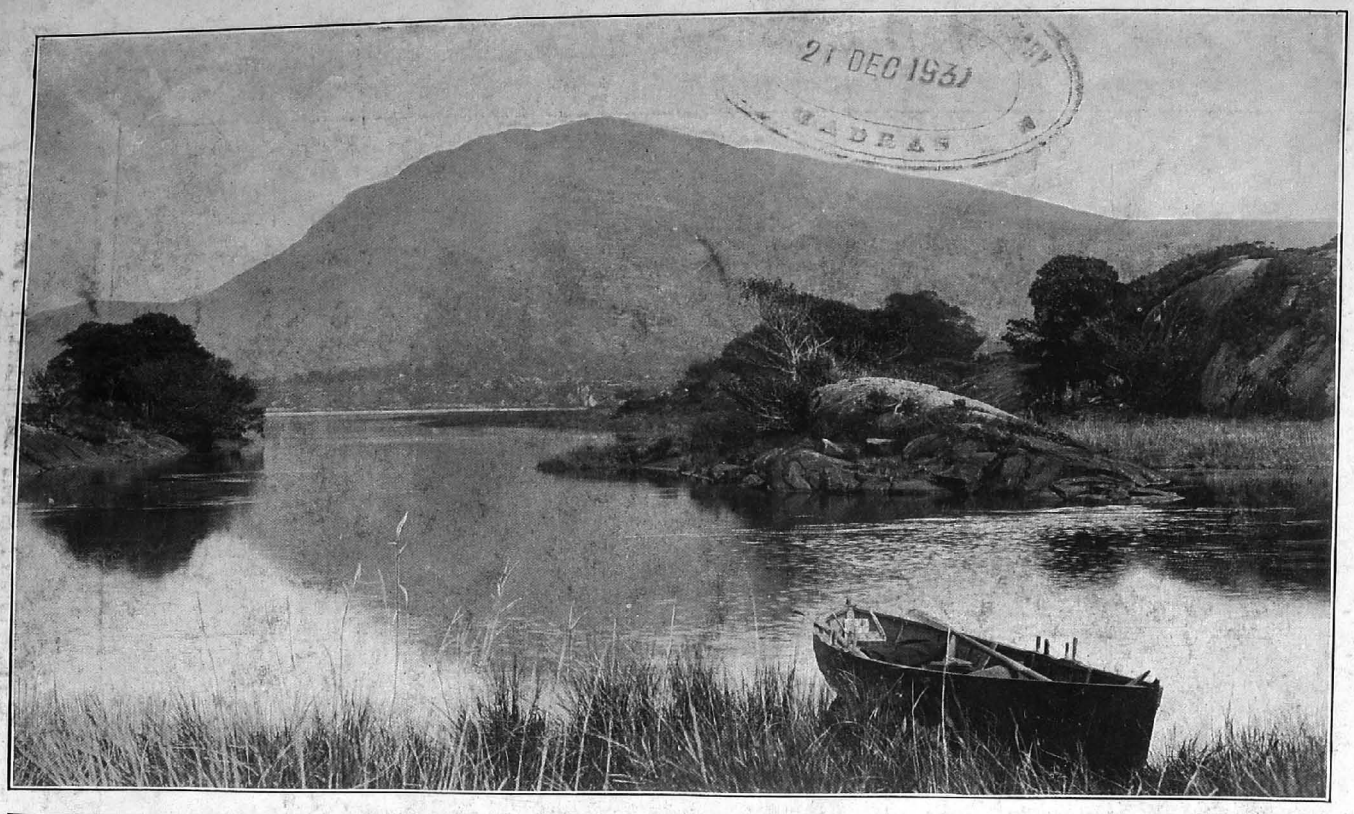
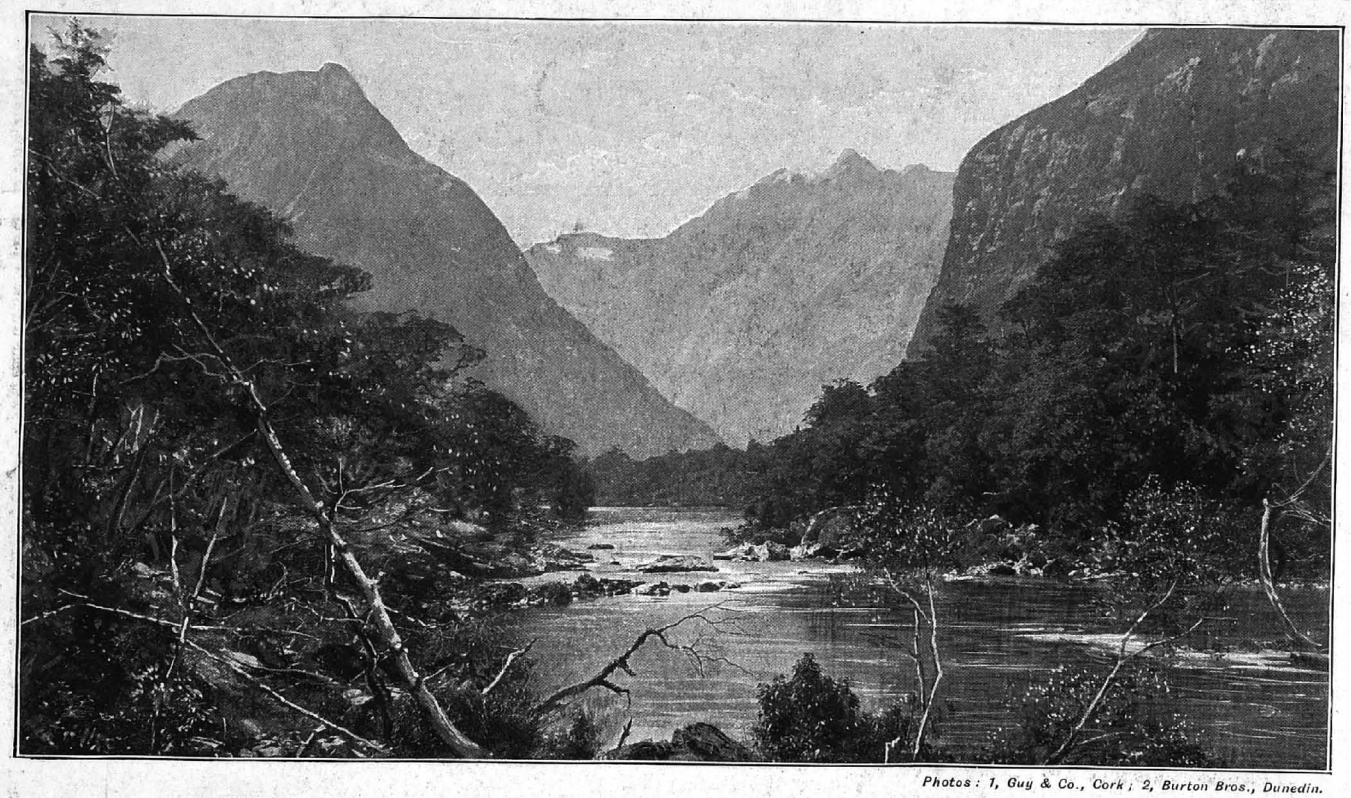
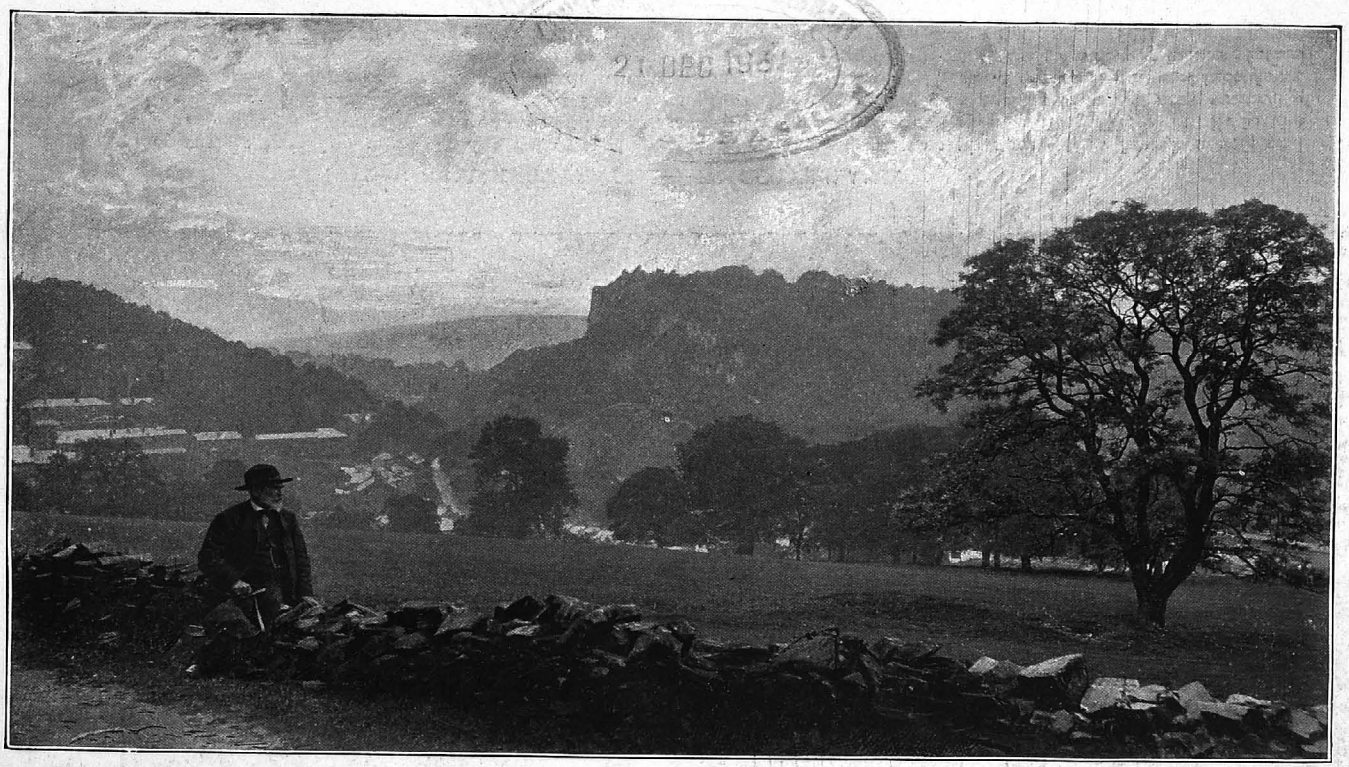




*Photos: 1, Guy & Co., Cork; 2, Burton Bros., Dunedin.*

## IN THE EMERALD ISLE.—A NEW ZEALAND VALLEY.

Our first illustration shows us a view of Torc Mountain, which rises about a mile from the shore of the middle lake in the famous Lakes of Killarney, County Kerry. Our second illustration is taken in Milford Sound, an exquisite gorge, through which the Arthur River tumbles down from the sides of Mount Longsight and finds its way into the sea in the south-west corner of the southern island of New Zealand. The cliffs in Milford Sound are in some places magnificent, rising thousands of feet above the water, while the streams, like those in the "land of the lotus-eaters" fall "slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn" adown the face of the great scarred mountain-sides.



*Photos: 1, R. Keene, Derby; 2, Photochrom Co., Cheapside.*

## THE HIGH TOR, MATLOCK.—THE COUPÉE, SARK.

The High Tor, Matlock, is one of the most striking and beautiful features in the Peak District of Derbyshire. At the foot of the grey limestone crags of the High Tor winds the River Derwent, on which is situated the village of Matlock Bath, well known for its medicinal mineral springs.——The narrow isthmus called the Coupée, which unites the two portions of the island of Sark known as Great Sark and Little Sark, carries the picturesque high road shown in our illustration. Sark itself is the smallest of the principal Channel Islands, its total area being 1,274 acres. The total population consists of 570 persons, who live a peaceful life under a Court consisting of a Seneschal, a Prévôt or Provost, and a Greffier or Clerk.

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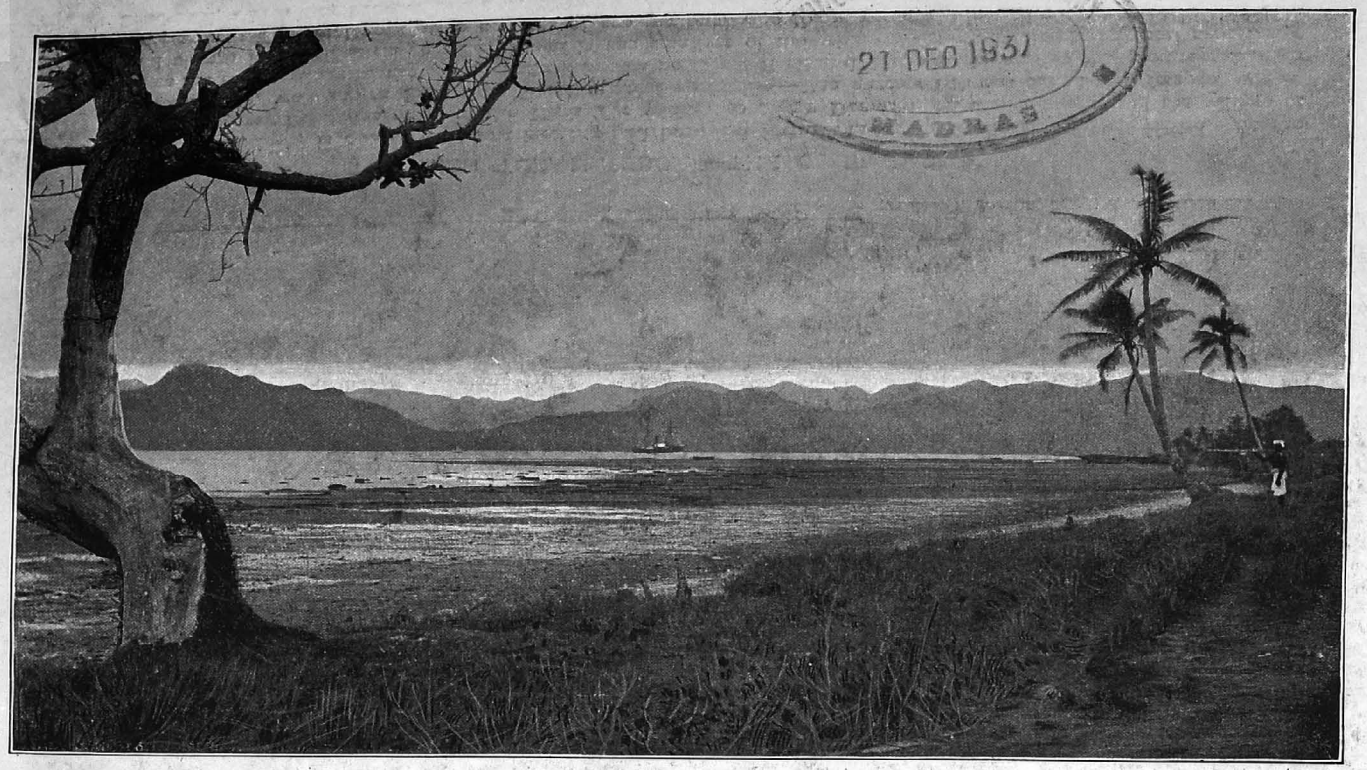

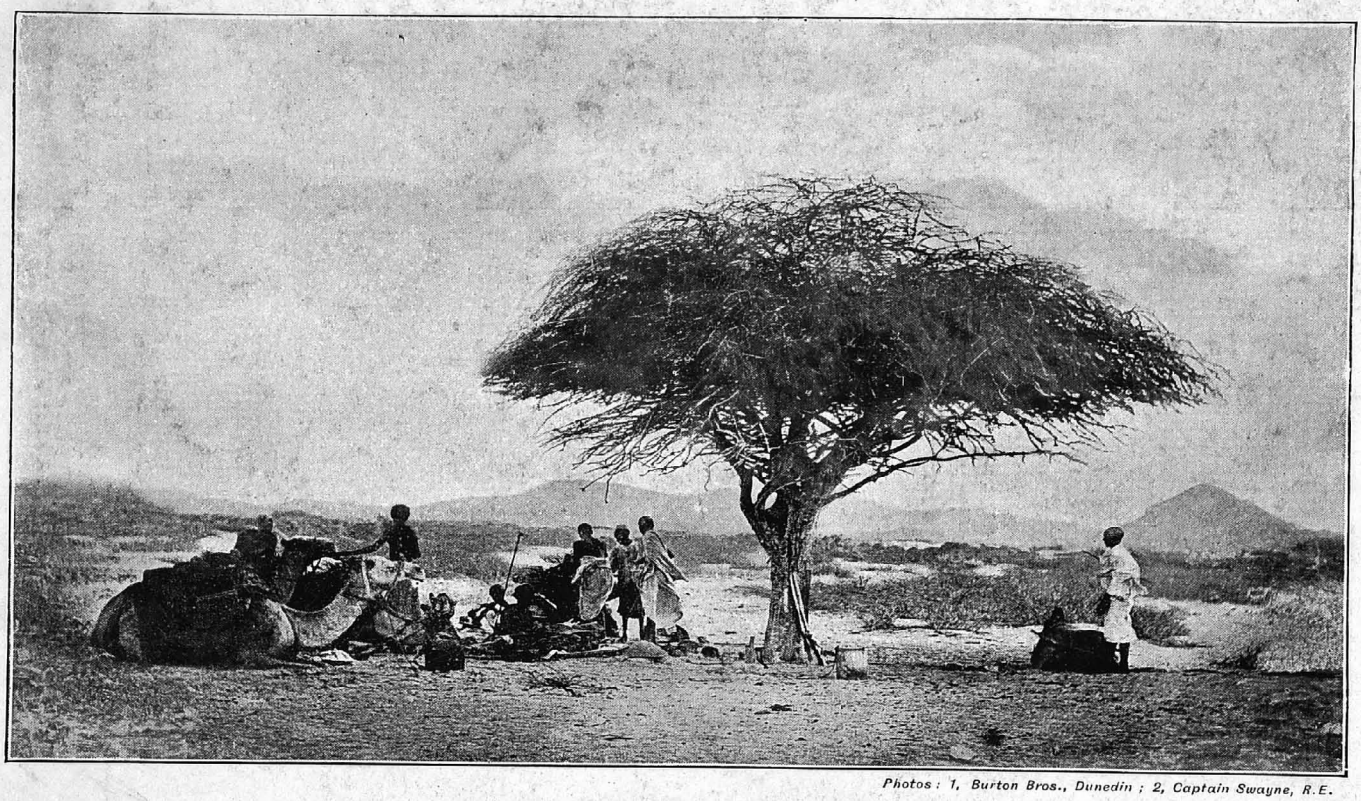

*Photos: 1, Burton Bros., Dunedin; 2, Captain Swayne, R.E.*

## NEAR SUVA, FIJI.—IN SOMALILAND.

It would be hard to furnish a more striking contrast than that afforded by these two pictures. The first is a soft and tranquil view of hill and dale, and of peaceful water, characteristic of the charming islands of Fiji, which lie in the midst of the smiling beauty of the Southern Pacific. Our second picture shows a portion of that dreary extremity of the African continent known as Somaliland, in which big game abounds, in which the scorching sun shines down with perpendicular rays, and in which the shade even of such a tree as the scraggy specimen shown in our picture is welcomed as a shelter, and an improvement upon the monotony of the scrub-covered desert.

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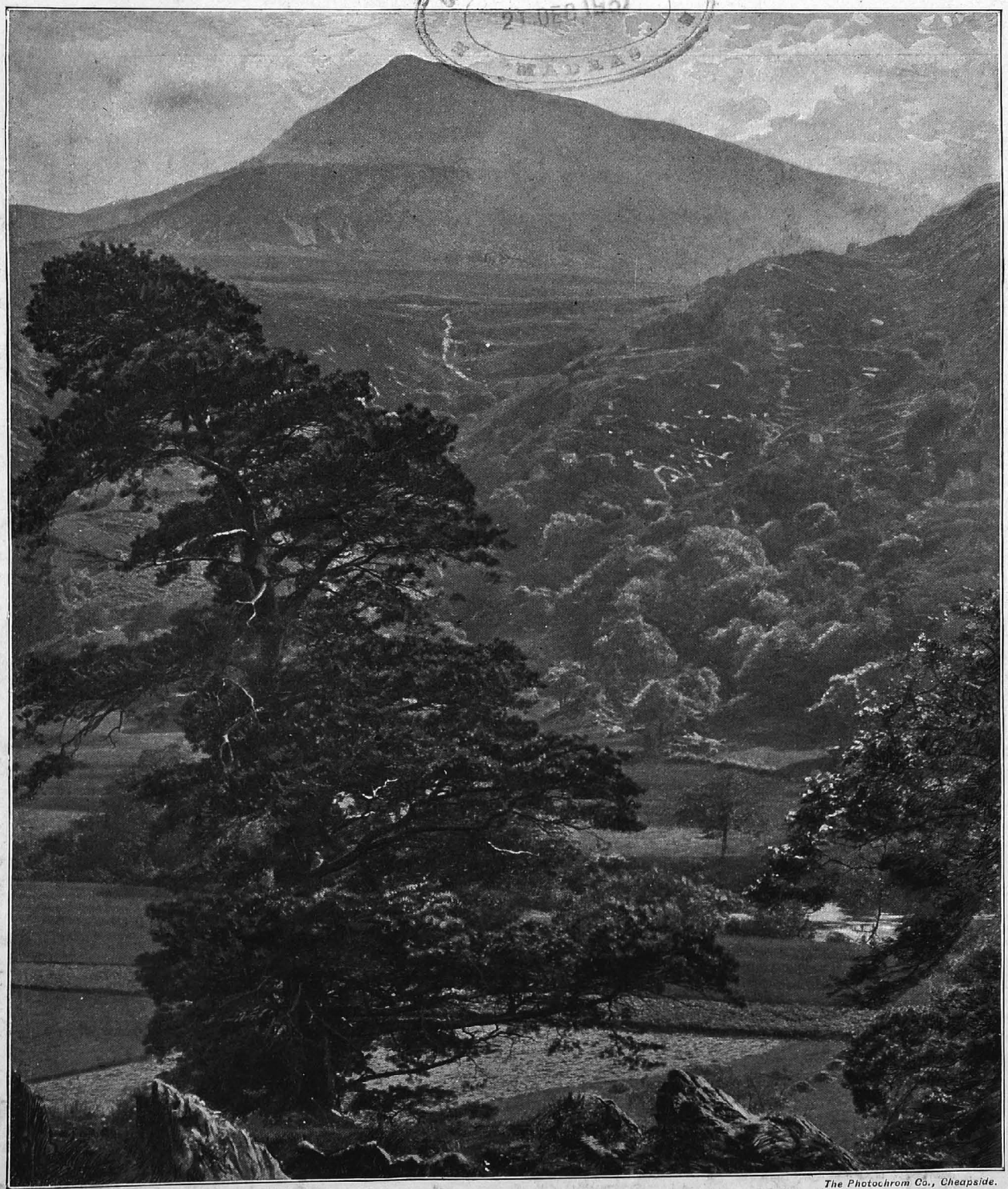

The Photochrom Co., Cheapside.

## MOEL SIABOD FROM CAPEL CURIG.

If Snowdon be the highest, Moel Siabod, with its fine outline, is assuredly one of the most beautiful of the peaks of North Wales. It is here seen at a special advantage in the foreground of woods, and with a silver stream making a bright streak along the valley at its foot. The view is taken from Capel Curig, a delightful village well known to tourists, which lies at the foot of Snowdon, in the county of Carnarvon, and in the parishes known in the soft, but to Saxons bewildering, language of Wales as Llandegai and Llanrhychwyn. The top of Moel Siabod is 2,865 feet above the sea.

21 DEC 1939

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## BEN NEVIS.

Ben Nevis, the monarch of the Scottish hills, raises its head 4,406 feet above the sea, and can therefore justly claim to be the highest point in the United Kingdom. We here see the summit as viewed from Banavie. Only in the hottest summer is the snowy covering thawed away from the summit, and even then stray drifts are usually to be found in the gullies and hollows. A meteorological observatory has now been maintained for some years at the top of Ben Nevis. The observations taken there are considered to be of much value, but the life of the observers is a hard one, for a home four thousand feet above the sea in latitude 56° 64′ N. in winter-time is a bleak and storm-swept residence for man.

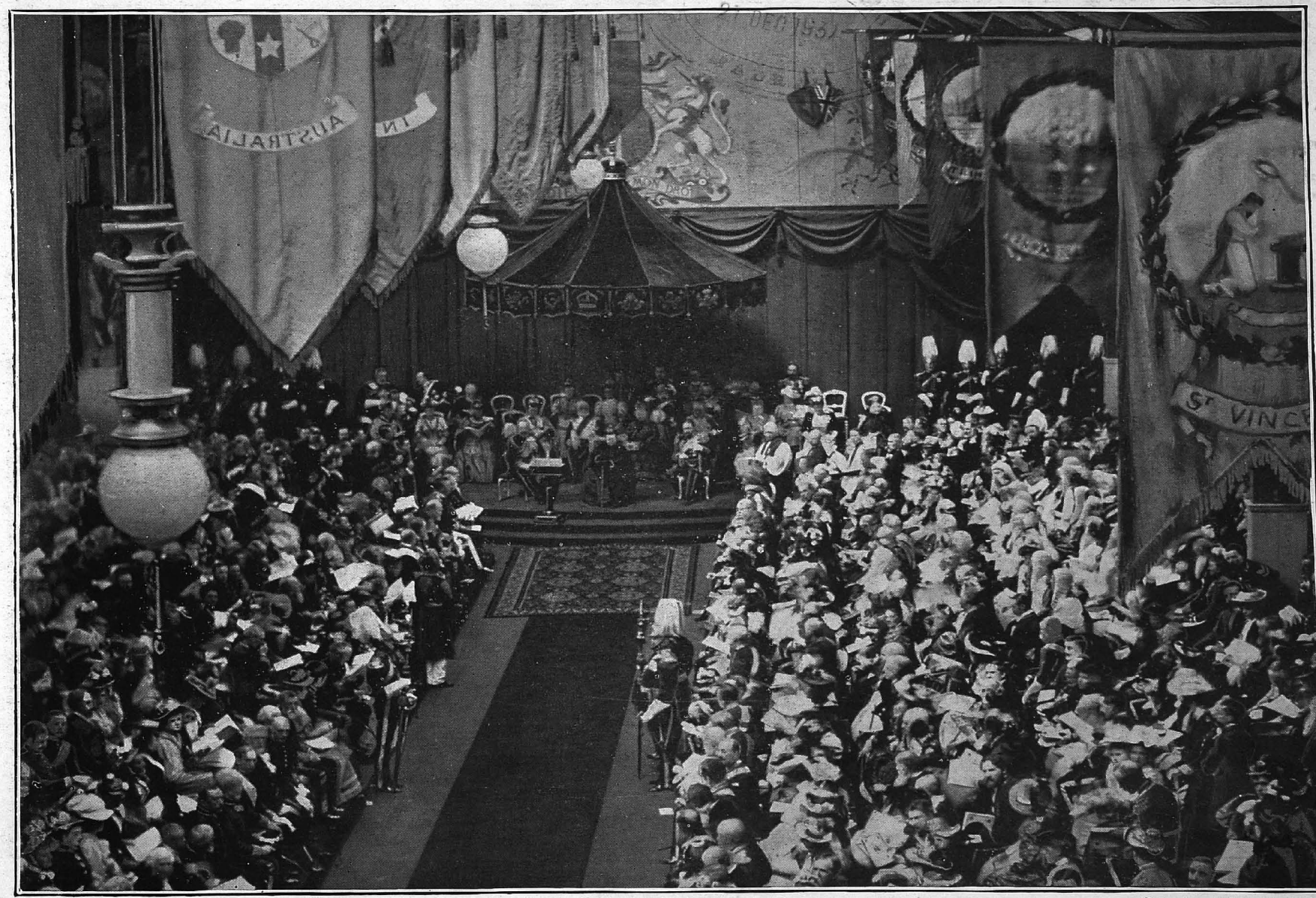


Photo: Russell & Sons, Southsea

THE QUEEN OPENING THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Although in an earlier portion of this work we have seen many representations of the Queen in the great Jubilee celebrations of 1897, we have not yet had so adequate a reproduction of a State Ceremony with the Queen as the central figure as that which appears in the present picture. On either side of Her Majesty are the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Coburg; while among the other members of the Royal Family which even in the small scale of this picture are clearly recognisable, are the Duchess of Connaught and the Duke of Teck. In the front row on the right is the massive head of Lord Salisbury, while opposite to him are Lord Herschell and Lord Spencer. Other well-known faces there are in plenty. The judges in their long wigs and scarlet robes, and the Gentlemen of the Bodyguard in their plumed helmets, add to the brilliancy of the scene.

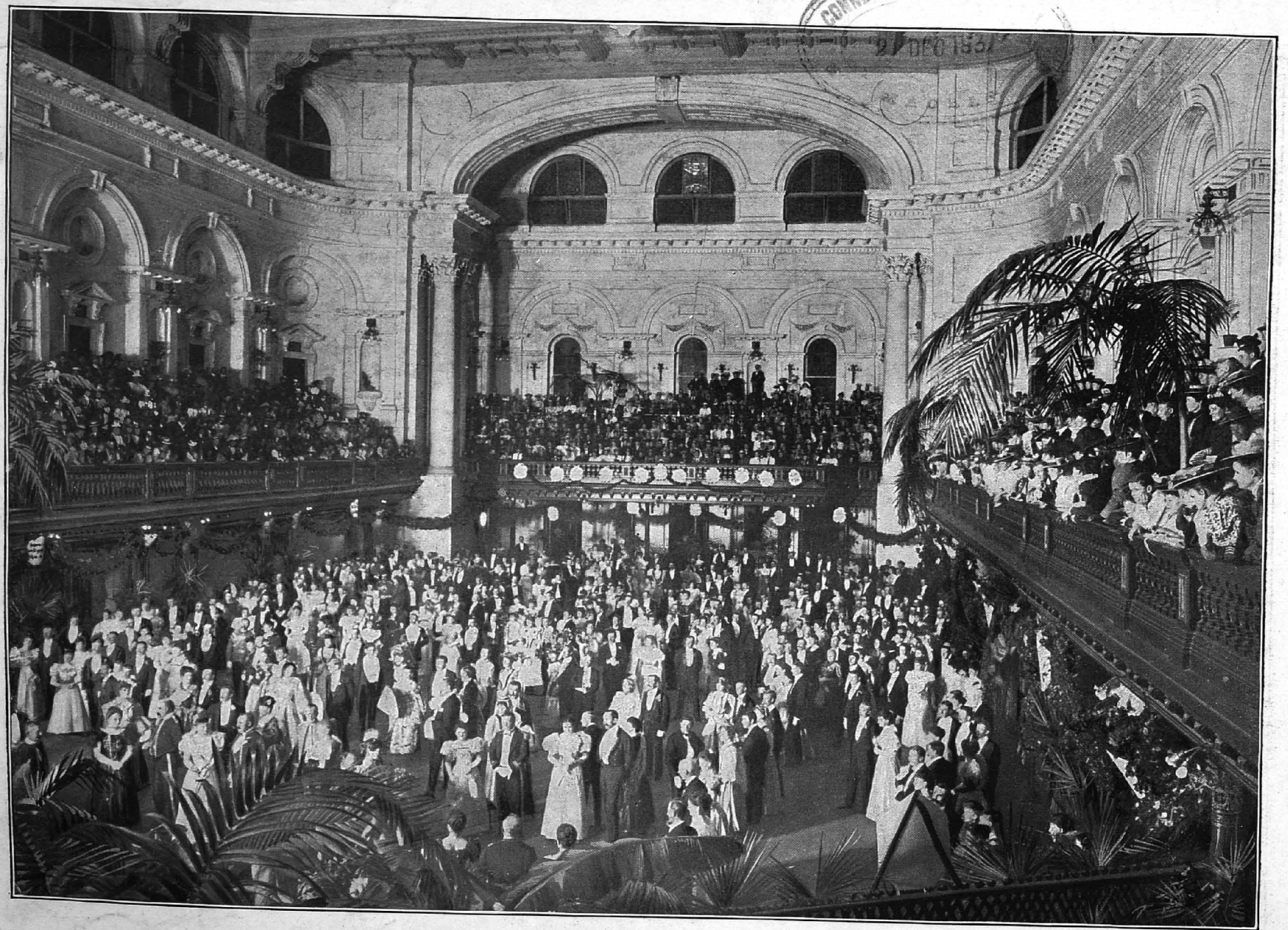

Photo: Kerry & Co., Sydney.

## A CHARITY BALL.

*Punch*, in a happy vein, has told us of the enthusiastic young lady who declared her preference for a particular charitable entertainment because, as she said, "you know the epileptic stewards are so delightful"; and undoubtedly charity, which, as we know, covers a muititude of sins, is also made to cover a great number of harmless recreations which to the uninstructed eye do not immediately suggest the active exercise of the great Christian virtue. We have here a picture of the Annual Charity Ball held in the Centennial Hall of the Town Hall in Sydney. The flash-light has been called into requisition by the photographer, and the gay throng stands revealed for one brief moment motionless before devoting itself once more to the seductive valse or rapid polka.

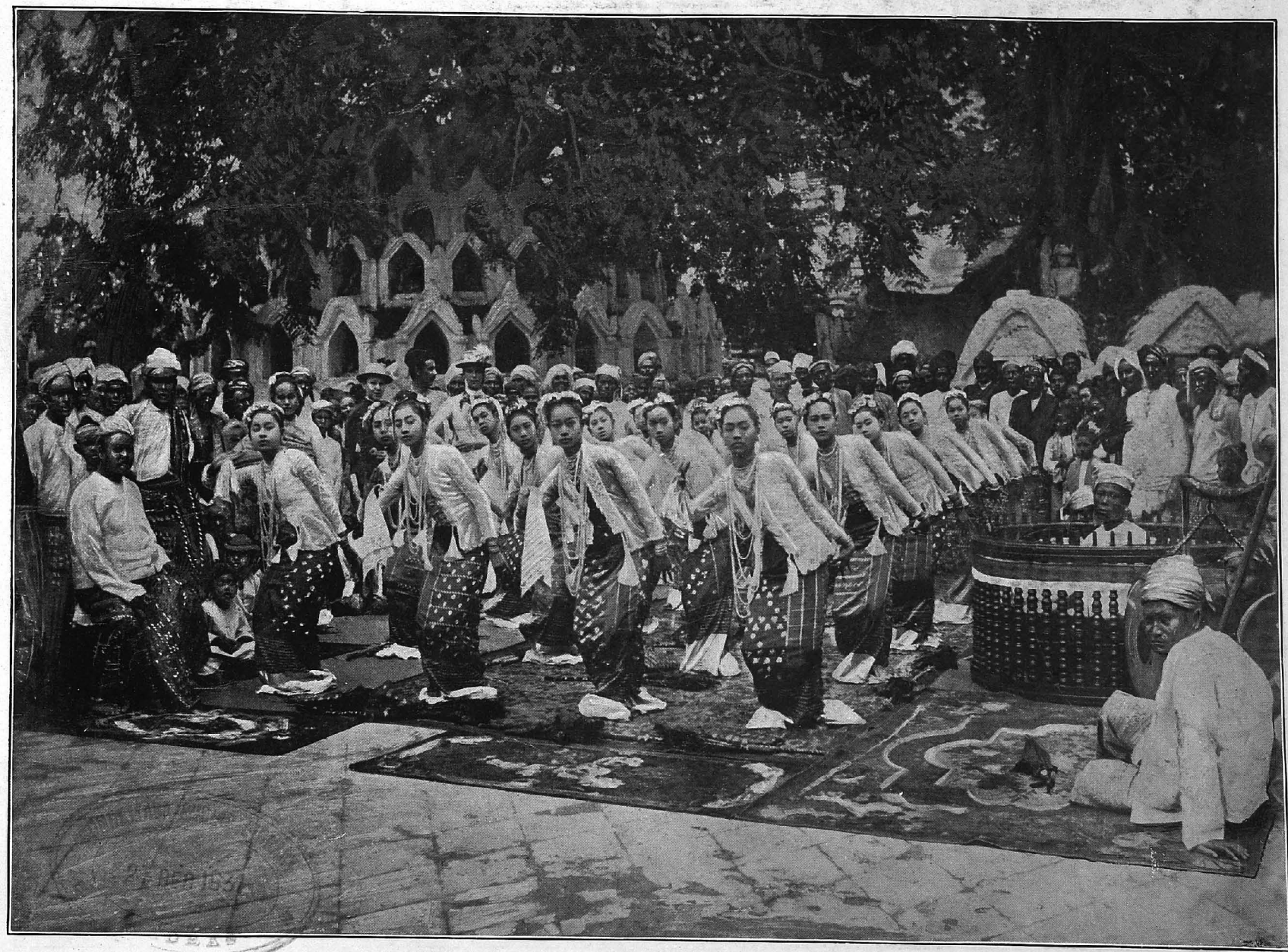

Photo : Watts & Skeen, Rangoon.

## A YEIN PEVE IN BURMA.

Dancing has been elevated into a ceremonial observance in almost every country in the world and in almost every age. In England the Morris Dances and dancing round the May-pole were popular and pleasing institutions, which have now given way, much to the disadvantage of the nation, to the imported and ungraceful posturings of the Italian "ballet." In the East, organised dancing forms a part of almost every great fête. We here see a corps of Burmese dancers performing before the late Prince Albert Victor, on the occasion of a visit paid by him to the Shwa Dagon Pagoda during the course of his voyage round the world in company with his royal brother Prince George. In Burma and Siam dancing is understood to mean the rhythmical swaying of the body, rather than agile movement, and, in view of the tightly-drawn skirts of the damsels engaged in the Yein Peve, it is fortunate that this is the case.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC
21 DEC 1937
KADDAR

Photo : Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.

## A GARDEN PARTY AT HATFIELD.

Hatfield, the Elizabethan residence of the famous house of Cecil, and now the home of one of the most distinguished members of that family, Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister of England, has for three hundred years been the centre of hospitality. We here get a glimpse of that great social function known as a Garden Party. Some distinguished personages may be recognised in the foreground. The Princess of Wales is conversing with a gentleman unknown. The Duke of Cambridge, though his back is turned, is unmistakable. Mr. Chamberlain is there also, and doubtless other celebrities might be identified in a throng which always contains so many persons of note.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS

Photo: Taunt & Co., Oxford.

## A FESTIVAL AFLOAT

The observance of "Henley" has of late years become almost obligatory to a large portion of good society in London. Some go because they like it, some go because others go, and it is said that there are even some who go to see the racing. But, whatever be the motives which bring so large a concourse together, the result, at any rate in fine weather, is an exceedingly lively and picturesque gathering upon the waters of the Thames. As an aquatic picnic on a large scale Henley Regatta is without a rival in the Empire; and all who love a pretty scene, pretty faces, and pretty dresses will do well to see this gallant show whenever a favourable opportunity offers—in other words, when some kind friend will undertake to overcome the undeniable difficulties of expense and accommodation which are inseparable from a modern "Henley week."

Photo: James Gribble, Paarl.

## A PITSO IN BASUTOLAND.

A Pitso is the regular form of public meeting held by the Kaffirs. At the Pitso grievances are discussed, questions in dispute are settled, and speeches made upon things in general. Our picture represents a Pitso at which our artist was present, and which he thus describes: "On the chief appearing the people sat on the ground, forming a ring. The proceedings started with a clerk, an educated Kaffir, reading letters from the magistrate complaining of the drink laws being broken. Then the chief made a long speech, and after him many others, young and old, on both sides of the question." And the reporter concludes, "I left them at four o'clock; they were talking still, without having broken up to get any food." Judging from this description, the Pitso is not unknown nearer home.

21 DEC 1937
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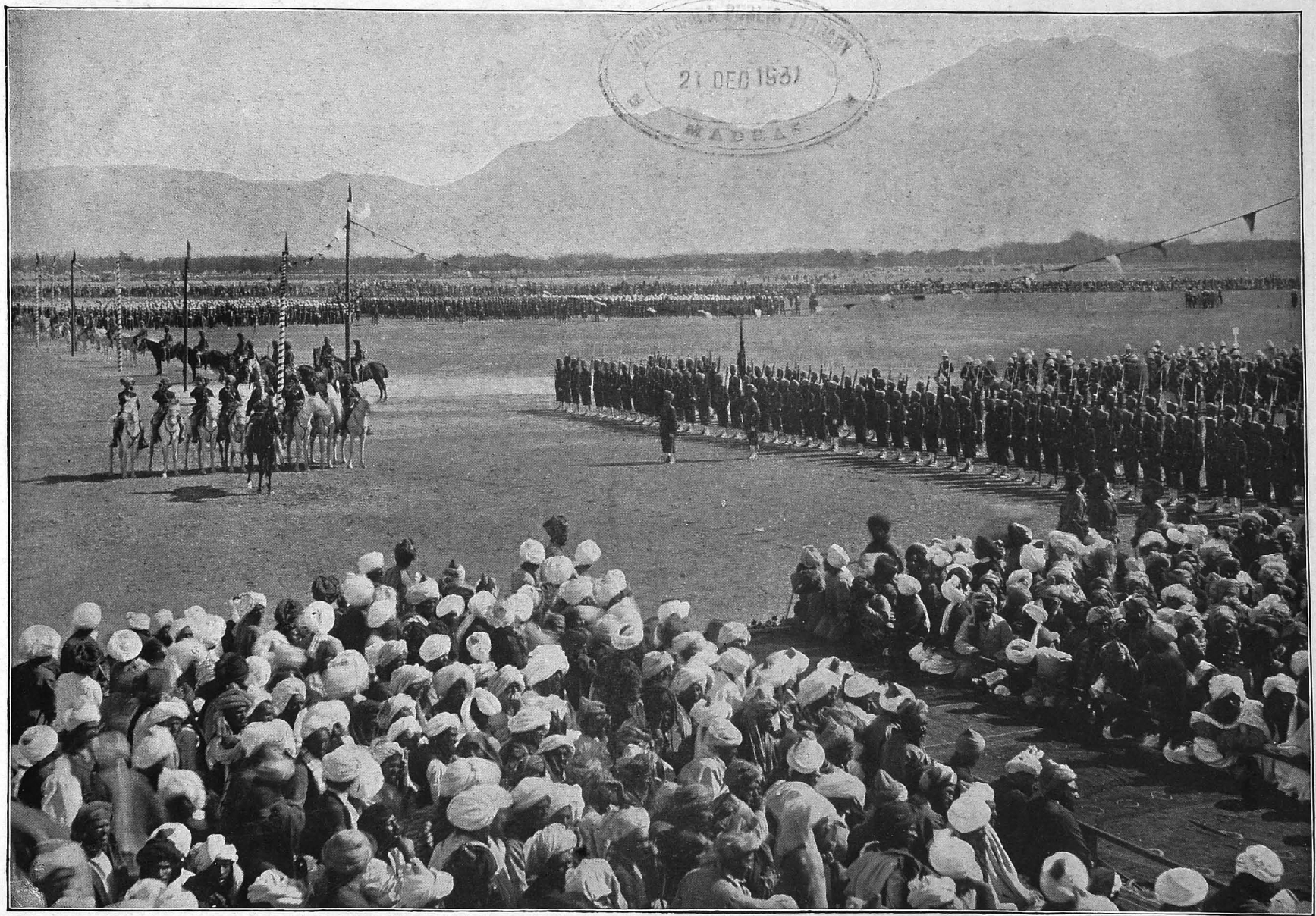

Photo : F. Bremner, Quetta.

## A REVIEW AT QUETTA.

The Khan of Khelat is one of those Indian princes who exercise a semi-independent rule under the guidance and control of the Government of India. His troops are disciplined by British methods and by British officers. The installation of the Khan in his semi-regal office is a function carried out with much ceremony, and the British garrison at Quetta were on the occasion of the last installation reviewed before the Khan and other distinguished personages. It is this ceremony which is here portrayed. In rear of the native troops may be seen the band and drums of a British regiment, easily distinguished by their white helmets.

21 DEC 1937

*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

## A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

"Boys and girls come out to play, for it is a holiday." That is what the children are singing, or ought to be singing, on the crowded brakes which are leaving London's dismal streets for one brief and happy glimpse of green leaves and blue sky in the country—the real country—if haply the horses can get so far. For, alas, London grows and grows, and the "real country" gets every year further off for these poor little town-bred children. The more is the pity, and the greater is the praise due to those well-to-do Londoners—now, happily, an increasing number—who give their money, or, what is infinitely more valuable, their time and their brains, in order to make a journey into the country possible at least once a year to tens of thousands of their little fellow citizens whose horizon is usually as limited as that in the picture, in which *The Gay Parisienne* on the west and "Ales and Stout" on the east form the limits of vision, and in which the green of Nature is represented by the geraniums in the window of the first floor of Goswell Street.

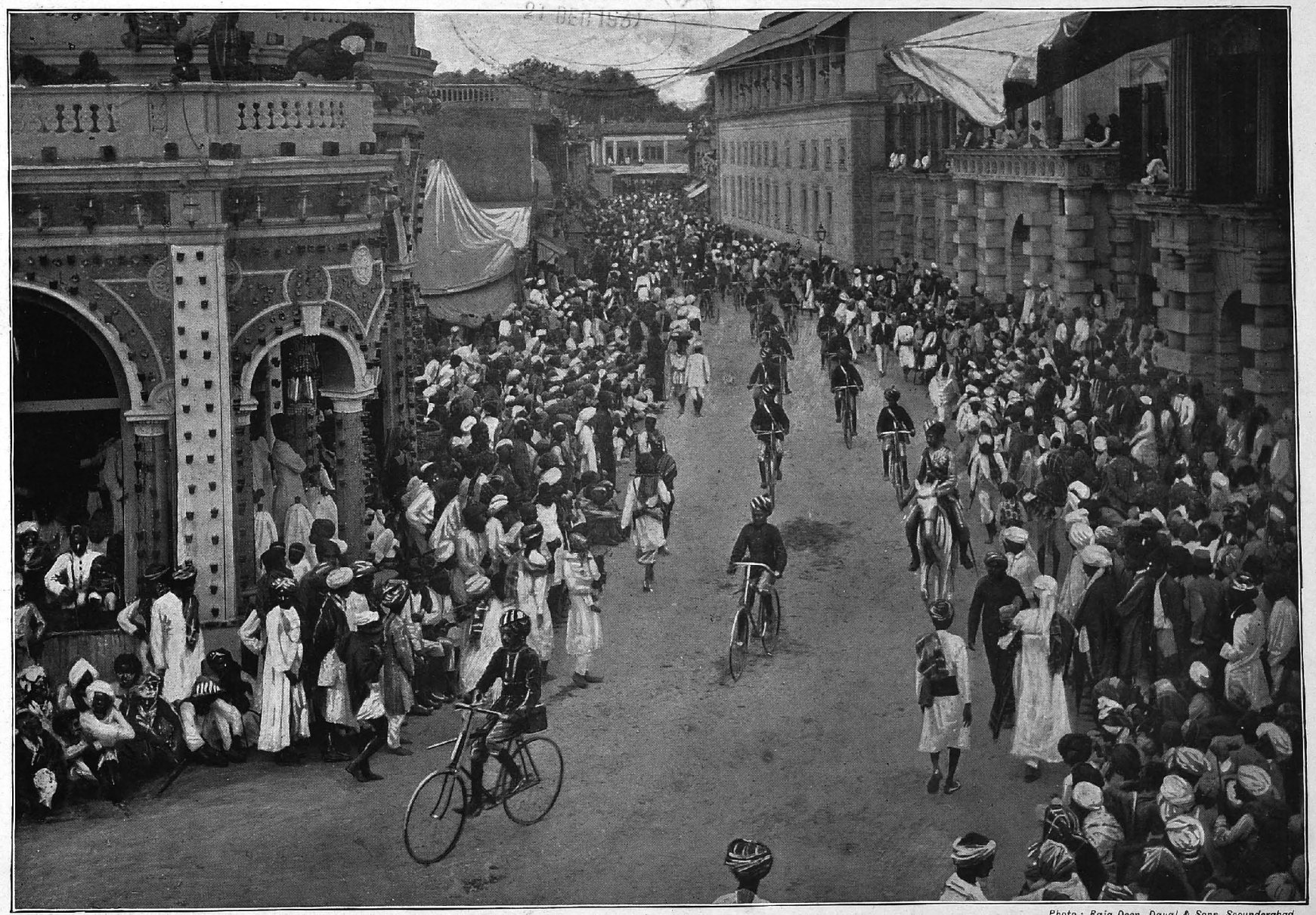

Photo : Raja Deen, Dayal & Sons, Secunderabad.

## THE BICYCLE IN THE EAST: OR, A FESTIVAL IN HYDERABAD.

Our picture represents the "bicycle boys" of Hyderabad taking their part in a procession which is enlivening the splendid capital of the Nizam's territory. The one object in this scene which is itself not picturesque is the bicycle, a conveyance which stands in the first rank for its utility, but for which its most devoted adherents have not as yet claimed a very exalted position in the matter of beauty. But the East is now no longer slow to adopt the inventions of the West, and, especially in such an enlightened capital as Hyderabad, the conveniences which modern Europe considers to be indispensable are to be found with as great certainty, though not perhaps in as great profusion, as in a European city.

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21 DEC 1937
MADRAS

Photo: West & Son, Southsea.

## ROYAL SALUTE: "PRESENT ARMS!"

The exchange of courtesies upon the sea is always a stately and graceful proceeding. The fluttering of the flags, the thunder of the saluting guns, and the trim precision of the crews make the courtesies of a British man-of-war specially impressive. Our picture represents the after-deck of Her Majesty's battleship *Royal Sovereign*. In the foreground two great sixty-seven ton guns force themselves into the picture. The royal yacht is passing and a guard of Marines is presenting arms, while the officers in full uniform salute, and the ship's band plays "God Save the Queen." A portion of the ship's white ensign is seen at the stern, and the signal flag below it indicates that on the dressing line above the whole bright collection of the Naval Signal Code is fluttering in the wind.

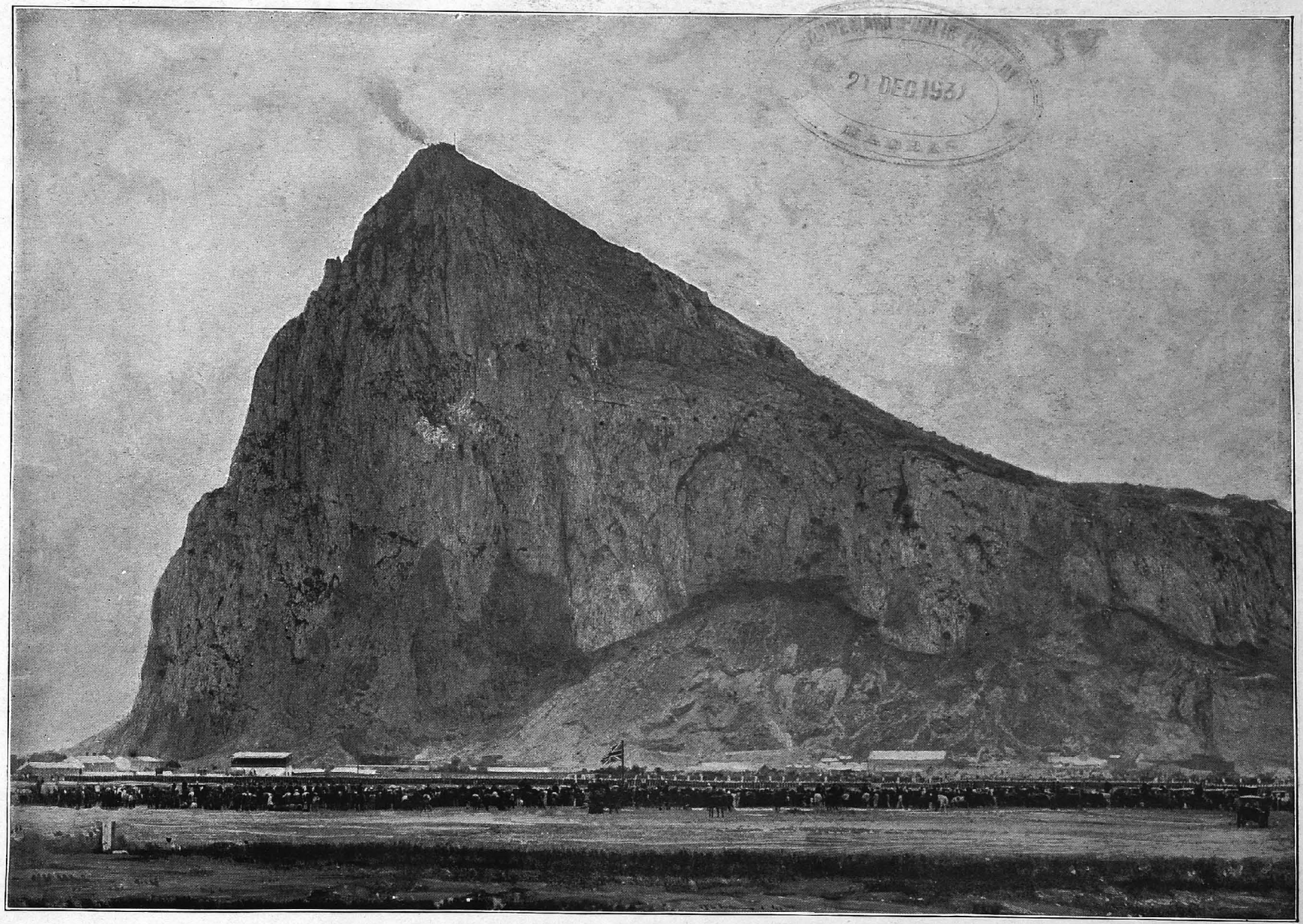

Photo: Campbell Sinclair, Gibraltar.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE, GIBRALTAR.

It would be hard to give a better or more correct impression of the stately cliff which forms the northern end of the Rock of Gibraltar, and which rises 1,300 feet almost sheer above the flat stretch of the Neutral Ground. The occasion is the parade of the troops on Her Majesty's Birthday. The famous "Rock Gun," whose predecessor was several times dismounted by the enemy's shells during the great siege, has just fired the first shot of the Royal Salute. It will be followed in rapid succession by discharges from the long line of port-holes which are cut through the solid rock, and which open into the great galleries hewn by our soldiers. In 1898 black powder was used for the last time, and it is to be feared that with the smokeless powder the Birthday Salute will lose much of its picturesqueness.

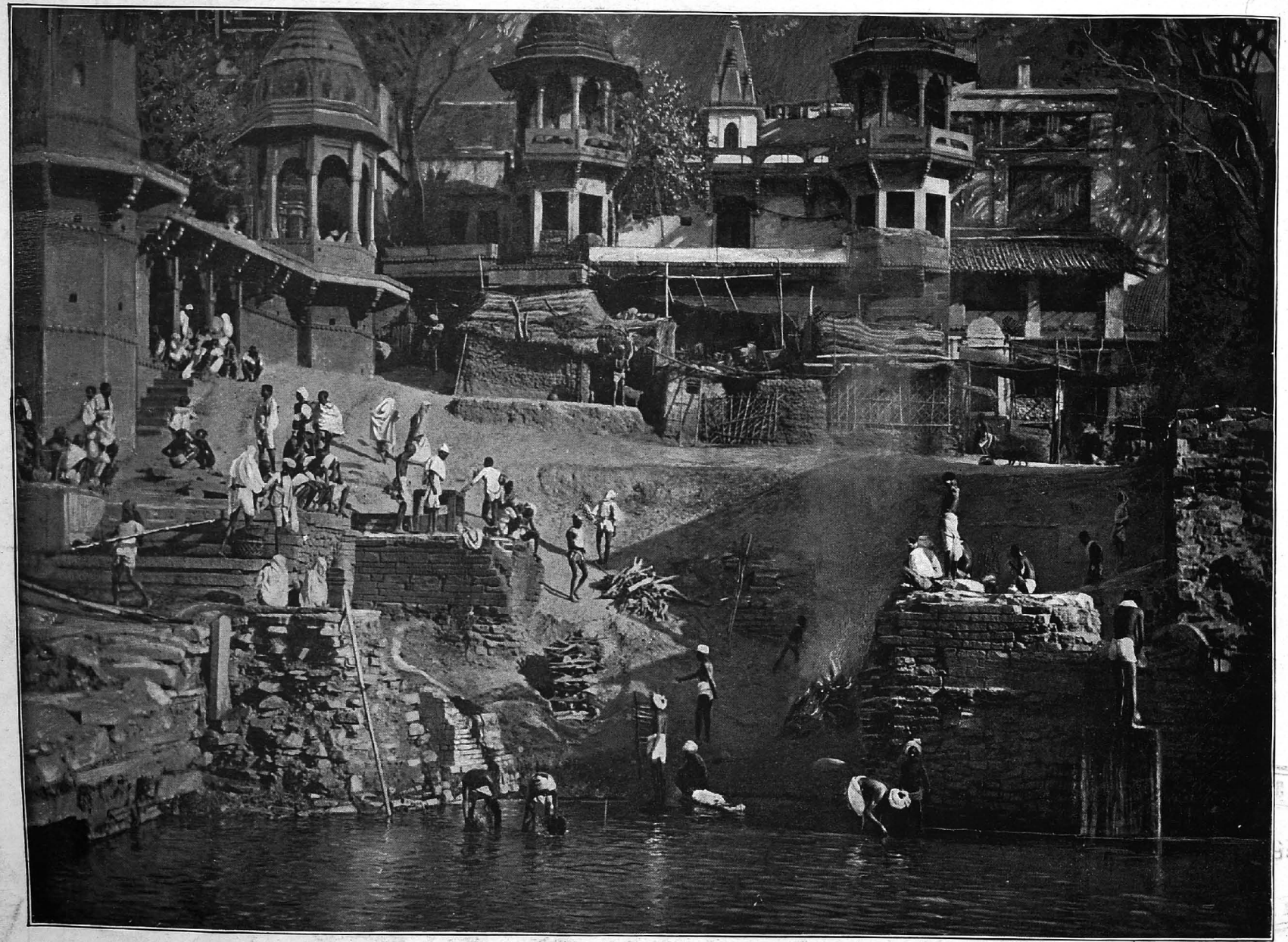

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## BURNING GHAT, BENARES.

It is here by the banks of the sacred Ganges that the funeral pyres are erected upon which the bodies of Hindus are brought to be cremated in the sacred city. The pyre is heaped high, the body laid on the top, and the fire is then brought from a particular house, that of a Domra, a man of low caste, to whom the privilege of supplying the hallowing flame is reserved, and who obtains a recognised and sometimes a heavy fee for providing it. The belief of the Hindus in the sanctity of the Ganges water is universal, and modern science tends to show that the water has some peculiar properties which give it special value from a sanitary point of view. The fact that the period during which the Ganges was to be regarded as holy is according to the sacred books now drawing to an end, is causing some interest in India, and some perturbation among what may be called the "vested religious interests" of Benares. What would happen if the consecration of the great river ceased nobody at present seems quite to know.

21 DEC 1932

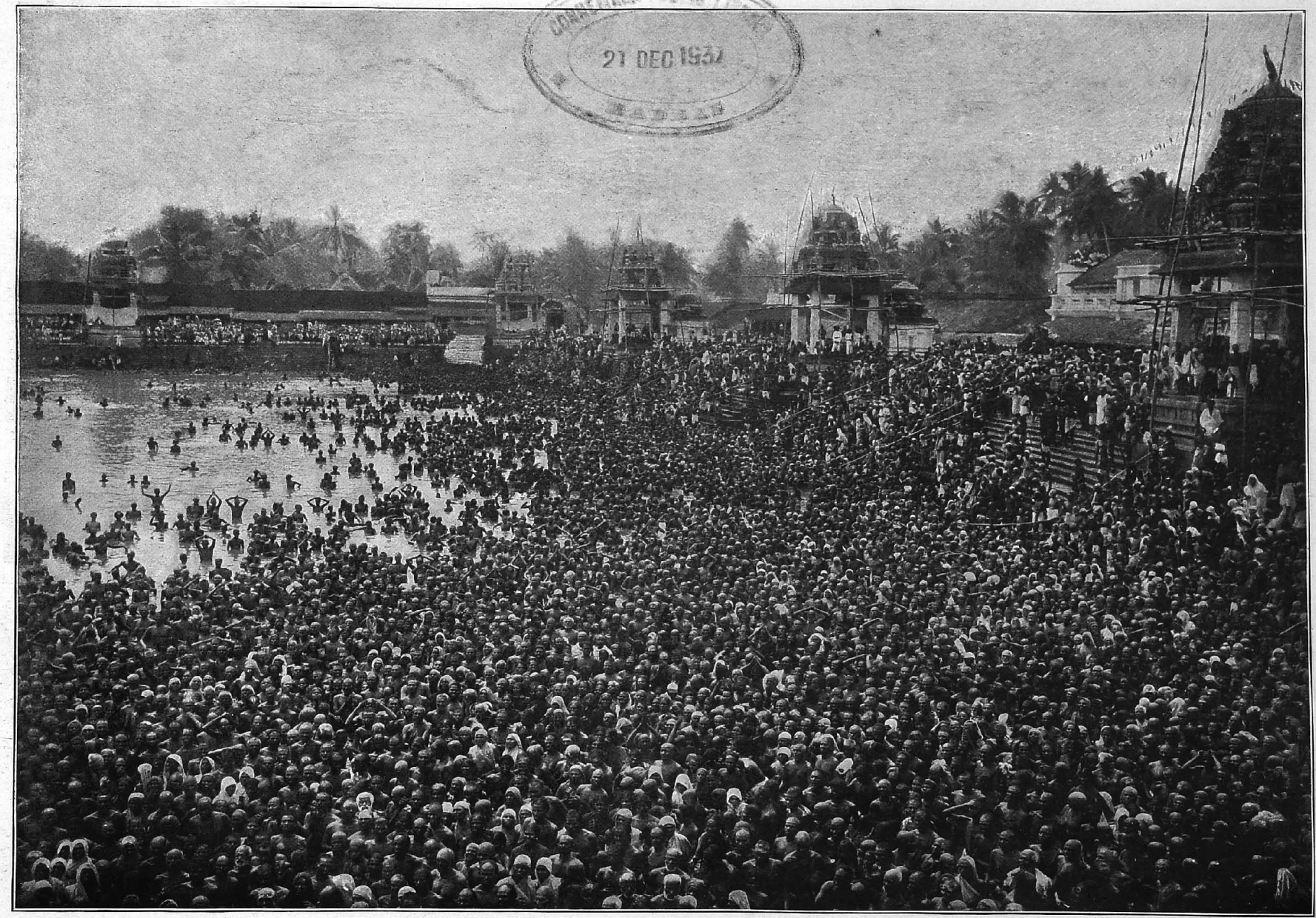

Photo : Wiele & Klein, Madras.

## THE FESTIVAL OF THE MAHAMAKAM IN KOMBAKONUM, SOUTH INDIA.

To the Western eye the sight represented in this picture must be an amazing spectacle, but to those who know the East it has many parallels. Just as the sick and infirm sought to bathe in the Pool of Siloam what time the angel troubled the waters, so in modern Madras this vast concourse of people is standing in the sacred Tank waiting till the auspicious moment which will endow it with its sacred and purifying qualities shall have arrived. One emotion alone rises superior to that of spiritual devotion. Doubtless, the bathers desire much in the next world; undoubtedly, they desire something in this, namely, to be photographed, and with one accord the mass of faces is turned towards the camera

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GALWAY

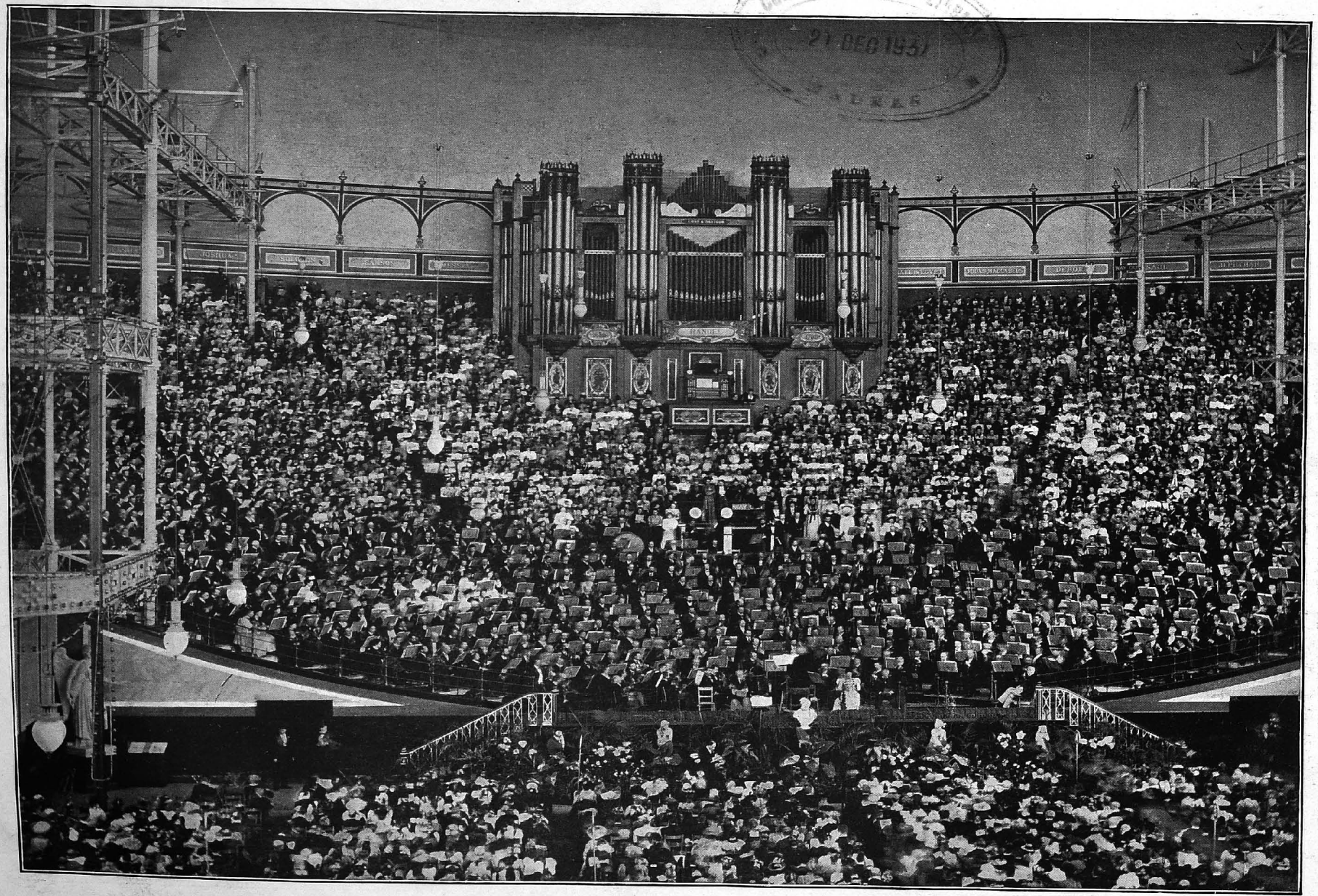



*Photo: Negretti & Zambra, Crystal Palace.*

## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

If Handel conferred a great obligation upon England by electing to make London his home and the scene of much of his life-work, England has at least done something to discharge the debt by keeping alive the fame of the great composer, and by rendering his great oratorios in a way which the master himself would have commended. The great "Handel Orchestra and Choir," which at regular intervals perform the ever popular oratorios at the Crystal Palace, have fostered and created a love for the music of Handel which will live long among Englishmen. Their interpretation is worthy of their theme; the great organ, responding to the touch of a master hand, adds depth and power to the sound of many voices, and even the vast expanse of the Crystal Palace is too small to hold the number of those who love to listen to the stately theme and to hear the splendid passages of "Elijah," "The Creation," and "Jephtha" recited by the greatest vocalists of the day.

21 DEC 1937
MADRAS

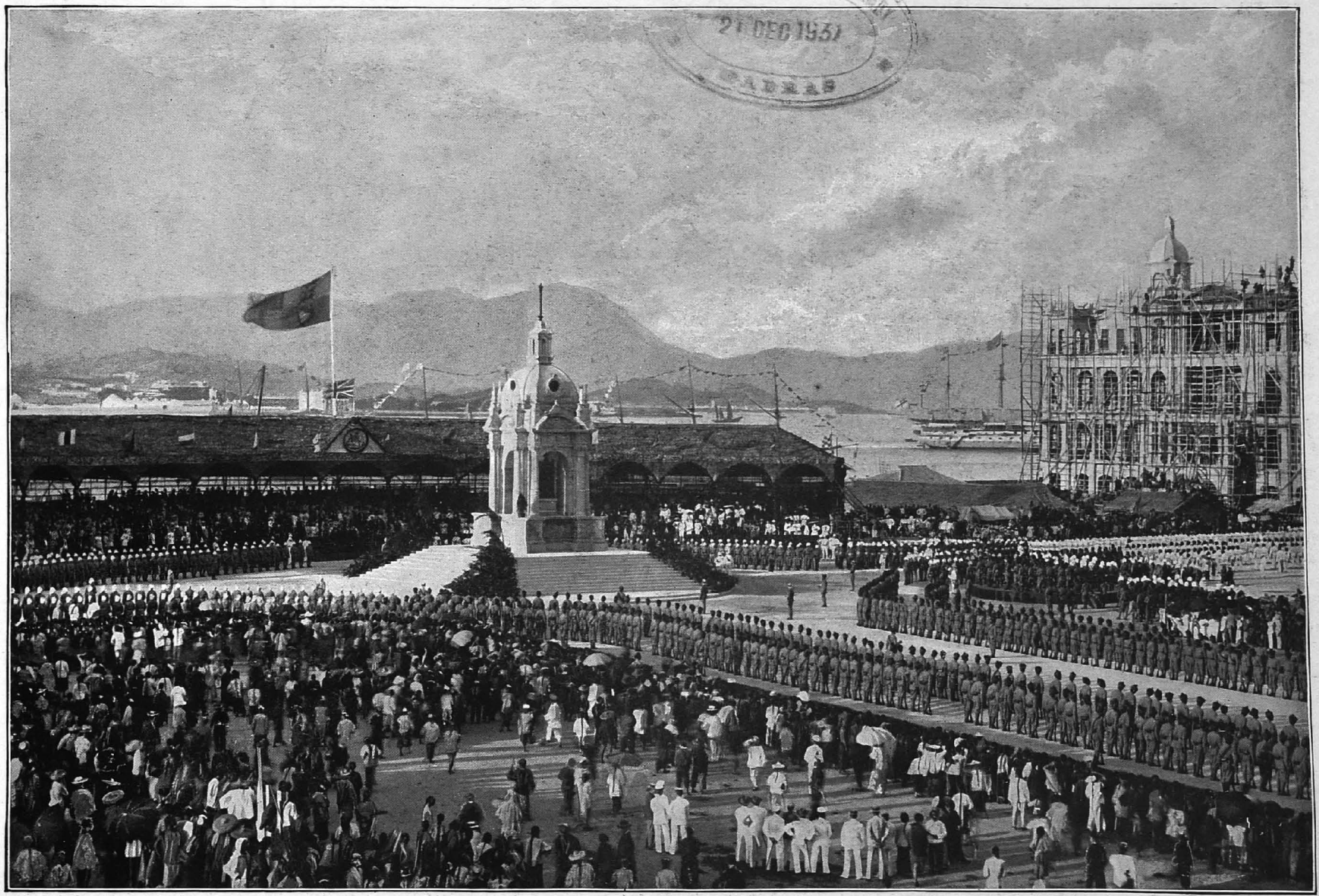
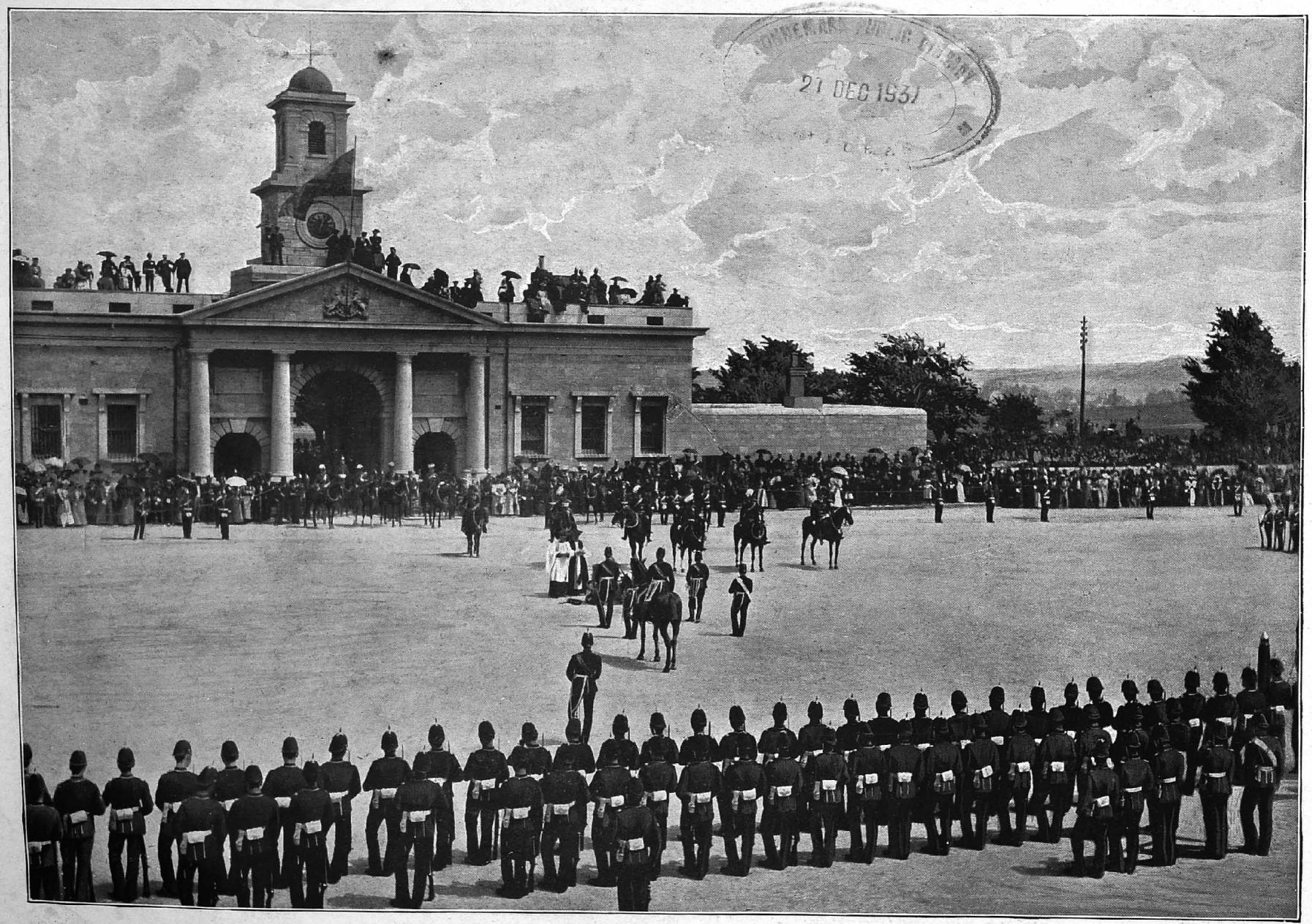


Photo: Mee Cheong & Co., by permission of the Hong Kong Government.

## INAUGURATING THE QUEEN'S STATUE IN HONG KONG, MAY, 1896.

The port, city, and harbour of Hong Kong furnish a striking example of the power, the energy, and the industry of the British race. Carved out of the great mass of the Chinese Empire, Hong Kong lives and prospers, is well-governed, well administered, and fortunate in the midst of a land in which decay and disaster are the ruling elements. It is well that in this favoured city the inauguration of a memorial to Queen Victoria, in whose name law and order are administered and secured throughout the Empire, should be regarded as the fitting occasion for a solemn ceremonial observance. It is curious in this Eastern land to see the Lions of England, the rampant Lion of Scotland, and the Harp of Ireland displayed, but well it is for those who salute its elevation above the statue of the Queen that they have escaped from the fate which has overtaken the millions to whom the fierce Dragon of China is the emblem of authority.



21 DEC 1937

Photo: W. M. Crockett Plymouth.

## CONSECRATING THE COLOURS.

Although regimental colours are now no longer carried into the "fighting line" where they can only serve to attract the deadly long-range fire of the enemy, they are still cherished by our infantry battalions as the symbol of the embodiment of the Regiments' traditions, sacred to the soldier, to be honoured in peace, and to be protected, if need be at cost of life, in war. When the "old colours" have been worn to little more than a silken rag by long exposure to the bullets of the enemy and to the stress of sun and storm, they are reverently laid aside and new colours are with due ceremony confided to the battalion. We here see the Dean of Windsor consecrating the new colours which the Duke of Cambridge on behalf of the Queen has just presented to a battalion of the 13th Foot (Somersetshire Light Infantry). The scene is laid in the open square in front of the Raglan Barracks, Devonport.

Photo : Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.

## OPENING THE CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

The leaders of the Church of England during its long and moving history have often met together for consultation, for defence, for the expounding of doctrine, or for the performance of ceremony. It is the last-named purpose which has here gathered together so many noted clergy and laymen. The scene is the new Clergy House, erected in 1896 to serve many useful purposes connected with the Church and its work. Many a well-known face may be recognised. In the first row are the Dean of Hereford, the Dean of Chester, Dean Gregory, Dean Farrar, and the Dean of Windsor. Canon Duckworth, Archdeacon Price, Archdeacon Emery, the Bishop of Colchester, the Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight, and many another are among the more prominent members of the audience.

21 DEC 1937
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Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## FEEDING THE MONKEYS ON JAKKO.

Everyone who has been at Simla knows Jakko, the hill which figures so largely in the life of dwellers in that famous centre of Indian Government and Indian social life. Kipling has sung of Jakko, and many another writer has described it, or worked it into the thread of his story. Most of the residents at Simla come and go with the seasons, but the monkeys who dwell on Jakko, and who are there daily fed at the public expense, never depart. Every monkey in India is a sacred animal, but the monkeys of Simla receive their pension and their good treatment more because they are a recognised feature in Simla life and a source of amusement to the visitors than because of any marked sanctity in their demeanour or conspicuous virtue in their lives.

21 DEC 1937
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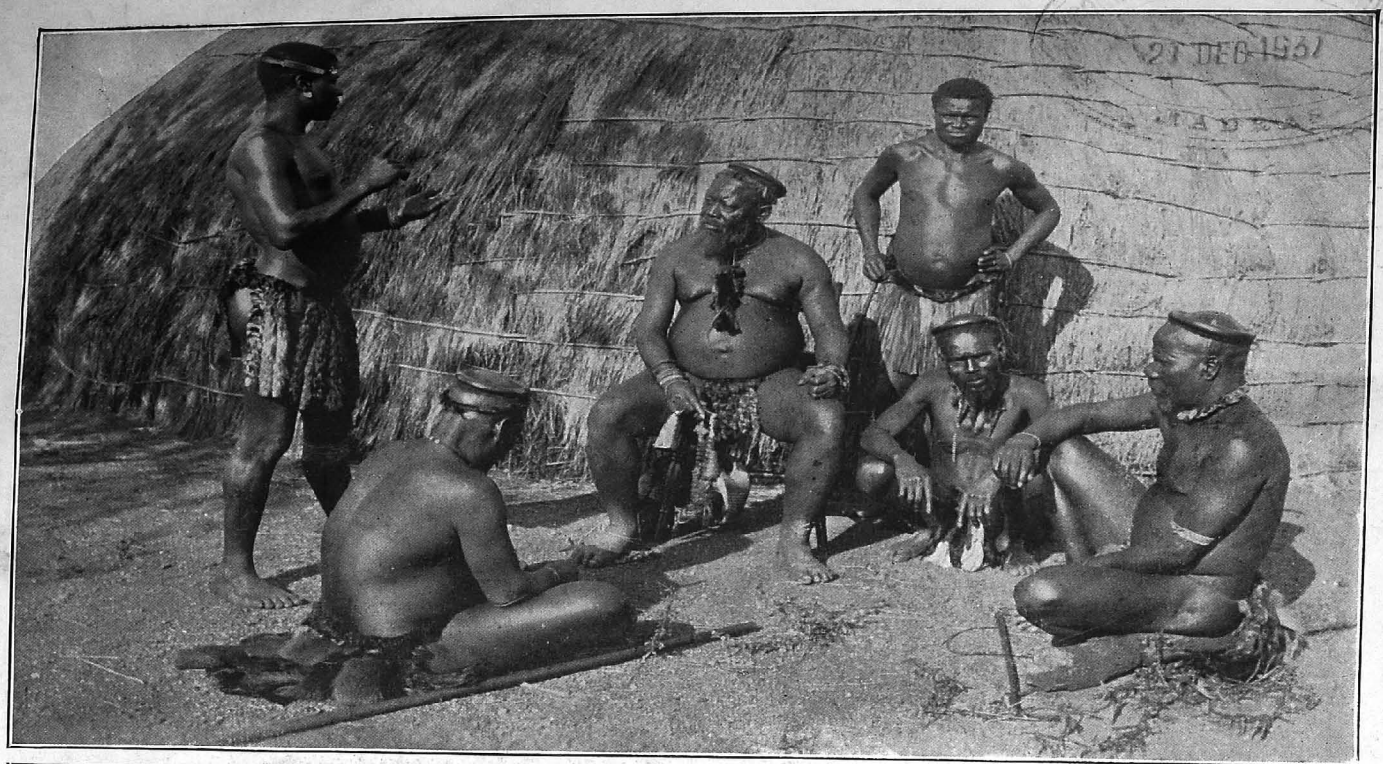
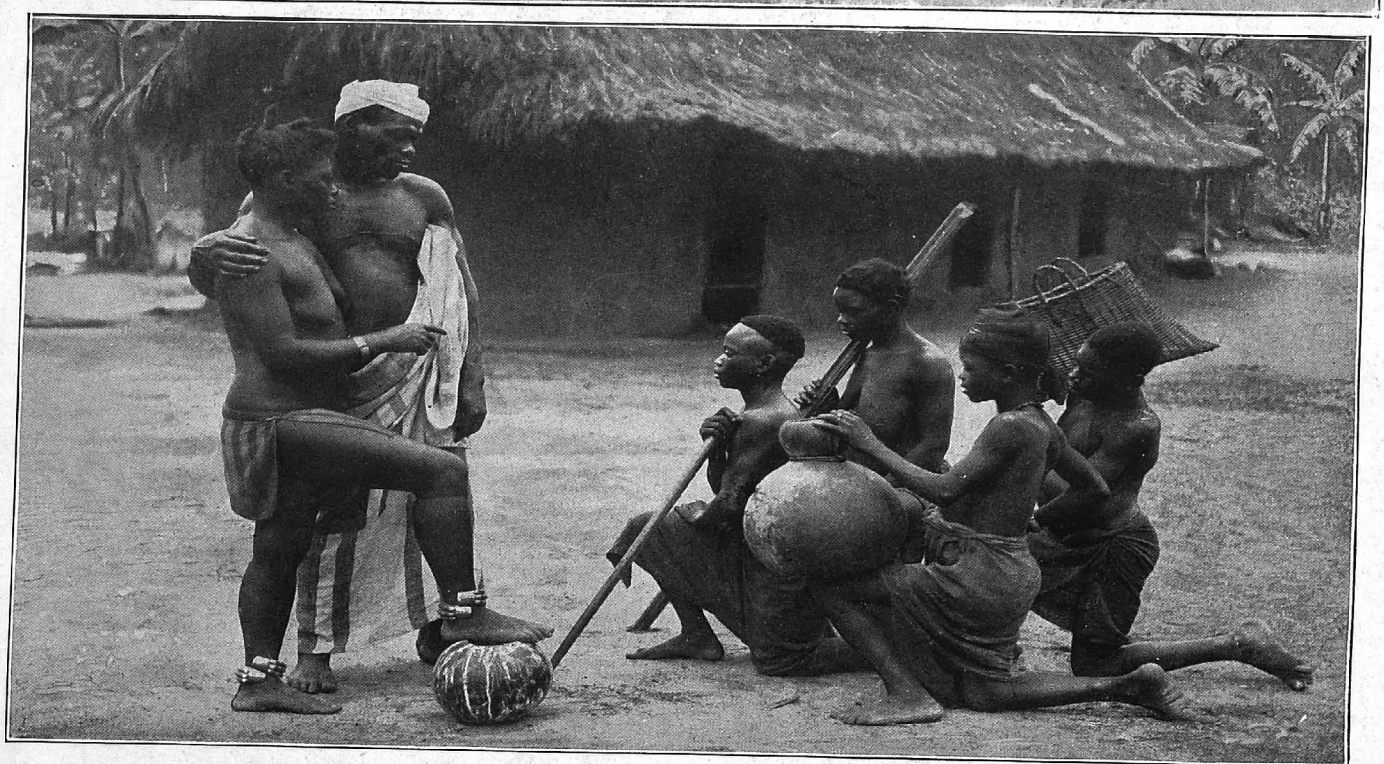
Photo : Barton, Son & Co., Bangalore.

## A ROYAL MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

There is no country in the world in which marriage is not made the occasion of a ceremony more or less imposing. In the gorgeous East, where ceremonial forms an important part of life, the taking of a wife is a performance accompanied by particularly ornate and elaborate formalities. We here have a view outside the palace of the late Maharajah of Mysore on the festive occasion of the marriage of that very important prince. The bridal car, it will be observed, is the howdah of an elephant, and it cannot be denied that it is difficult to find a more dignified and splendid equipage than the gallantly-decorated chamber borne high on the back of the royal elephant.

21 DEC 1951





Photos: 1, G. T. Ferneyhough, F.R.G.S., Pietermaritzburg; 2, J. A. Green, Bonny.

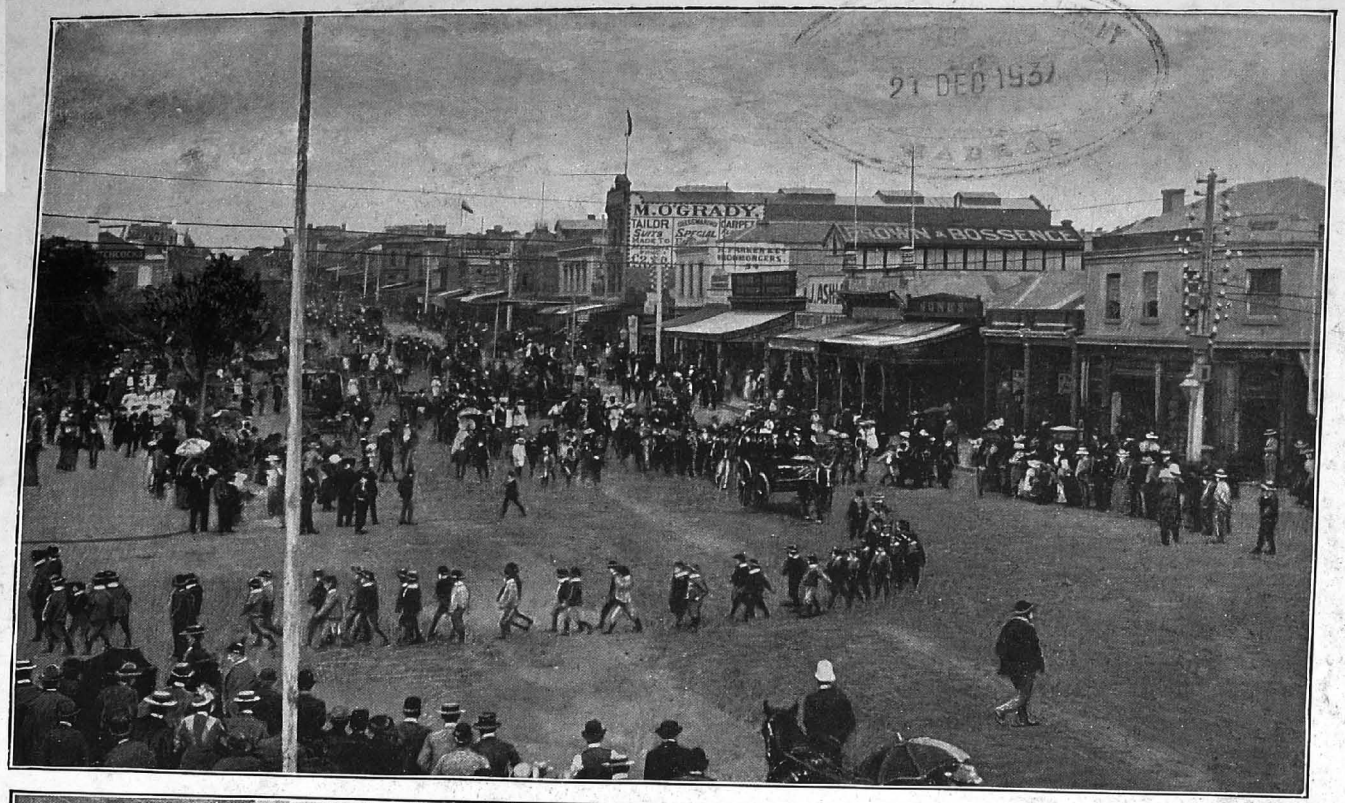
## TWO AFRICAN CEREMONIES.

It would be an exaggeration to say that African ceremonials, in so far as they are represented by our two pictures, owe any factitious dignity to splendour of clothes or the wealth of personal adornment. Between the costume of the House of Lords on a full-dress day, and that which commends itself to Chief Hlogolo as appropriate to an important State occasion, there is a considerable difference. But, as Carlyle and other authors of repute have told us, "clothes are not the man," and doubtless Chief Hlogolo does not fail to impress the litigants who are arguing their case before him. The same reflection may be made with regard to our second illustration, in which King Ogodo of Sapelle, with his wife, is receiving the homage of strangers who have entered his town and who seek his royal protection. The suppliants could not indeed look more respectful if the king had been in broad-cloth and his lady in satin.

Photo : Thiele & Co., Chancery Lane.

## A LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Foremost among the annual festivals of the Empire comes the famous procession of the Lord Mayor of London from the Guildhall to Charing Cross and back again. Consecrated by its ancient origin and long persistence, the Lord Mayor's Show now receives the homage which Englishmen are ever wont to pay to ancient institutions provided they are not too incompatible with the ordinary business of life. For one morning in the year, it is true, the ordinary business life of the City of London is undoubtedly paralysed by the crowds which flock to see the Lord Mayor and his gilded coach, his chaplain, his swordbearer, his glorious footmen, and the brilliant procession which precedes him. There are some who would have us believe that the procession, and Gog and Magog on the gilded coach, and all the rest, are doomed ; but London at large takes another view, and it will probably be long before the City abandons its immemorial outing.



*Photos : 1, Cassell & Co., Lim. ; 2, London Printing & Litho Co , Lim., Ontario.*

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY: IN THE MORNING.—DOMINION DAY

(1) Here we see the celebration of two very famous days. The orderly young citizens who are parading the streets of Geelong, in Victoria, are doing honour to the great patron saint of Ireland, and are, no doubt, about to take part in festivities more congenial to their age and conducive to their health than that "drowning of the Shamrock" which is occasionally an incident of the celebration among those of riper years.——(2) The day which commemorates the union of the Canadian Provinces under the wise and liberal Constitution of the Dominion has justly become a red-letter day to those who live in the land of the maple-leaf and the beaver. Our illustration represents a scene in the streets of London, Ontario. The flag of the Union is displayed in conjunction with the arms of Canada.

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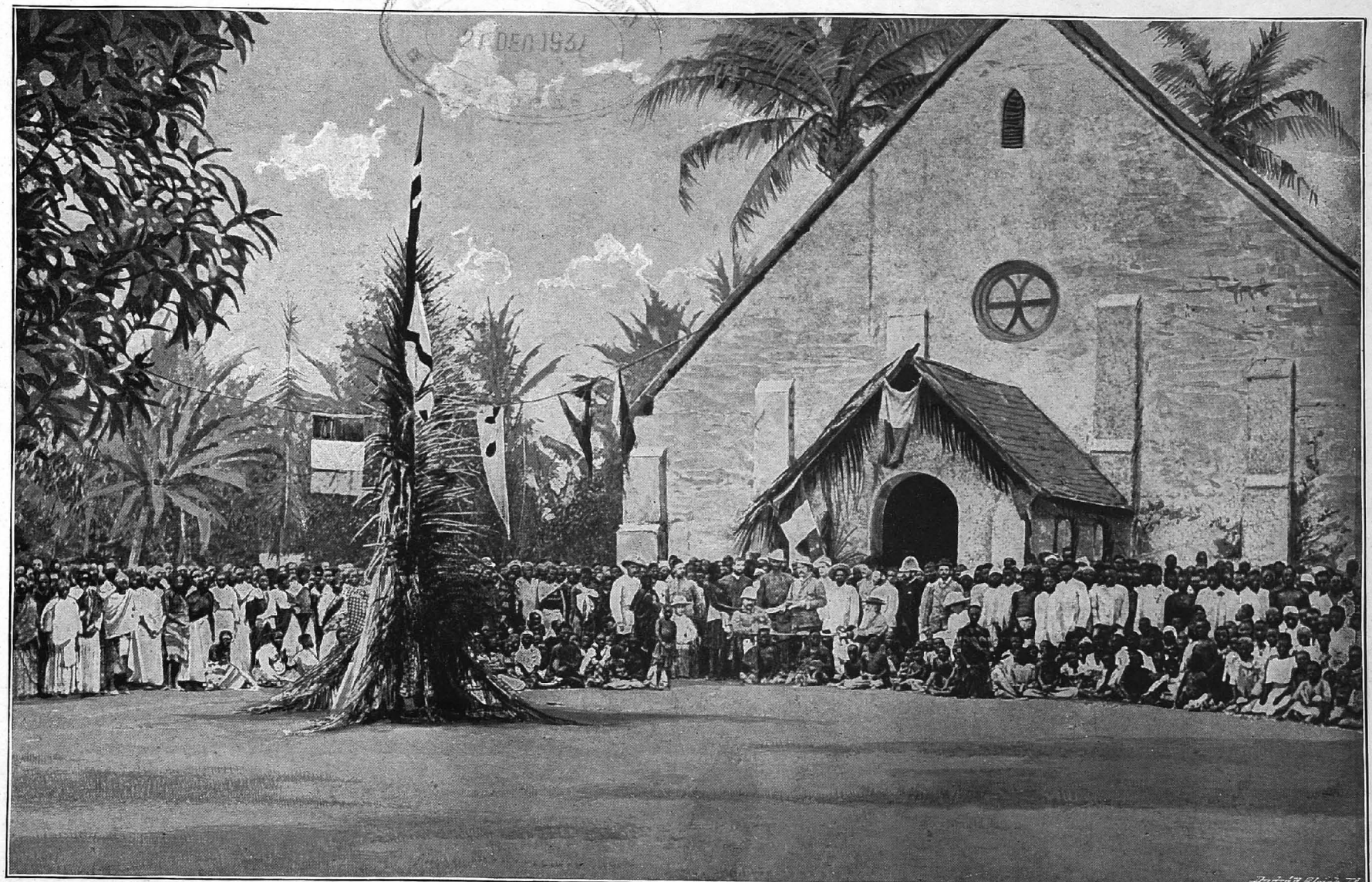
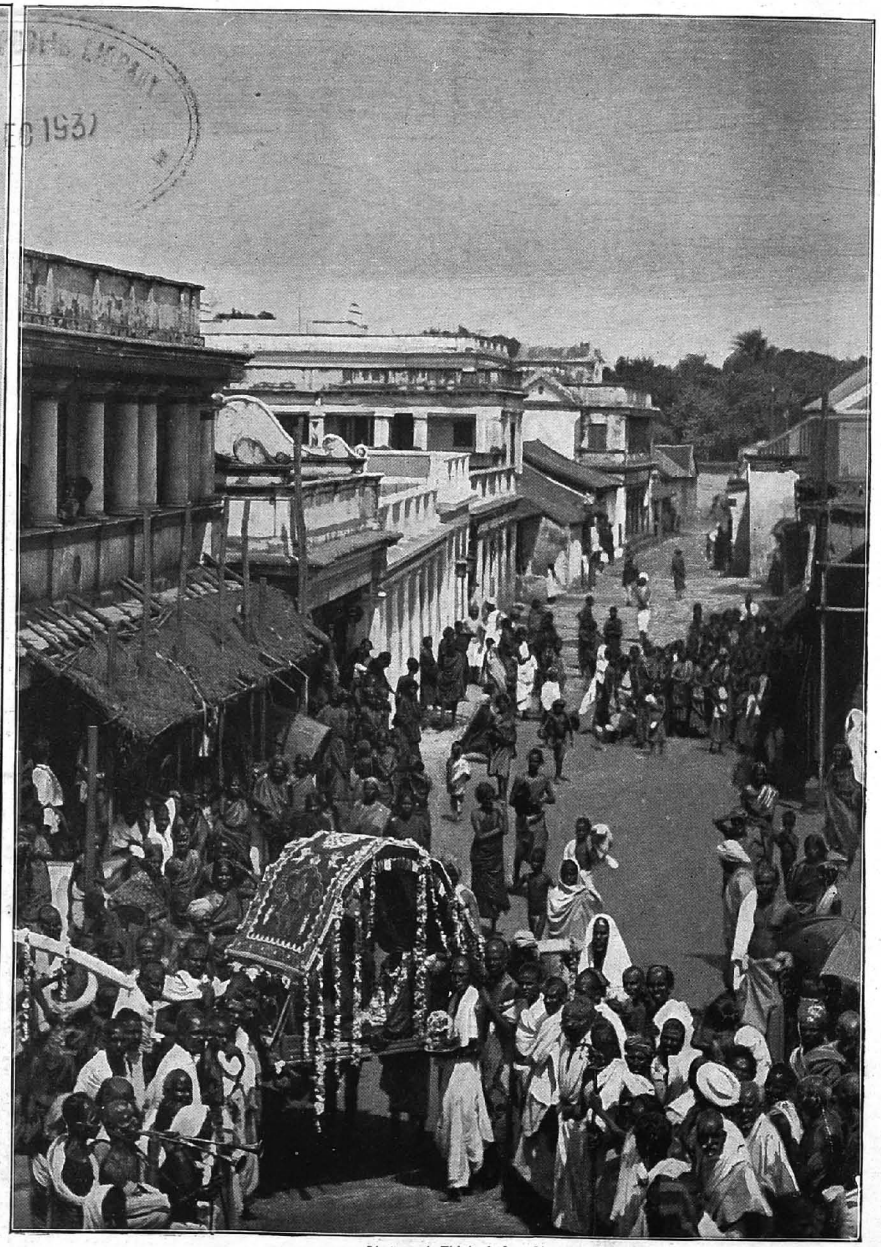


*From a Photo supplied by the Imperial British East Africa Company.*

## BRITAIN'S GIFT TO THE SLAVE.

This interesting scene represents the ceremony of presenting papers of freedom to 1,422 runaway slaves at Rabai, East Africa, by Mr. George Mackenzie and General Mathews, C.M.G. In the United Kingdom we have learnt to accept as a truism the statement that no slave can live on British soil, and yet it required a long and arduous fight to make it true. Still harder and longer was the fight which had to be fought before the just law of Britain became the just and accepted law of the British Empire. And even now the battle is scarcely won. No function can be more worthily assigned to a British official than that of freeing the slave and giving him formal assurance that he has been admitted into the great free community over which Queen Victoria rules, whose laws are established in all lands, and whose promises are guaranteed by the whole force of a world-wide Empire.



21 DEC 1937

*Photos: 1, Thiele & Co., Chancery Lane, W C.; 2, Wiele & Klein, Madras.*

## TRAFALGAR DAY IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—AN INDIAN FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Whether the Nelson Column stands or falls, or whether on the 21st of October the tall shaft be left bare or hung with laurel wreaths, the memory of Trafalgar and of the great Admiral who there gave up his life for his country will remain as long as the nation endures. Of late years an enterprising body known as the Navy League has undertaken the work of decorating the pillar upon the anniversary of the battle; and everything which helps the nation to remember from how great a danger Trafalgar preserved it is worthy of commendation.——Our second illustration represents a funeral procession in Southern India. As is the immemorial custom of the East, the relatives and friends gather round the bier, with wailings and lamentations and every external sign of woe. It is impossible not to contrast the flower-decorated coffin which we here see with the hideous and depressing draperies which are considered in the West to be the indispensable adjunct of a funeral.

# PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE.

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*Photos : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN AS EMPRESS OF INDIA AT DELHI, 1877.

In the year 1859, after the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, Queen Victoria, as stated in the Royal Proclamation, "for divers weighty reasons" declared that she "took upon herself the government of the territories in India theretofore administered in trust for the Crown by the Honourable East India Company." Eighteen years later a still further assertion of the dignity and authority of the Sovereign was made when Queen Victoria was proclaimed with splendid ceremony throughout the peninsula as "Empress of India." In a land of reigning princes, many of them of ancient race and high distinction, the title assumed had a real significance, and was felt to be a reasonable and fitting addition to the dignities of the British Crown. Our illustration shows us the ceremony of Proclamation by Viceroy Lord Lytton at Delhi.

21 DEC 1937

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

No single spot in England is more marked by tragic associations or more closely connected with that long drama which we call English history than the precincts and premises of the Tower of London. Outside the wall on Tower Hill there died beneath the executioner's axe Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor ; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; the Earl of Strafford ; Archbishop Laud, and many others. Here, inside the wall, on a little green was placed the block upon which three queens—Anne Boleyn, Catharine Howard, and Lady Jane Grey—were executed. The guilty the innocent, the old the young, the ambitious and the persecuted, alike fell victims to justice or tyranny beneath the axe of the headsman of the Tower. In the little church of St. Peter's ad Vincula hard by are the tablets which record the names of many a sufferer whose body rests within the prison precincts of the great fortress.

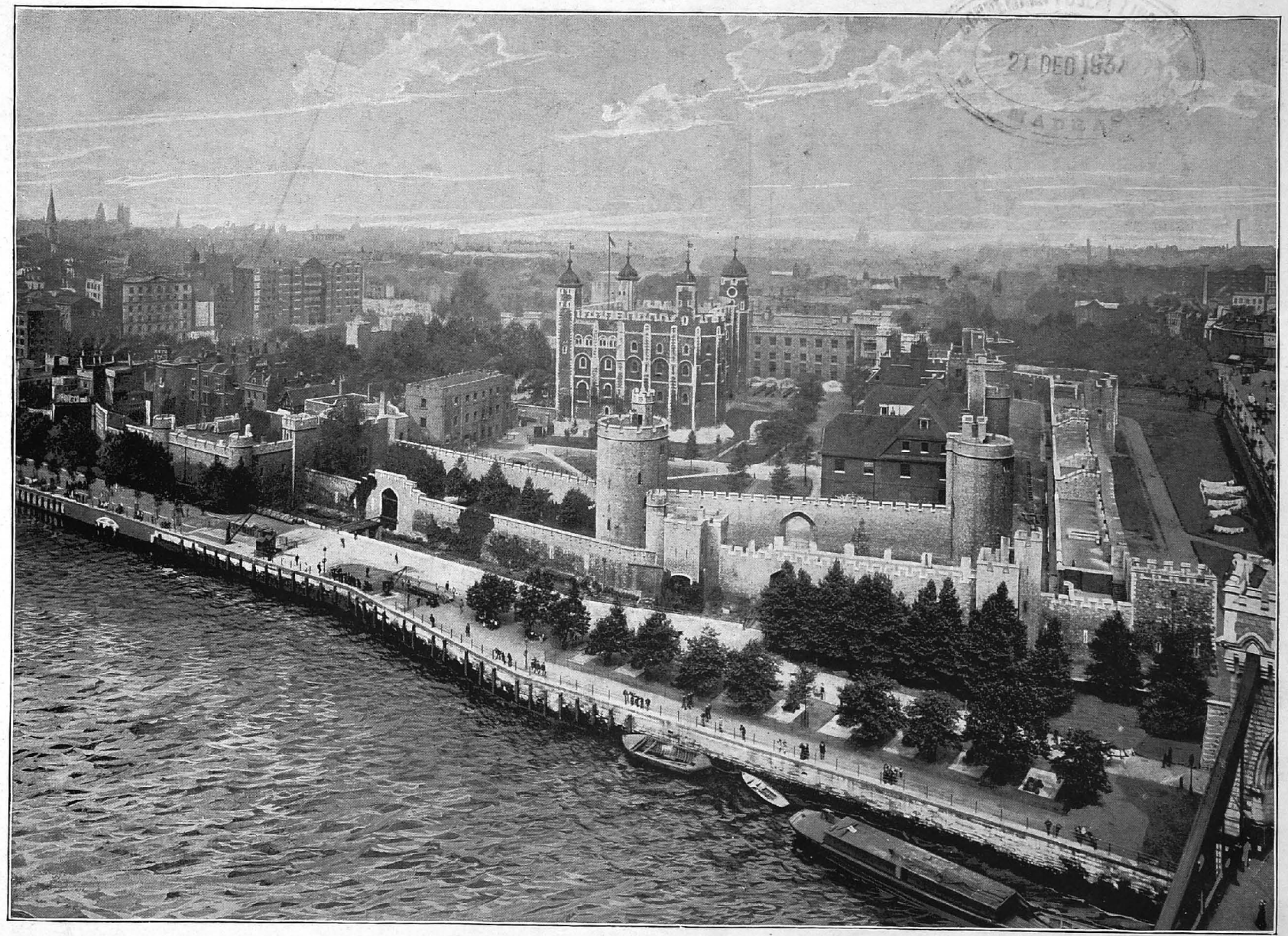

*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

## THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Our last illustration showed us the site of the fatal block on Tower Hill. We have here an admirable view of the Tower itself. There does not exist in the world a group of buildings more remarkable and interesting than that which is here portrayed. For a thousand years the Tower of London has maintained its existence, now a fortress, now a prison, now a palace, while around it London has grown and suffered, and struggled and prospered; and become the greatest city in the world. Of the actual buildings composing the group the White Tower is the oldest, though there is proof of earlier Roman occupation. The White Tower, or Central Keep, dates from 1078. To read about the Tower is good; to see the Tower is better still; to see the Tower with a full knowledge of its strange and dread history is best of all. It is unique among the monuments of the Empire.

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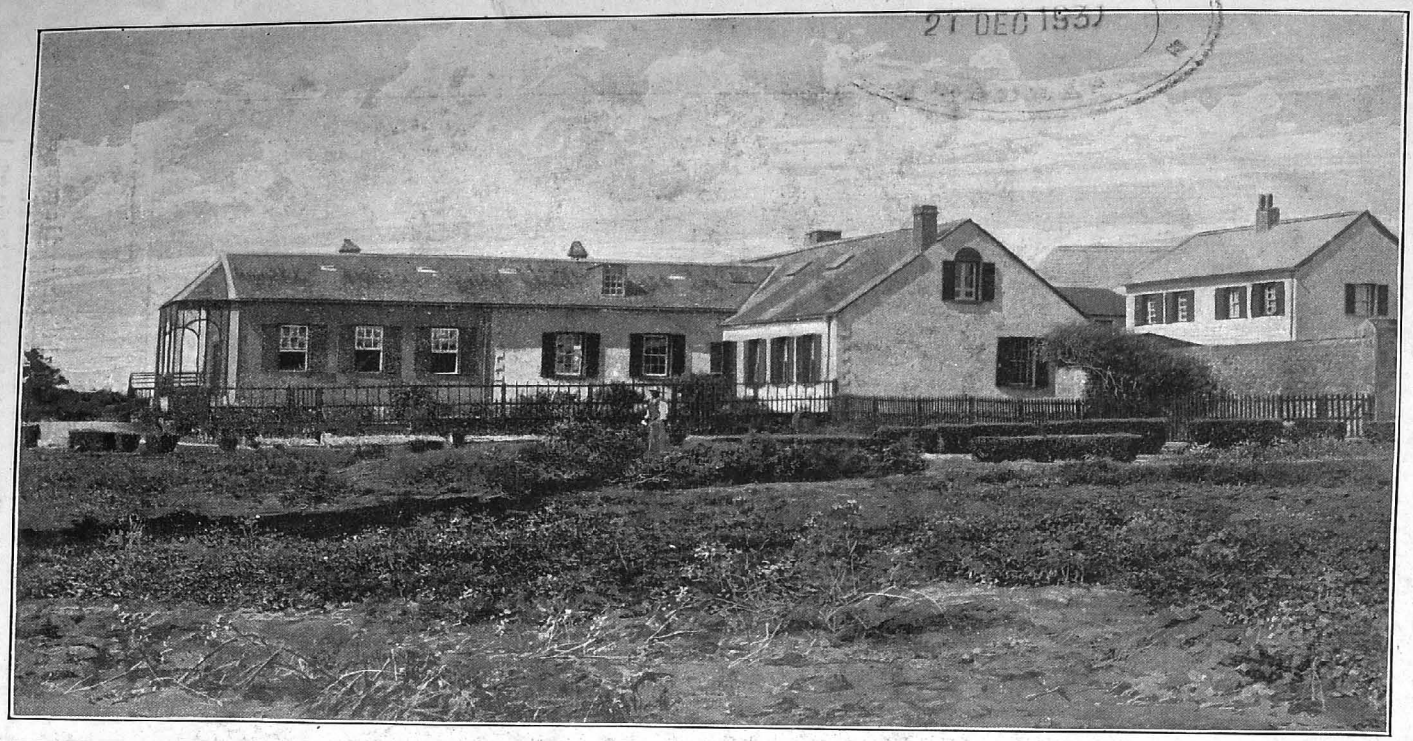

*Photos: B. Grant, St. Helena.*

## LONGWOOD OLD HOUSE; AND NAPOLEON'S TOMB, ST. HELENA.

A melancholy and intense interest attaches to these memorials of the closing years and death of Britain's great enemy. In this small house the dethroned Emperor lived, in this humble grave his body was laid in a spot chosen by himself, and hence it was borne nineteen years later to be re-interred with pomp and splendour under the stately Dome of the "Invalides" in the beautiful city of Paris, which he had made so glorious and so proud. The little island of St. Helena can play but a small part in the life of the British Empire, but it must ever be a spot memorable as the last home of Napoleon and the land where the great soldier died, "the last single captive to millions in war."

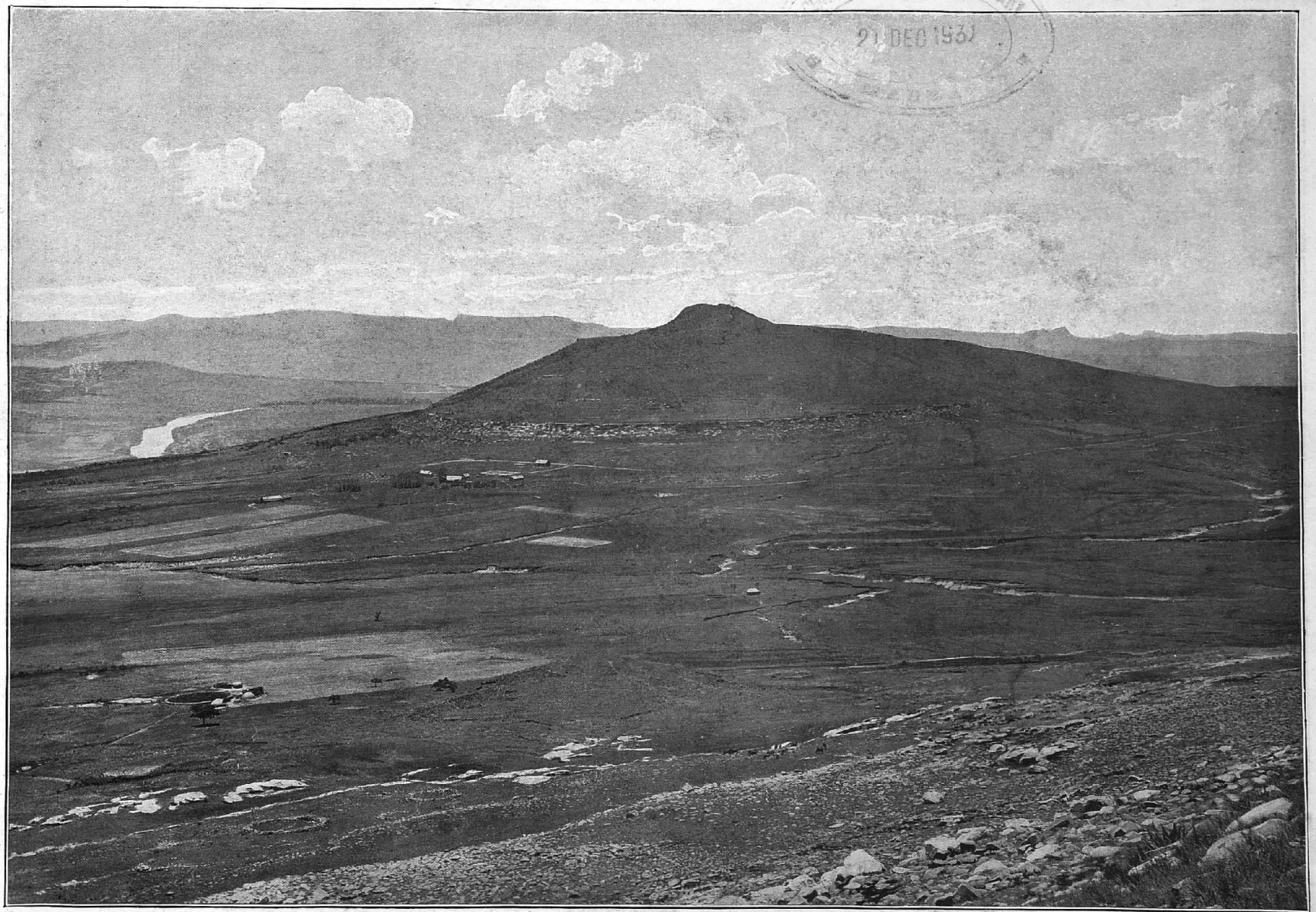

Photo : J. H. Murray, Pietermaritzburg.

## RORKE'S DRIFT.

The story of the fortunes of the British race in South Africa is a long and chequered one, and has its dark and its bright pages. The end of that story is not yet written. "Much is to learn, much," perhaps, "to forget," and a great deal to do before the book is closed. Meanwhile it is well to look upon a scene which recalls an incident to be remembered with pride and satisfaction by every Briton. Here we see the little farm of Rorke's Drift, gallantly held through the long night against a host of enemies by men who knew not what fate the morning would bring, but who knew that while life lasted they had but one duty—namely, to keep the flag flying. Victory crowned the defenders of Rorke's Drift. Our picture also shows us a spot which has a mournful record, the hill above Isandhlwana, where disaster overtook our troops and where valour, ill-directed, succumbed to overwhelming force.

Photo : Kapp & Co., Calcutta.

## THE RESIDENCY, LUCKNOW.

"Here Sir H. Lawrence died 4th July 1857." Such is the simple inscription on the walls of the shattered building which stands to-day as the blast of war left it in that memorable year. "Here Sir Henry Lawrence died" at his post, as a servant of the Queen should do; and, as should ever happen, and happily as does usually happen among our people, another brave man stepped forward to take the place of the one who had fallen, and the shot-riddled, death-haunted wreck of a building was held till hope had gone, was held till hope returned, was held till the rescuing column under Colin Campbell fought its way into the place and saved the remnant of the heroic garrison who had kept the flag flying for 141 days.

COMMONWEALTH FORCES LIBRARY
21 DEC 1953

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE CASHMERE GATE, DELHI.

This is the Cashmere Gate, and this is the city wall of Delhi, which still bears the sign-manual of the battering British guns. Here it was that forty years ago a little party headed by Lieutenants Home and Salkeld advanced under the fire of the enemy, and in deadly peril of their lives laid the powder bags that were to open the way to the besieging army and, if fortune crowned their efforts, to give back the great city of Delhi to the authority of Britain. It is not too much to say that the issue of the struggle depended upon the fall of Delhi, and the fall of Delhi was in no small measure due to the heroism of those who on the 20th of September, 1857, imperilled their lives before the Cashmere Gate.

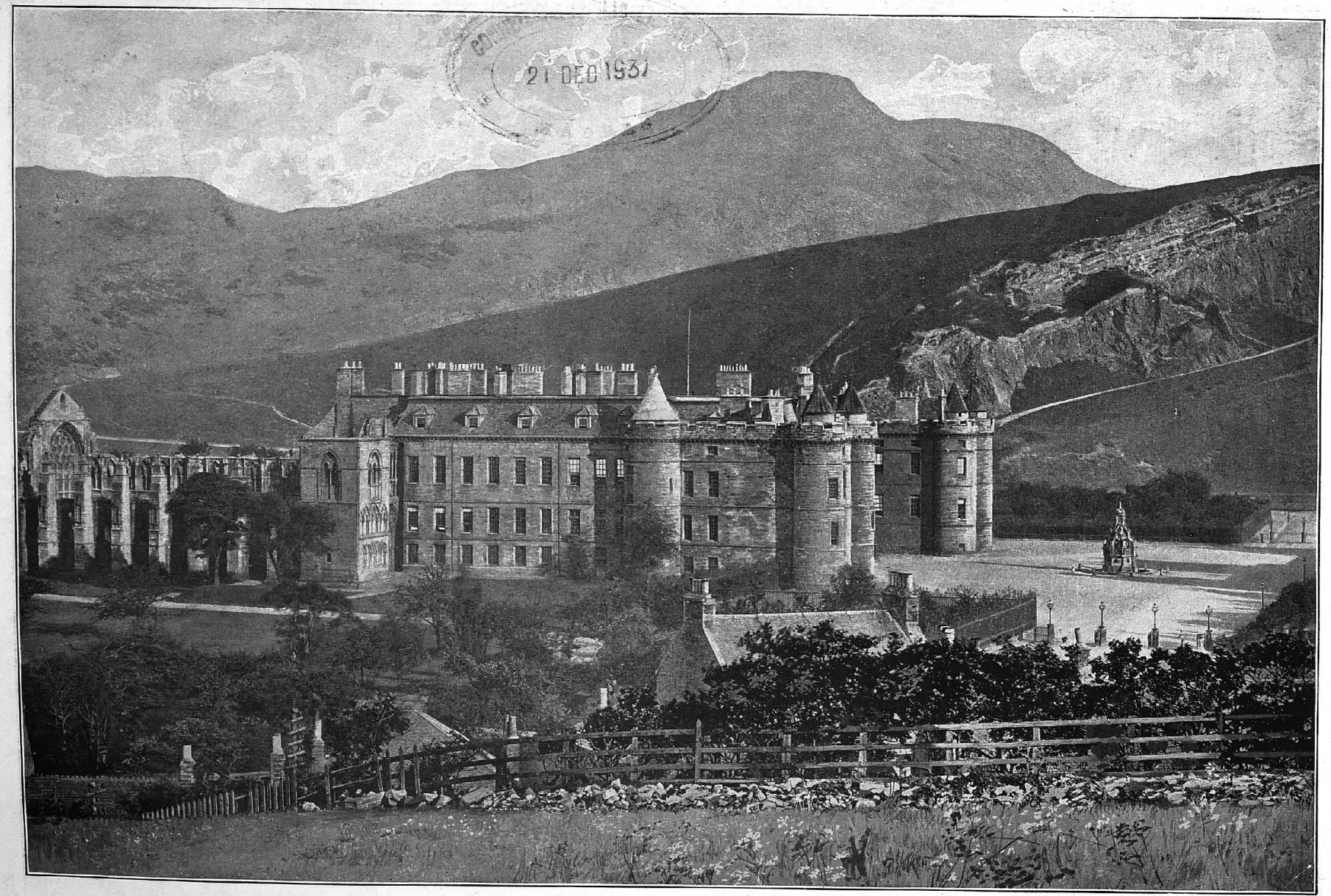

Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.

## HOLYROOD.

Here, under the shadow of Arthur's Seat, stands Holyrood Palace, famous in the stirring annals of Scotland. Tragedy is the prevailing note in the dark history of the Palace and Abbey of the Holy Rood. The abbey itself was founded by David I. in 1128. In 1332, and again in 1385, it was plundered by the English, and destroyed by them in 1544 after the defeat of the Scots at Solway (1542). James V. made Holyrood a palace in 1528. Here Rizzio was murdered under the eyes of Mary Queen of Scots; here Charles I. was crowned King of Scotland; Cromwell half destroyed the place seventeen years later; the "Young Pretender" enjoyed a brief triumph within its walls; and in 1850 it was restored, and is now maintained as one of the most interesting monuments in Scottish history.

21 DEC 1931

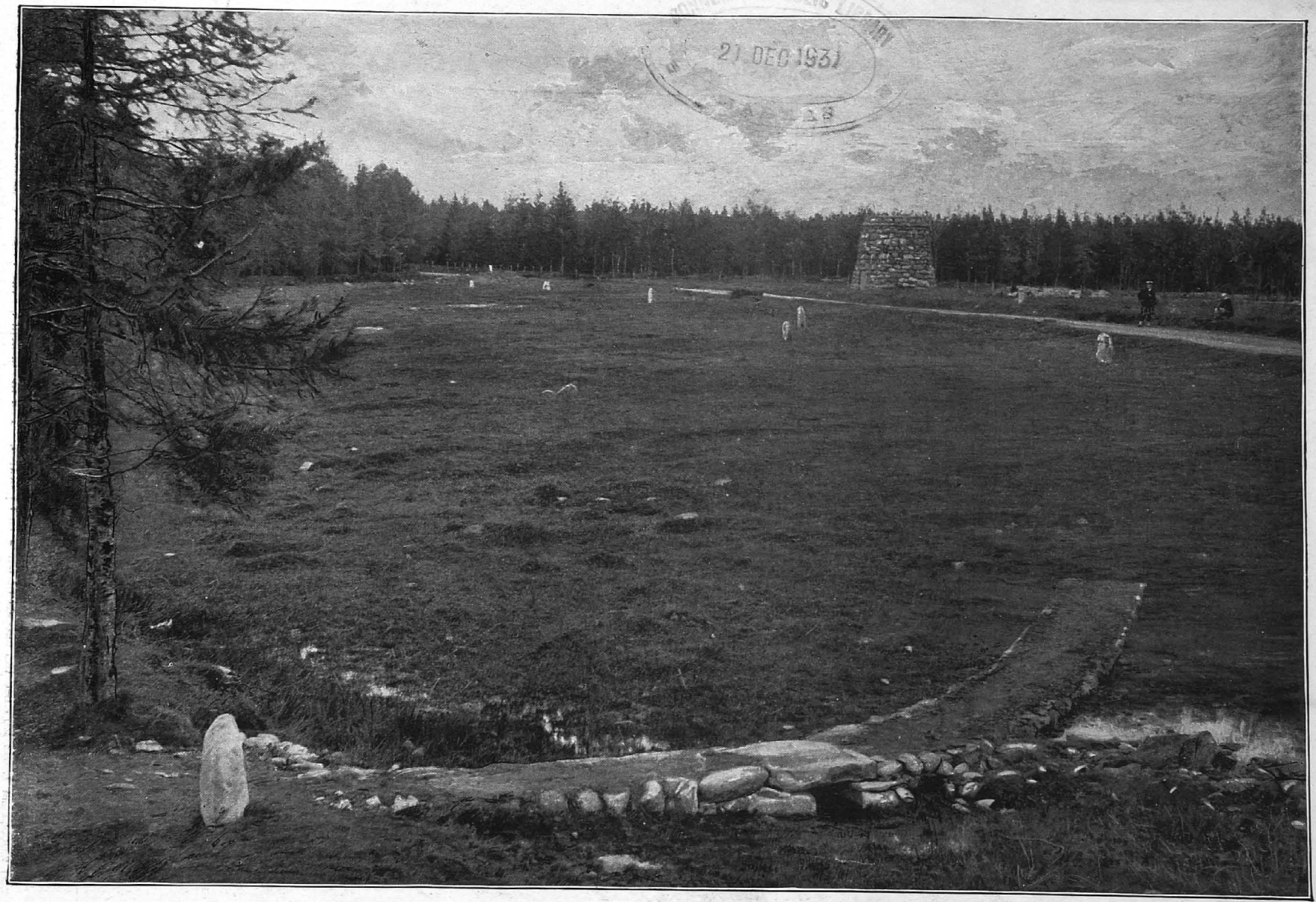

Photo: D. Whyte, Inverness.

## CULLODEN MOOR.

Here on "Culloden's Heath" was shattered the last hope of the Stuarts, and here, too, it may be said, was laid the foundation of that happy peace which since the fateful 'Forty-Five has ruled over the two famous kingdoms which form the island of Britain. Who shall withhold the meed of praise due to the gallant Highlanders who, fighting for their Prince regardless of the odds that were opposed to them, flung themselves upon the royal army? But who will be found to regret that from that day Highlander and Lowlander, Englishman and Scotsman, learnt to abandon the rivalry of arms for rivalry in the peaceful arts, and that the tartan and the claymore which were on that day arrayed against the British Crown should, ere the span of a man's life had passed, be in the van of battle in the cause of united Britain on the memorable day of Waterloo.

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21 DEC 1937

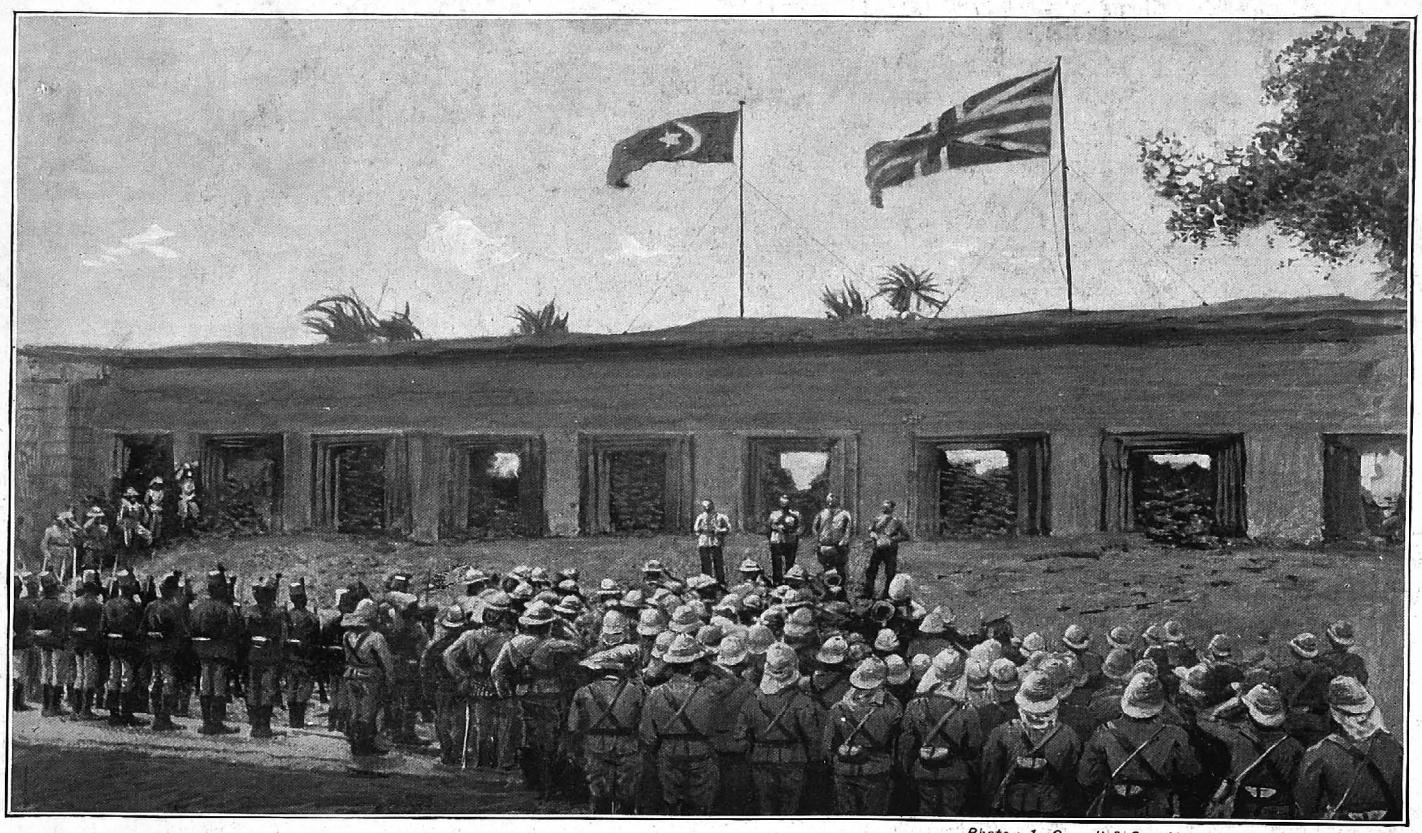


Photo: 1, Cassell & Co., Lim.; 2, From a Photograph.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.—KHARTOUM, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1898.

A common association binds together the subject of these two pictures. The monument on the Plains of Abraham, the solemn service after victory on the ruins of Khartoum, alike commemorate a soldier who laid down his life in the service of his Sovereign and his country. Wolfe, happy in his death, fell "upon the lap of smiling Victory, That moment won." Gordon, abandoned, and without hope of succour, fell at his post, faithful to the last, but his people did not forget him; nor, though the years seemed long, did they fail to accomplish the work he had begun. At length the day came when the first stage of the great work of reparation was completed, and the British flag flew over Khartoum. The thought of Gordon was in the minds of all, and the solemn service of commemoration had a real meaning for every British soldier who took part in it.

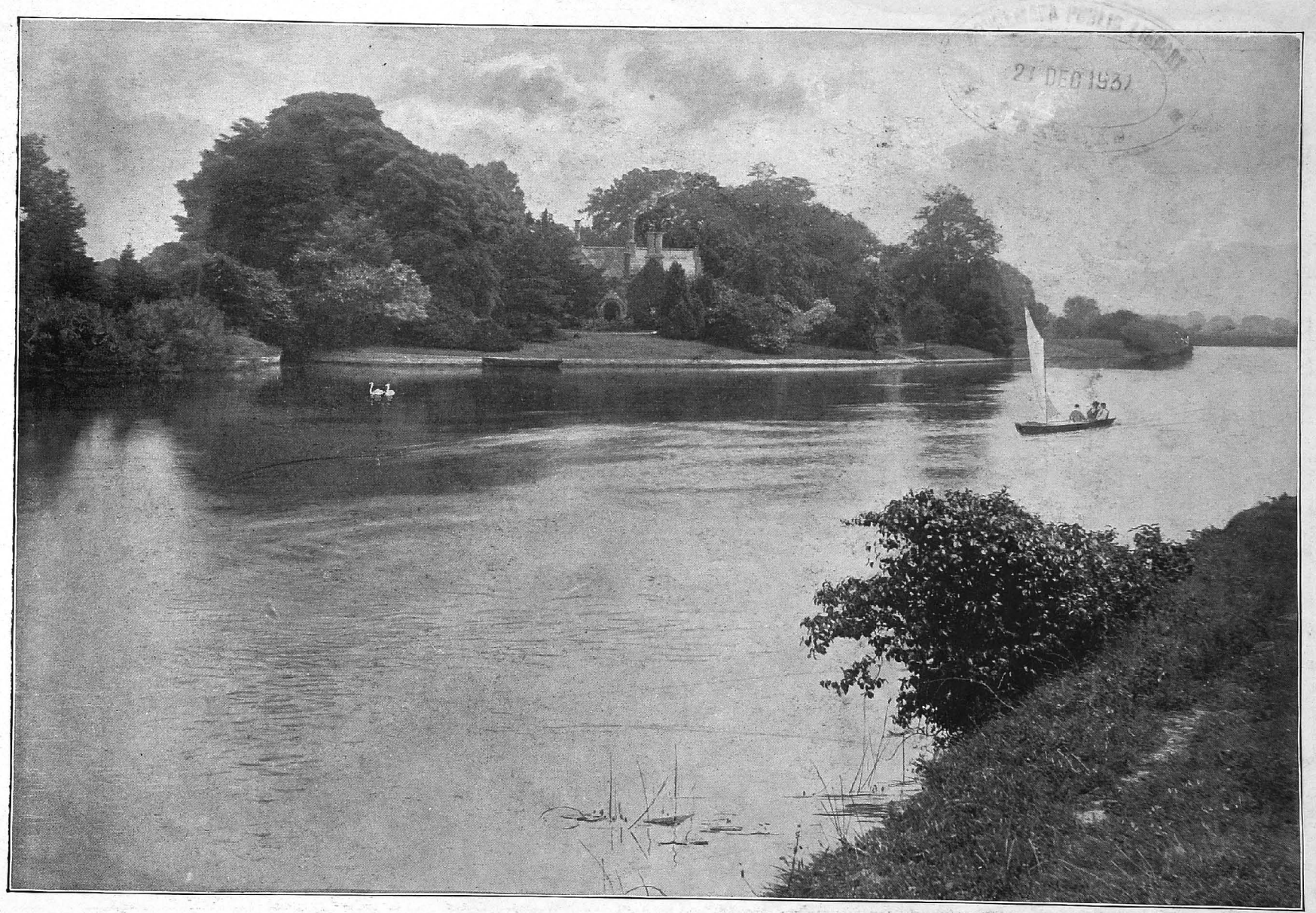


Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

## MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND.

On this spot, nearly seven centuries ago, King John, in the presence of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the assembled Barons, put his seal to the famous document known to all Englishmen as "Magna Charta." To-day comfort, civilisation, and wealth have combined to change that low-lying Thames eyot of 1215 into a trim garden and a beautiful home. The transformation is in itself a proof of the value of what was done on that eventful day. Free men, under the guarantee of the Charter, live undisturbed upon their own land; the liberties which were claimed have been established and maintained under the law for whose just administration the Charter provided; and to this day "Cap. IX., Hen. III." is a living part of the law of the land, the spring from which the stream of liberty has broadened down from precedent to precedent, to be held in honourable esteem by every English-speaking man who lives to claim under its provisions—that "to none shall Right and Justice be refused," and that "no man shall be imprisoned save by the legal judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land."

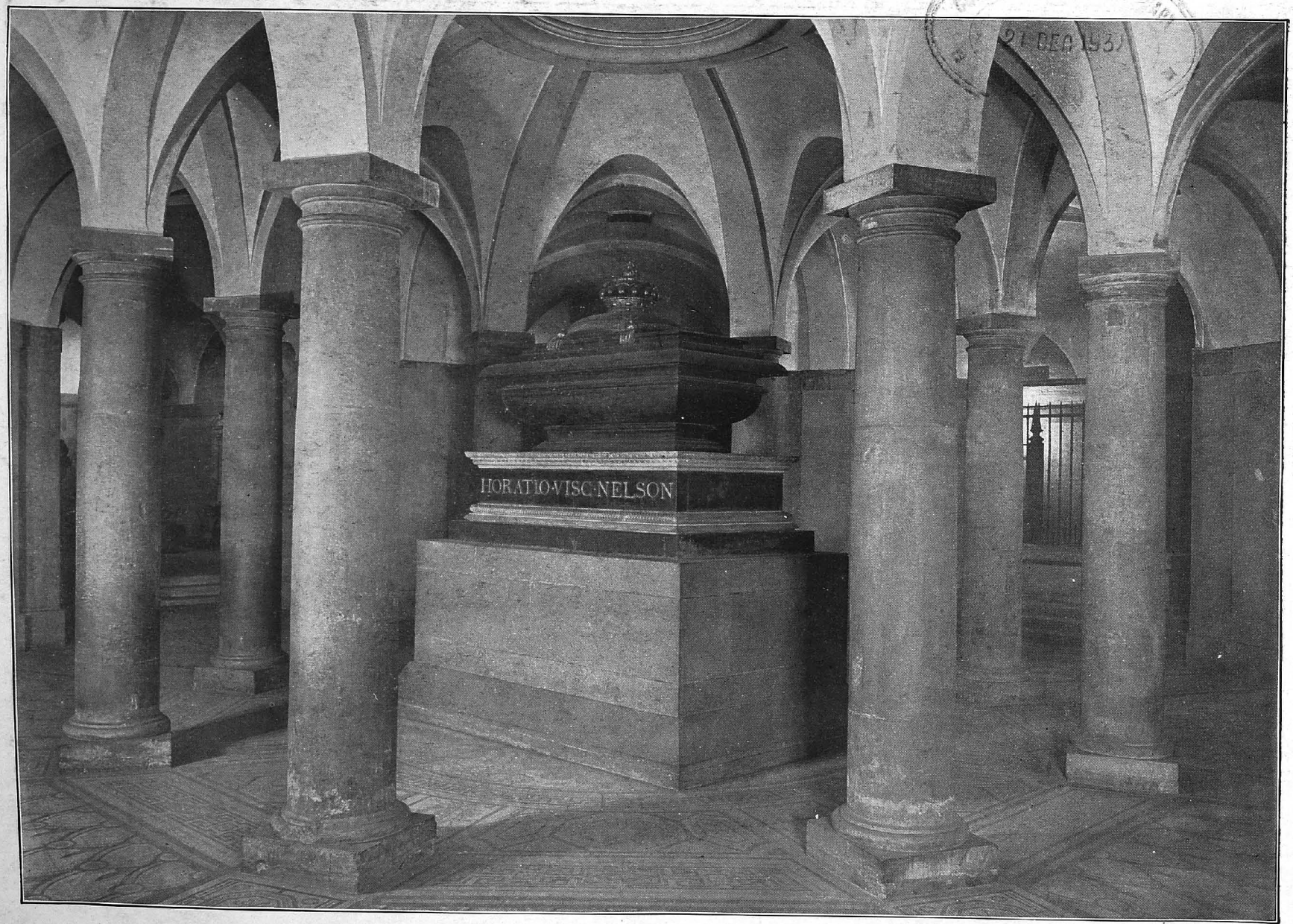



Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

NELSON'S TOMB, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

On the 9th day of January, 1806, the body of Nelson was laid to rest in the Crypt of St. Paul's. The funeral was conducted at the public expense, and was a splendid and stately spectacle. The leaden coffin in which the body was brought home was cut in pieces, which were distributed as relics of "St. Nelson," so the gunner of the *Victory* called them; and when his flag was about to be lowered into the grave, the sailors who assisted at the ceremony with one accord rent it in pieces, that each might "preserve a fragment" for the rest of his life. It was a true instinct which led the crowd to pay their homage to the memory of the dead; for to Nelson, more than to any one man, was due the deliverance of Britain from an overwhelming calamity, and from the shame of foreign invasion.

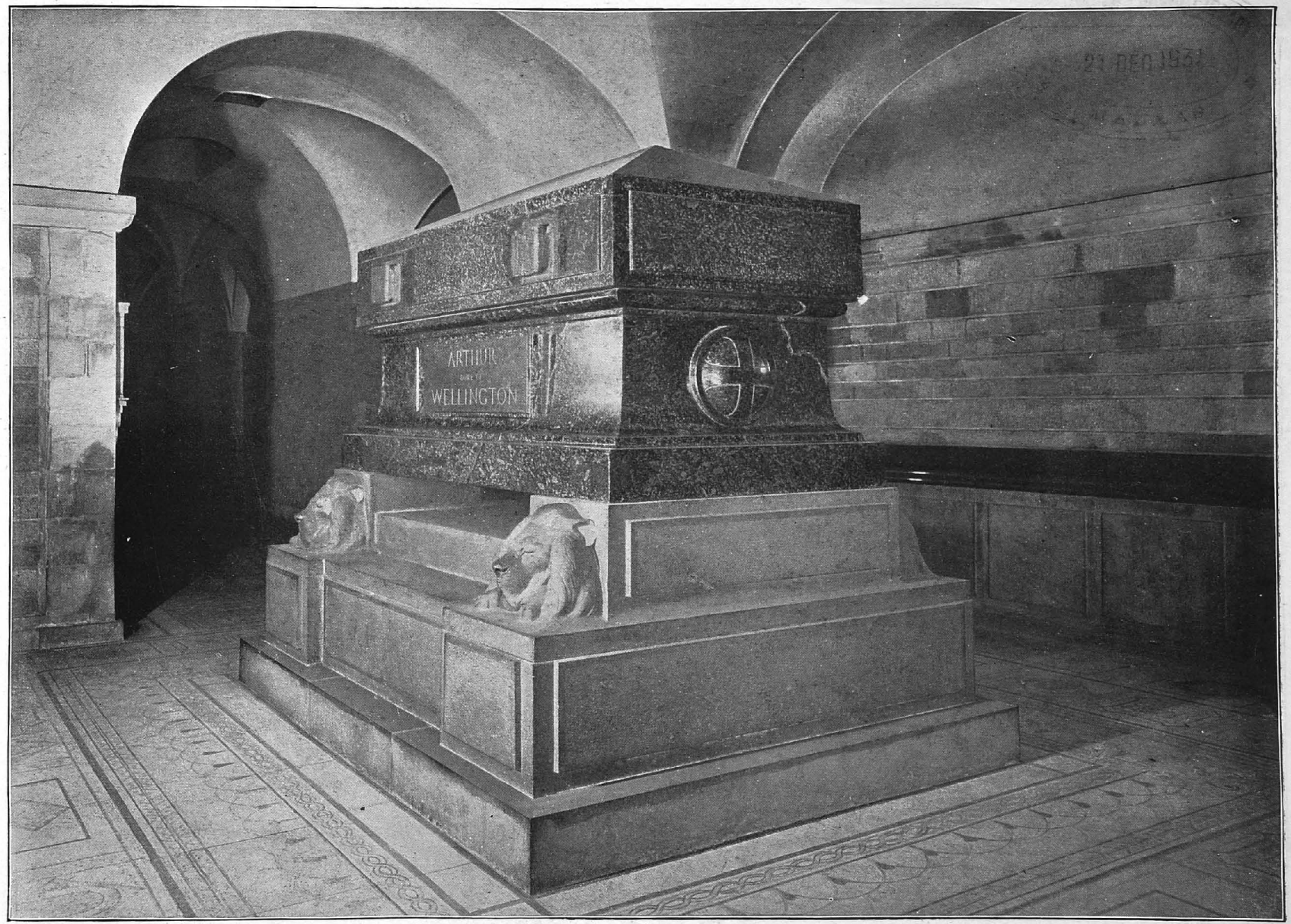



*Photo : Cassell & Co., Lim.*

## WELLINGTON'S TOMB.

This is the tomb of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, whom men justly call "The Great Duke." It stands, as is fitting, in the Crypt of the Metropolitan Cathedral of St. Paul, in the Capital of the Empire which he did so much to create and to serve. What better epitaph can we find for him than that of another great Englishman who, in imperishable lines, has given us a true picture of the man :—

"Mourn for the man of long-enduring blood,
The statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute,
Whole in himself, the common good.

"Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common-sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."—TENNYSON.

Photo : Cassell & Co., Ltm.

## WESTMINSTER HALL.

Let us in describing this ancient and famous Hall follow as closely as we can the words of a master of word-painting and revive with Macaulay the associations which were aroused in his mind when he penned the account of the trial of Warren Hastings under these stately arches. It is the great Hall of William Rufus (for, 800 years ago, the Red King built it); it has resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty kings, it is the Hall which witnessed the just sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers; it is the Hall where the eloquence of Strafford had for a moment awed and melted a victorious party inflamed with just resentment; it is the Hall where Charles confronted the High Court of Justice with the placid courage which has half redeemed his fame. Rich in these and a thousand other associations, it stands to-day one of the most splendid and famous monuments of the history of our race.

21 DEC 1937

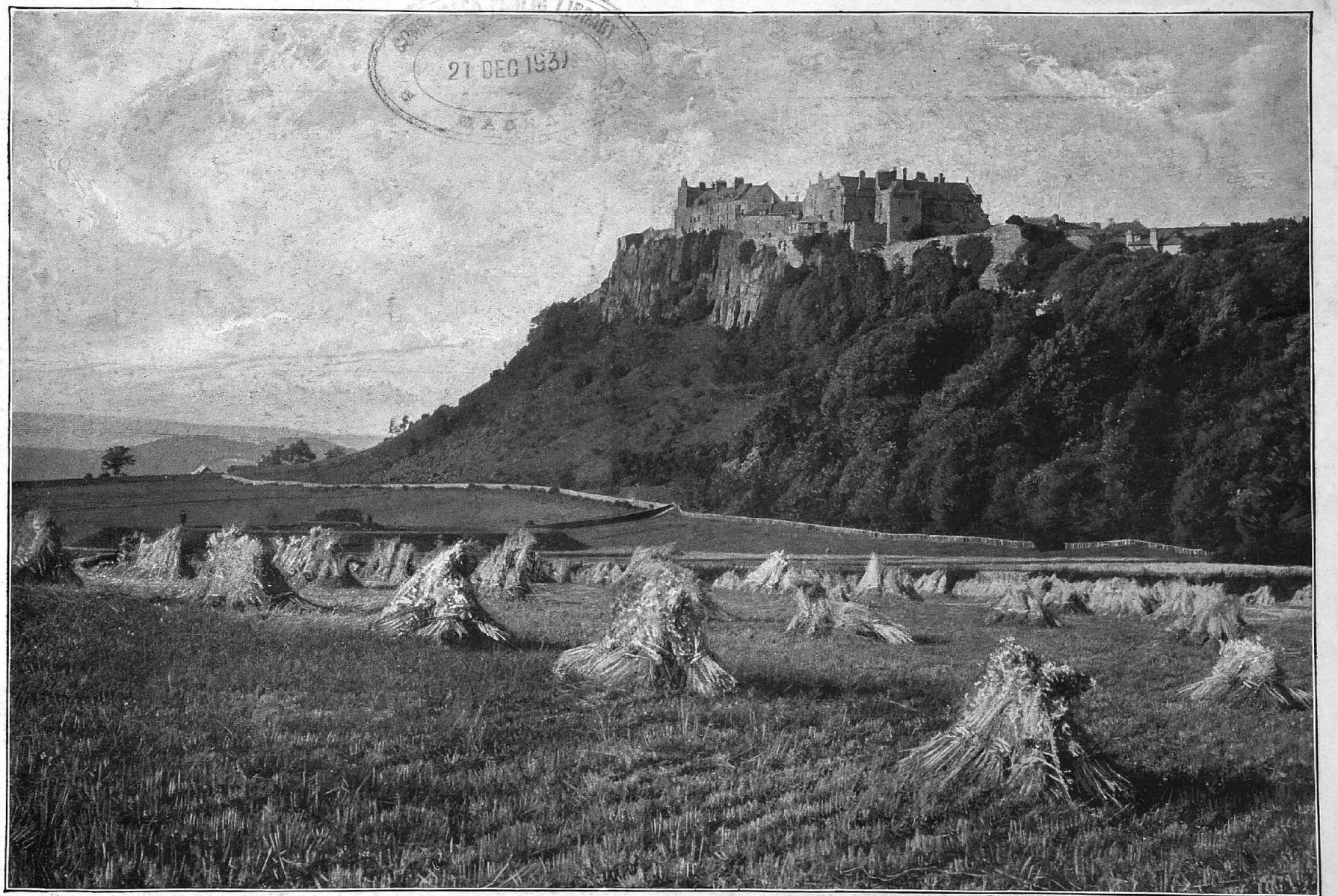
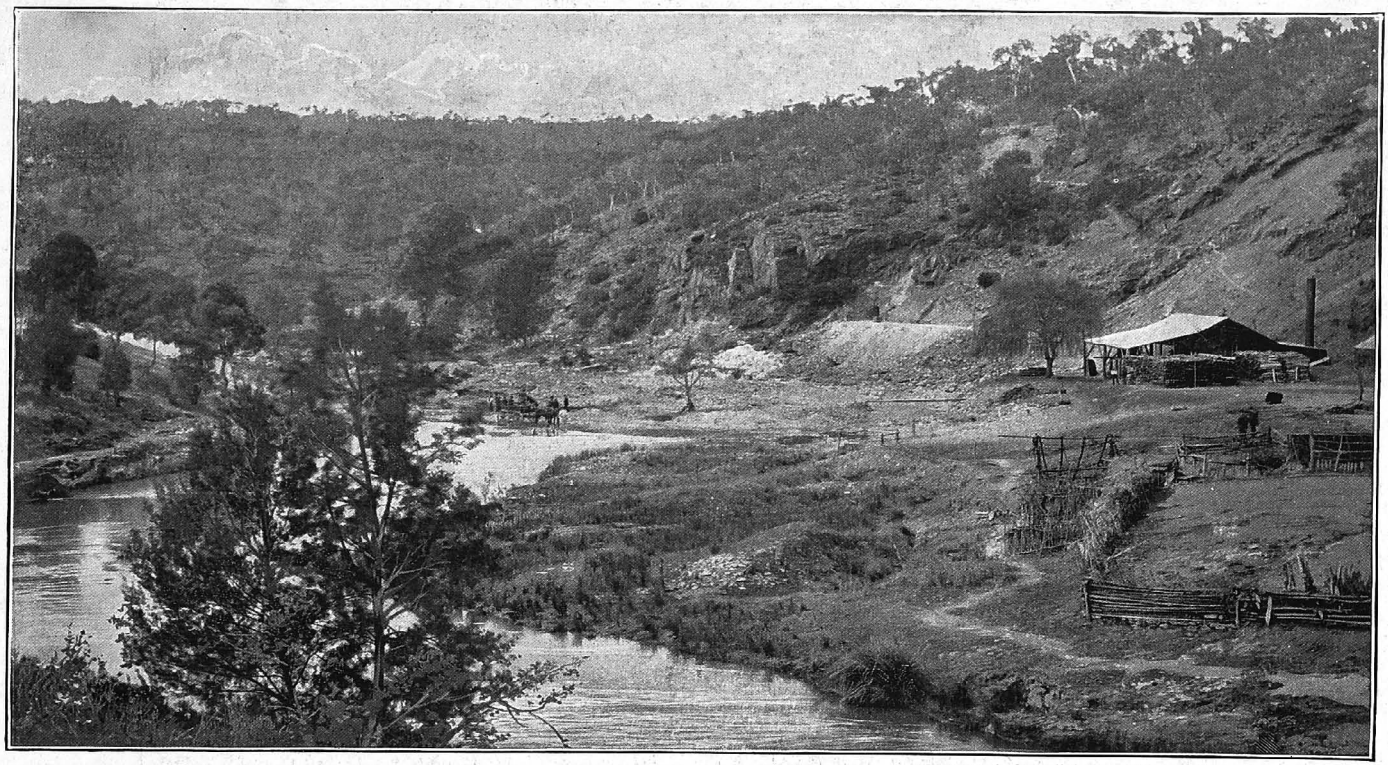


Photo : Crowe & Rodgers, Stirling.

## STIRLING CASTLE.

Royal Stirling now looks down upon the quiet cornfields in the piping times of peace. But those who kept watch and ward in the grey old castle in the stormy days which have now happily gone by, saw many a stirring sight and many a hard-fought battle. Sir Philip Mowbray held it for King Edward II. in 1314—held it against odds, and craved relief. But relief never came. The army of King Edward was destroyed on the field of Bannockburn, and Royal Stirling was recovered for Scotland. Here King James held his Court, and here fiction, more convincing than history, pictures for us "Snowdoun's gallant Knight," suddenly revealed as "Scotland's King," pardoning the Douglas, and handing over young Kenneth in his golden fetters to the fair Ellen, the Lady of the Lake. Again and again did the Castle change hands. Its position and its strength made it a coveted prize in every struggle, and few pages of the history of Scotland are without a reference to it.

21 DEC 1931



*Photos: 1, Cassell & Co., Lim.; 2, Kerry & Co., Sydney.*

## BOSWORTH FIELD.—OPHIR BLUFF.

On Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire, was fought the last of the fierce battles of the Wars of the Roses. Here Richard of York, fighting like a lion at bay, fell on the field. Here the golden circlet, struck from the usurper's helmet, was picked up under a hawthorn bush and placed upon the head of Henry of Lancaster, who was hailed as Henry VII., King of England, and who, as the first of our Tudor Sovereigns, healed the breach between the friends of White and Red Roses by marrying Elizabeth of York.——At Ophir Bluff, in New South Wales, gold was first found in Australia. The consequences of that discovery were enormous. Much evil, much good, followed the discovery of the precious metal. Happily, Australia has now a far surer basis of prosperity than even the gold, which, since its first discovery at Ophir Bluff, has been produced in such prodigious quantities from Australian soil.

21 DEC 1937

Photo: Hills & Saunders, Eton.

## THE PLAYING FIELDS OF ETON.

It is not altogether fantastic to accept the famous dictum of the Duke of Wellington to the effect that the battle of Waterloo was "won upon the playing-fields of Eton" as a statement of fact sufficiently accurate to warrant our including a picture of those famous fields in the present Part of THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE. The Public Schools of the United Kingdom have indeed taken a prominent part in forming the characters of the men who were destined to make and maintain the Empire; and among the great Public Schools Eton has undoubtedly occupied the first place. It may well be that among those who are taking part in this particular match between the kindred and friendly schools of Eton and Winchester there are some whose names may become famous in the records of the Empire, and whose lives will give one more illustration of the substantial truth of the Great Duke's words.

21 DEC 1937

Photo: A. Ayton, Londonderry

## WALKER'S MONUMENT, LONDONDERRY.

When James II., hunted from England by his indignant subjects, found refuge for a time in Ireland, he summoned to his aid a formidable French army. At first it seemed as though by the aid of Britain's deadliest foe the fugitive monarch would at least be master of the kingdom of Ireland. Happily, by the brave action of the 'prentice boys of Derry, the gates of that famous city were closed against the angry king and his foreign allies. The stress of danger, as is so often the case, brought to the front men who in quieter days might have lived tranquil lives unnoticed. Major Baker, and George Walker, a Protestant clergyman, were appointed Governors; and animated by their example, and directed by their skill, the besieged held the city against assault and famine for a hundred and five days, until the welcome relief came from the sea. The Monument stands on the rampart to commemorate the heroism of George Walker, and beside it flies the flag of the Union, which owes so much to him.

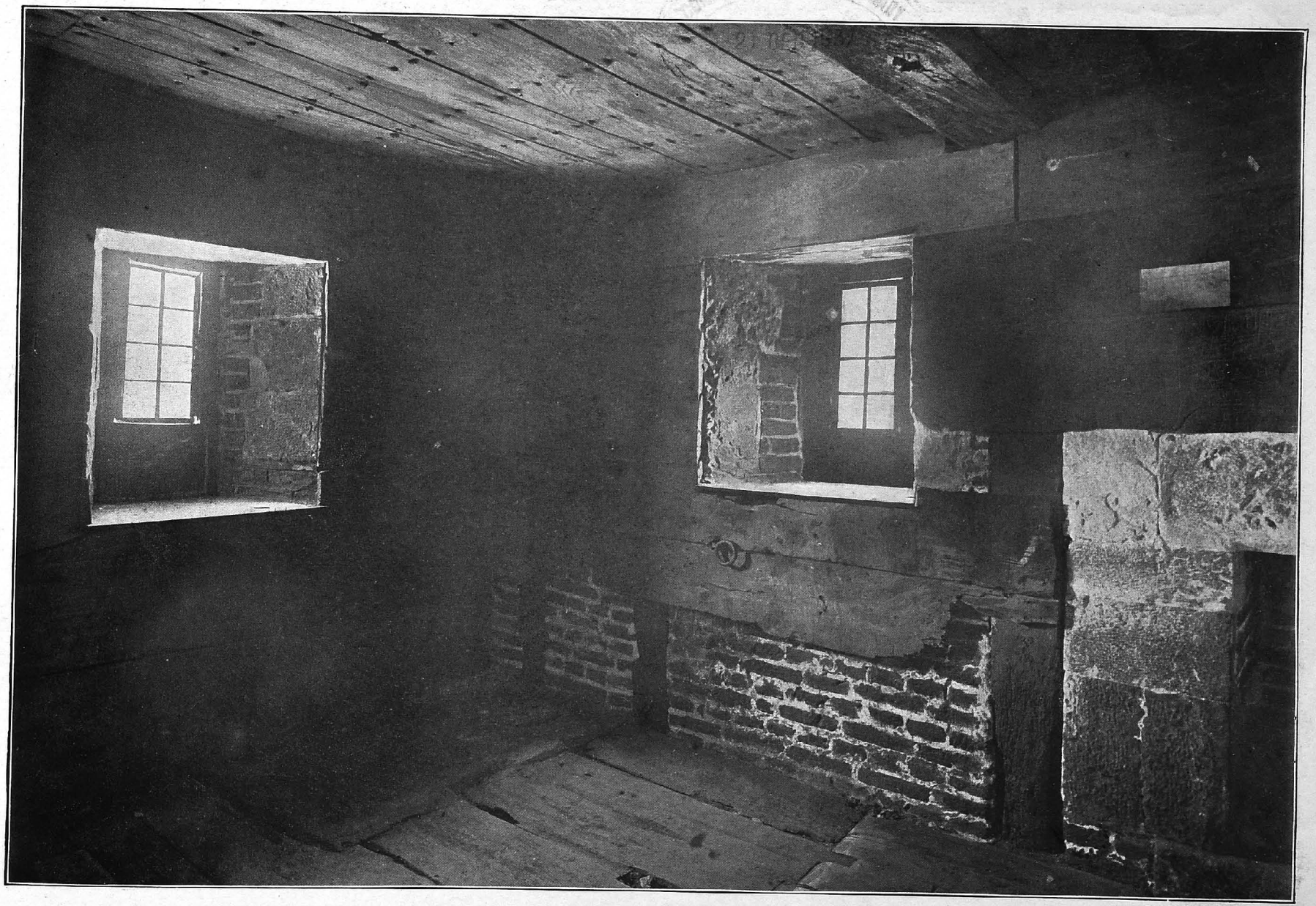
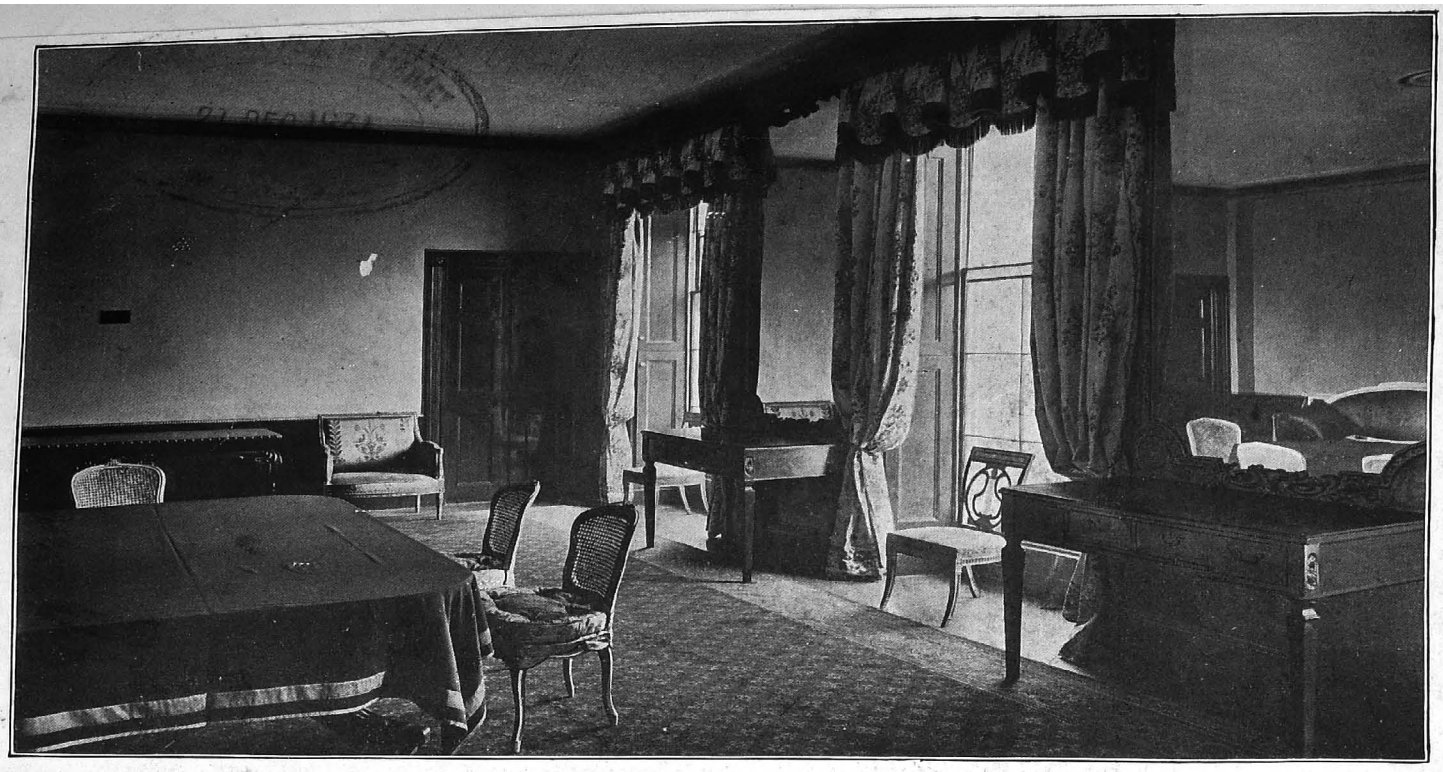


Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

## THE LOLLARDS' PRISON.

The Lollards' Tower in Lambeth Palace contains within its thick and ancient walls the historic prison room which is here represented. Built in the early part of the fifteenth century by Archbishop Chicheley, it was used as a place of confinement for the unhappy persons, known as Lollards, who had incurred the censures of the Church on account of the crime which was supposed to be involved in their heretical opinions. The prison is at the top of the tower, approached by a winding stairway, and entered through a doorway so narrow that only one person can pass at a time. The Lollards' Prison stands as a memorial of the long and painful struggle which was maintained by our forefathers on behalf of liberty of opinion and freedom of religious belief. Happily, the enemies of liberty have been routed, and the Lollards' Prison is in our days without a tenant.



Photos: 1, Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.; 2, Cassell & Co., Lim.

## WHERE THE QUEEN WAS BORN.—WHERE NELSON DIED.

It was a happy day for the British Empire when on the 24th of May, 1819, the little Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, and niece of King William IV., was born in Kensington Palace, and a life was begun which for more than sixty years was destined to be entwined with the threads of the national existence. The room in our illustration is justly entitled to be included among the historical places of the Empire.——We pass from a famous birth to a glorious death. Here in the cockpit of the *Victory* we see the place where by the dim lantern-light, while the din of battle had scarce ceased upon the deck above, our greatest Admiral died. Every Briton knows the story, and a visit to the rude death-bed on the old ship in Portsmouth Harbour will touch the imagination and move the heart of everyone who makes a pilgrimage to this truly memorable spot.

21 DEC 1937

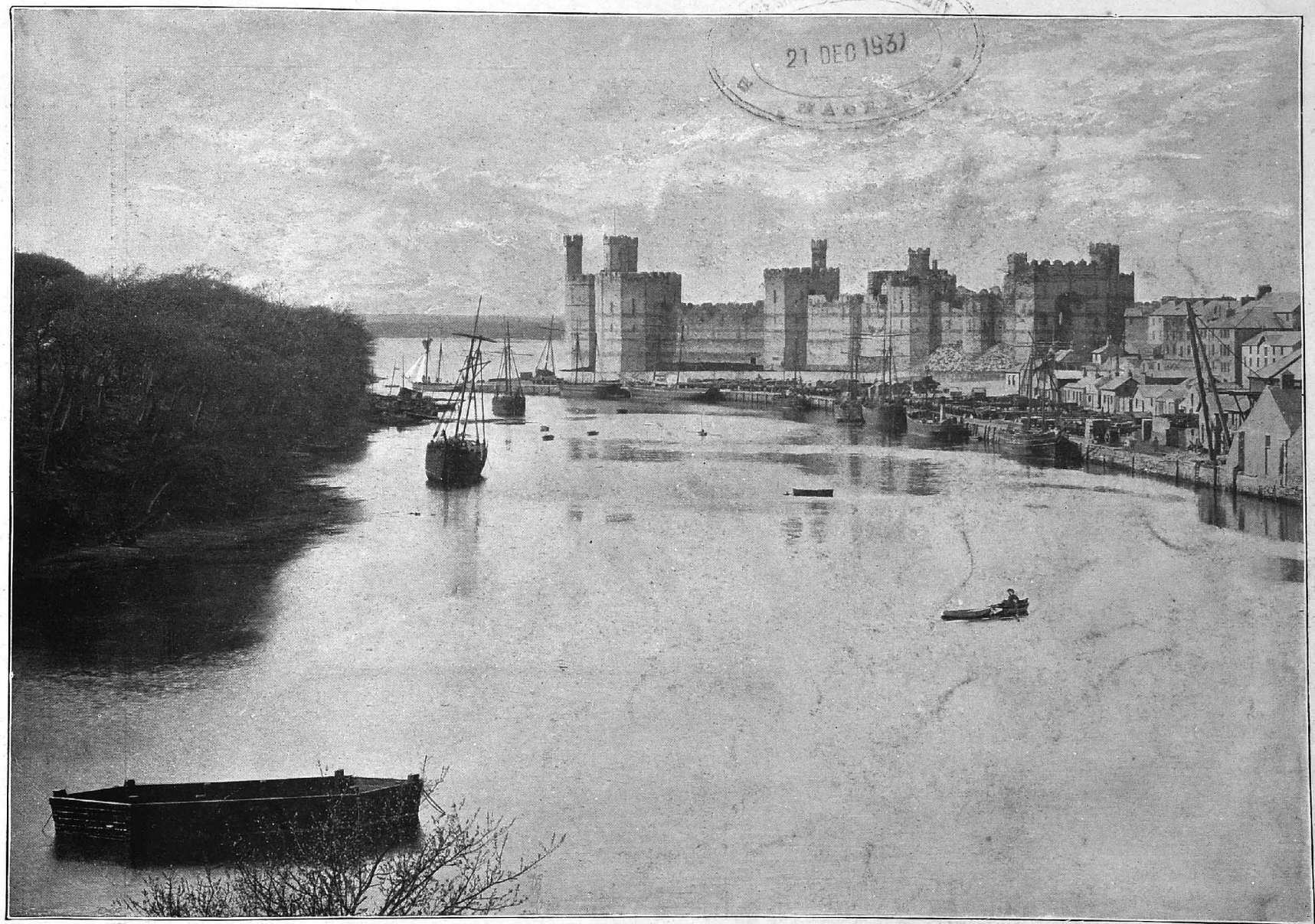
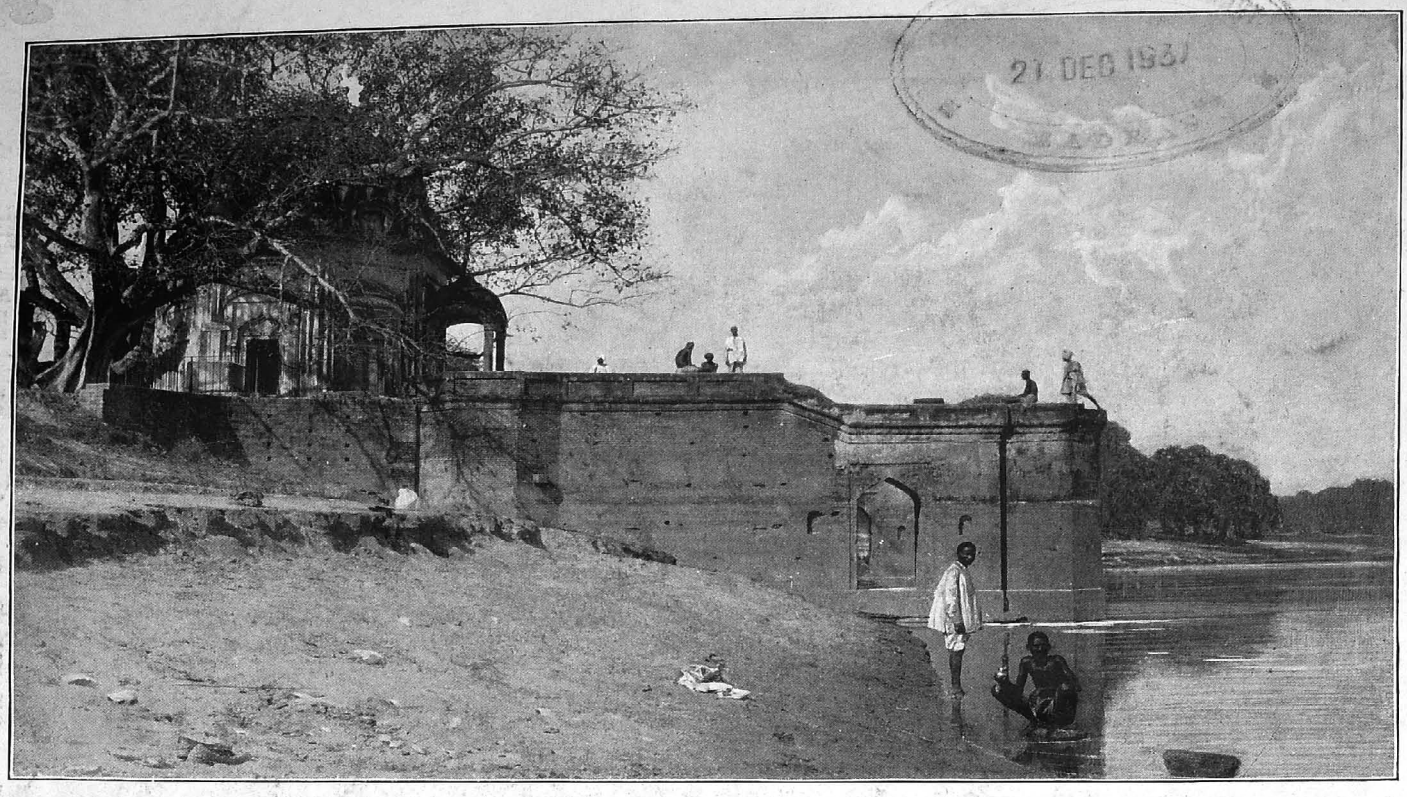


Photo : The Photochrom Co., Cheapside.

## CARNARVON CASTLE.

Carnarvon Castle has played no small part in the building up of the Empire, for here, in the year 1284, was forged the first link in the chain which was to bind together as one people English and Welsh, Saxon and Briton. Here was performed that first act of reconciliation and grace, the presentation of the infant son of Edward I. to the Welsh chiefs, the "Prince born in Wales who could speak no English." Here seven years later was created that title of "Prince of Wales" which for six hundred years has been the honourable appanage of the eldest son of the Sovereign; and here were laid the foundations of that lasting and intimate union between the hitherto divided races of southern Britain which has been so fortunate for both, and from which no man would now dream of departing.

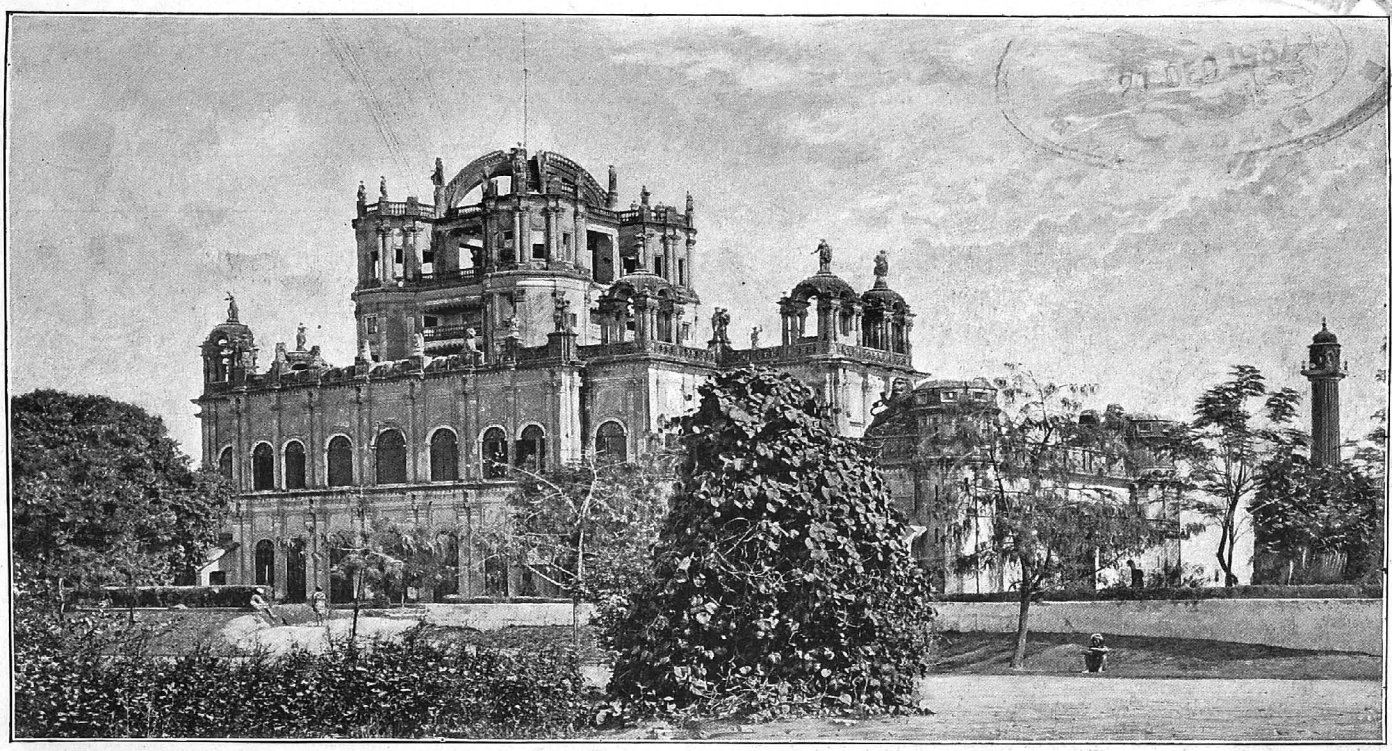
21 DEC 1937



*Photos: 1, Kapp & Co., Calcutta; 2, Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## THE MASSACRE GHAT, AND THE MEMORIAL WELL, CAWNPORE.

Our first illustration shows us the spot where, in the month of June, 1857, more than three hundred men, women and children, who had taken refuge in Cawnpore, were cruelly and treacherously murdered by the orders of Nana Sahib, upon whose pledges in the stress of their misfortunes they had been compelled to rely.——Our second picture shows us the Monument erected at Cawnpore, in 1863, in memory of those who perished in the siege and massacre, and specially of those women and children who, to the number of two hundred, were murdered by the Nana, and whose bodies were thrust into a well on the spot where the monument now stands.



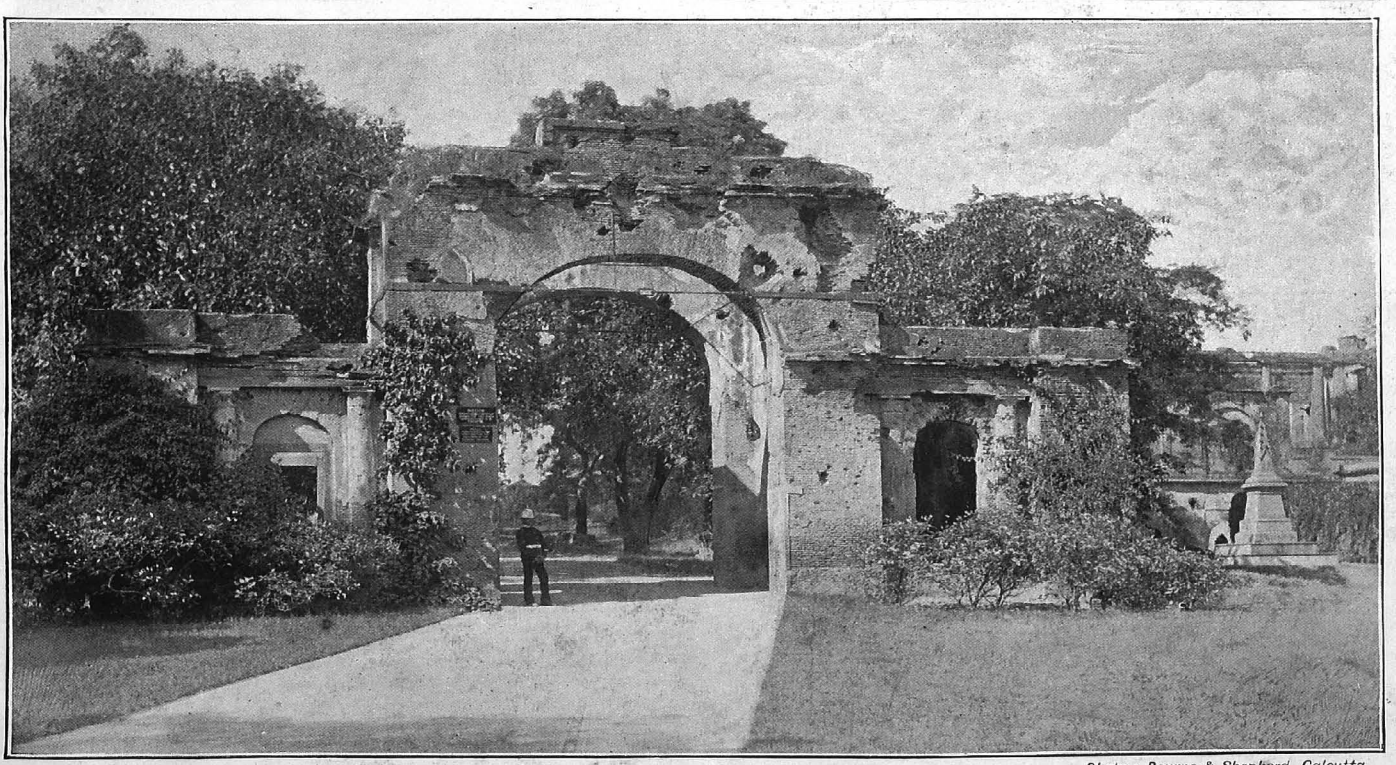
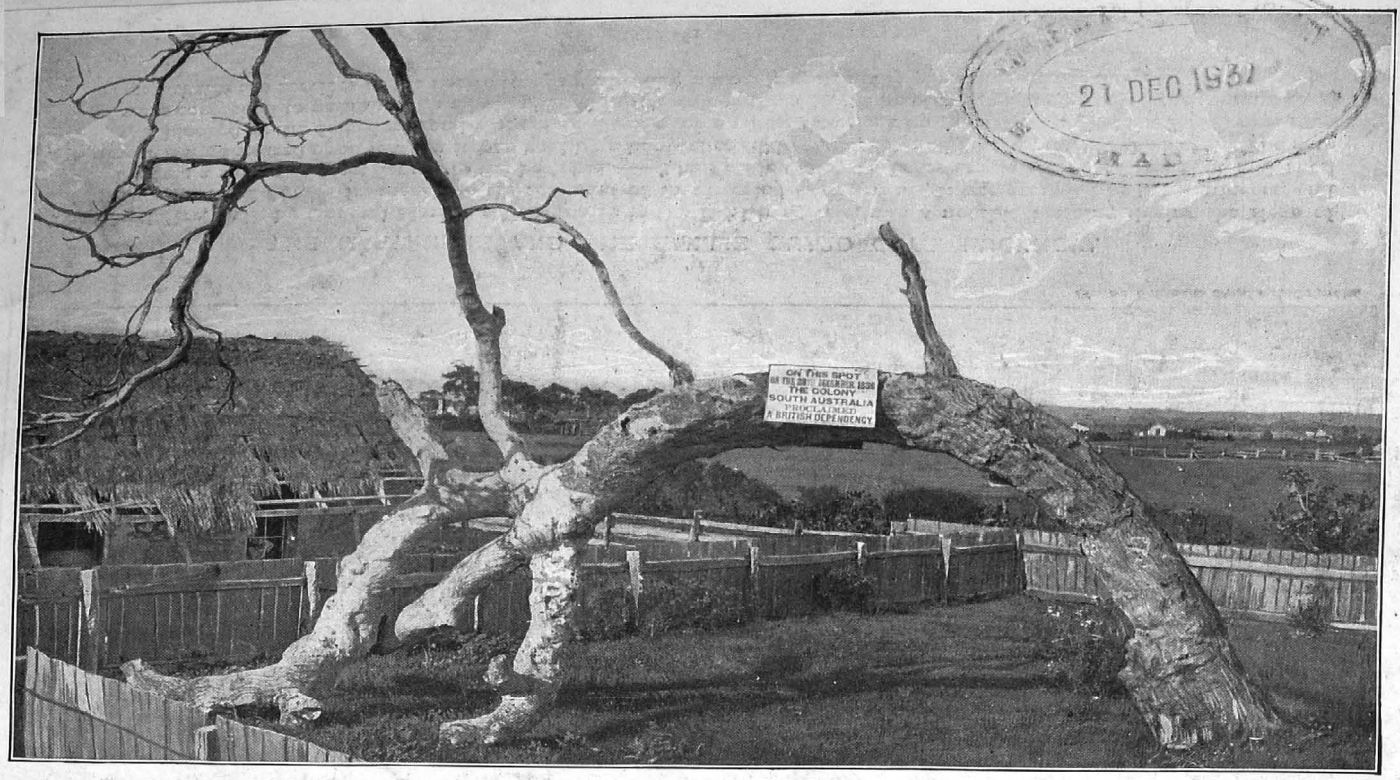


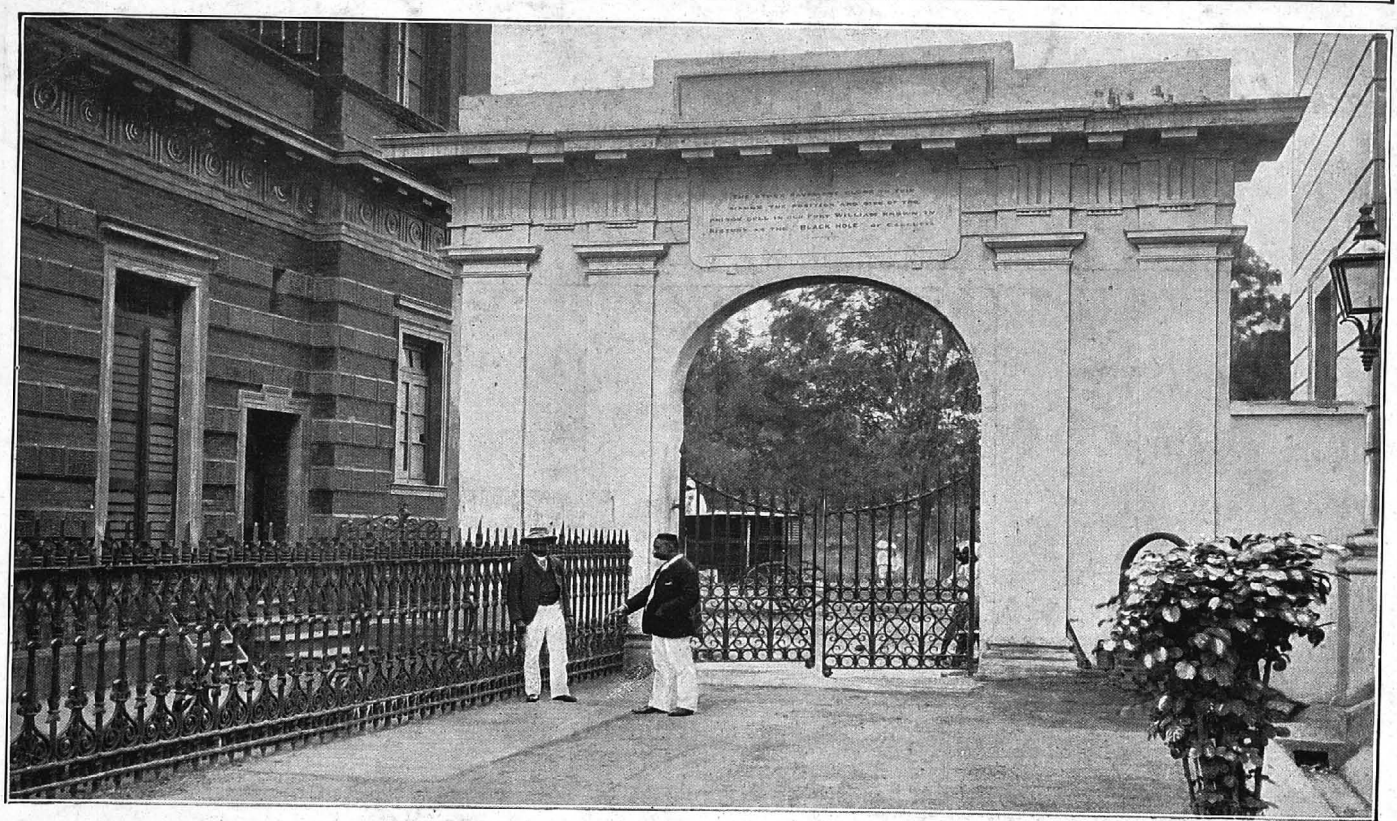
Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE MARTINIÈRE, AND THE BAILLIE GUARD GATE, LUCKNOW.

The Martinière, built by General Martin, a Frenchman in the British service, was a notable building during the siege of Lucknow, and figures frequently in the accounts of that heroic feat of arms. It was occupied by the mutineers, and became a source of great danger to the besieged.——The Baillie Gate still bears ample marks of the shot and shell which were poured upon it when it was held by a handful of soldiers, British and natives, during the siege. The gate was blocked by the defenders; and when the relieving force under Havelock and Outram entered the Residency, they were compelled to pass through a hole pierced in the wall at the side. The obelisk on the right of the picture commemorates the services of the native troops "who died near this spot, nobly performing their duty."

21 DEC 1937



*Photos: 1, E. Sweet & Co., Adelaide; 2, Kopp & Co, Calcutta.*

THE PROCLAMATION TREE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SITE OF THE "BLACK HOLE," CALCUTTA.

This strange gnarled tree trunk, as the inscription upon it informs us, marks the memorable spot upon which the gigantic colony of South Australia was proclaimed a British dependency in the year 1836, and thereby stamped for all time as part of the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon people. —— Our second illustration shows us the spot on which a terrible tragedy was enacted in the city of Calcutta in the year 1756. It was here that 146 Europeans, crowded together in a small room in the suffocating Indian summer, were allowed to perish through the cruelty or neglect of Surajah Dowlah Nawab of Bengal. The date of the occurrence is almost co-incident with the rise of the fortunes of the British in India. According to the Government plan, two of the pillars of the Post Office now stand on the site of the famous chamber.

# THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE: SUPPLEMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS.

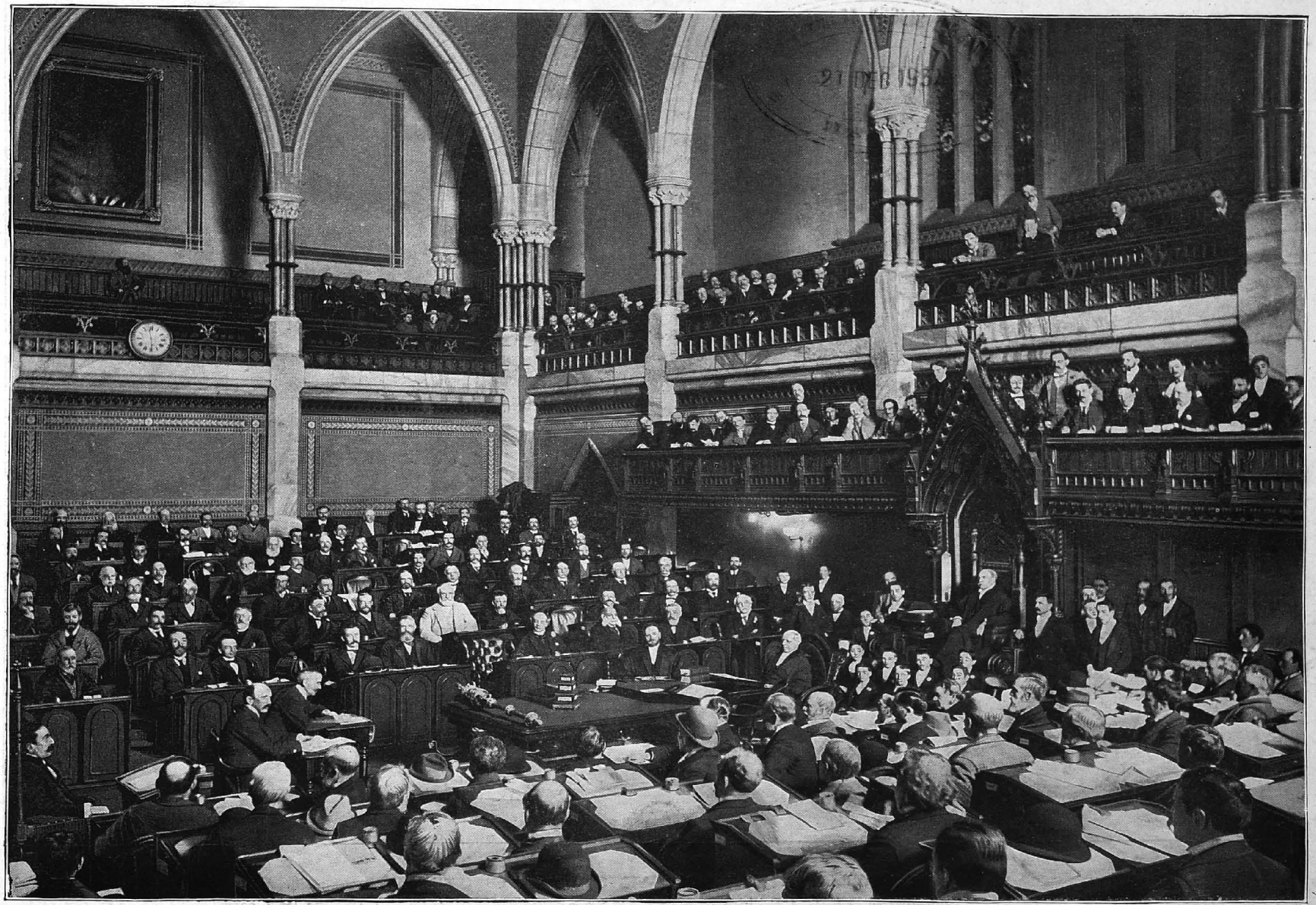


Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS IN SESSION.

Next to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa is undoubtedly the most dignified and important Legislative Assembly in the British Empire. We have here a representation of the Canadian House of Commons in Session. In the position of the Speaker, in the procedure in debate, and in the arrangement of parties on the two sides of the House, British precedents are closely followed. The arrangement of seats in an assembly may seem a matter of slight importance, but there can be no doubt that the sharp distinction into two sides has gone far to prevent the creation of the many small parties which almost inevitably spring up in a semicircular Chamber where the extreme right, the right, the right centre, the left centre, and so on, are all recognisable divisions.

21 DEC 1931

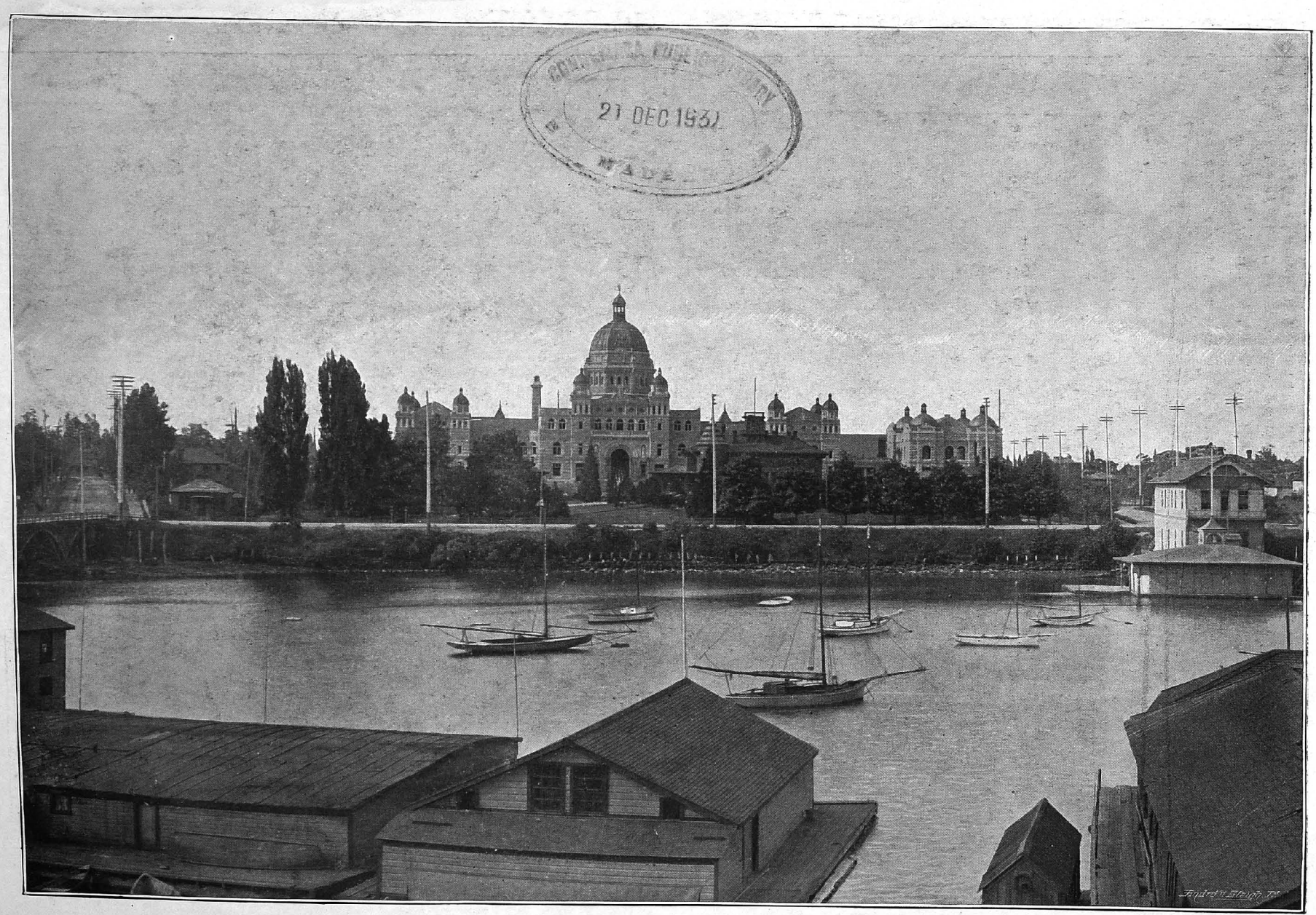


Photo: R. Maynard, Victoria.

## NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Among the active and vigorous Provinces of the Canadian Dominion, British Columbia, though one of the youngest, is by no means the least conspicuous for its energy, and its rapid though solid development. An evidence of the scale on which public undertakings are executed in this province of a hundred thousand inhabitants is afforded by the handsome pile of buildings with which the Provincial Parliament conducts its business in its capital of Victoria, and of which a representation is here given. British Columbia has many advantages. Its climate is temperate and free from the extremes of Eastern Canada; its population is almost entirely Anglo-Saxon; and its natural wealth is great. Whether the large discoveries of gold which have recently been made in the north-western portion of the Province will be altogether an advantage to the community remains to be seen.

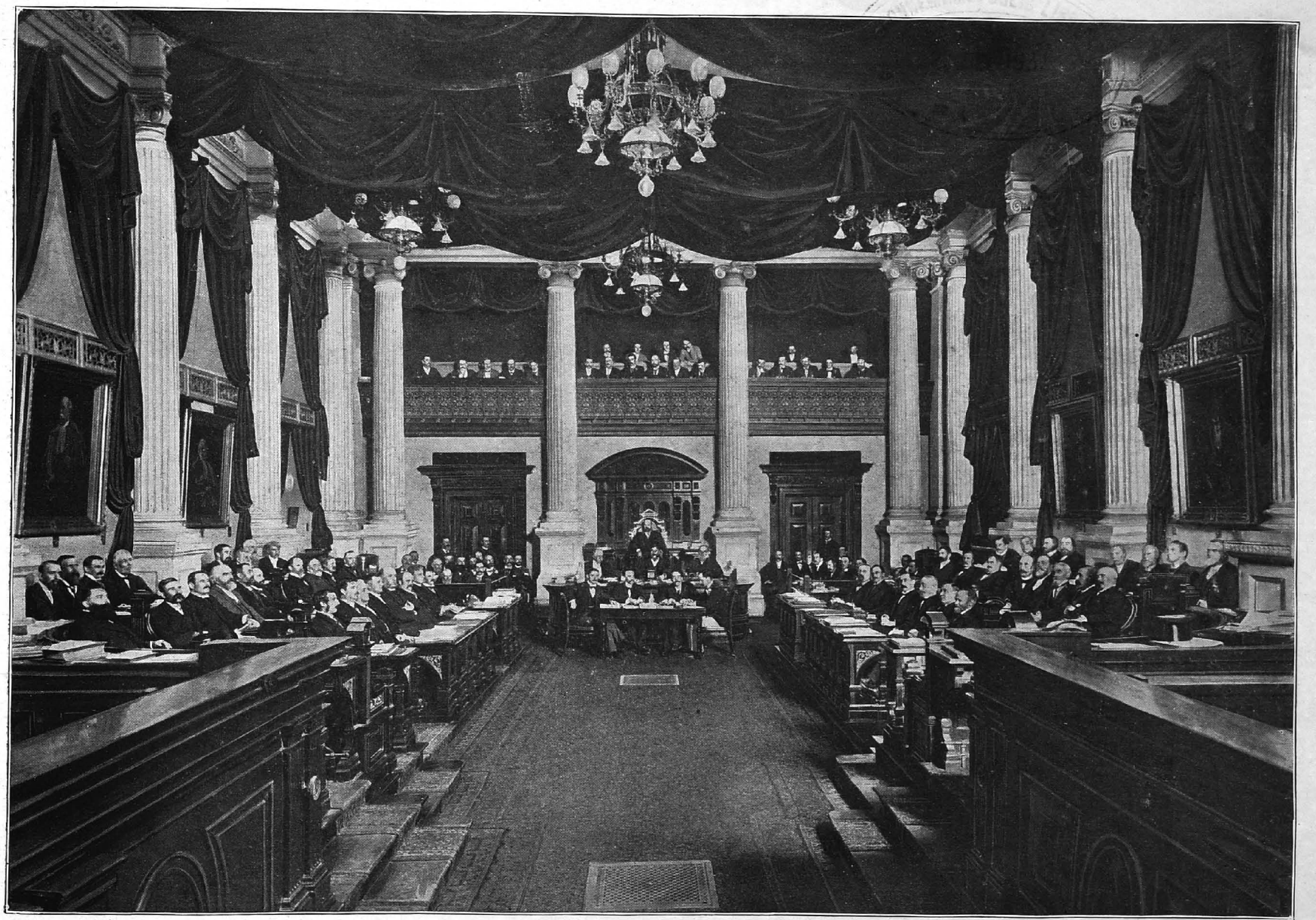
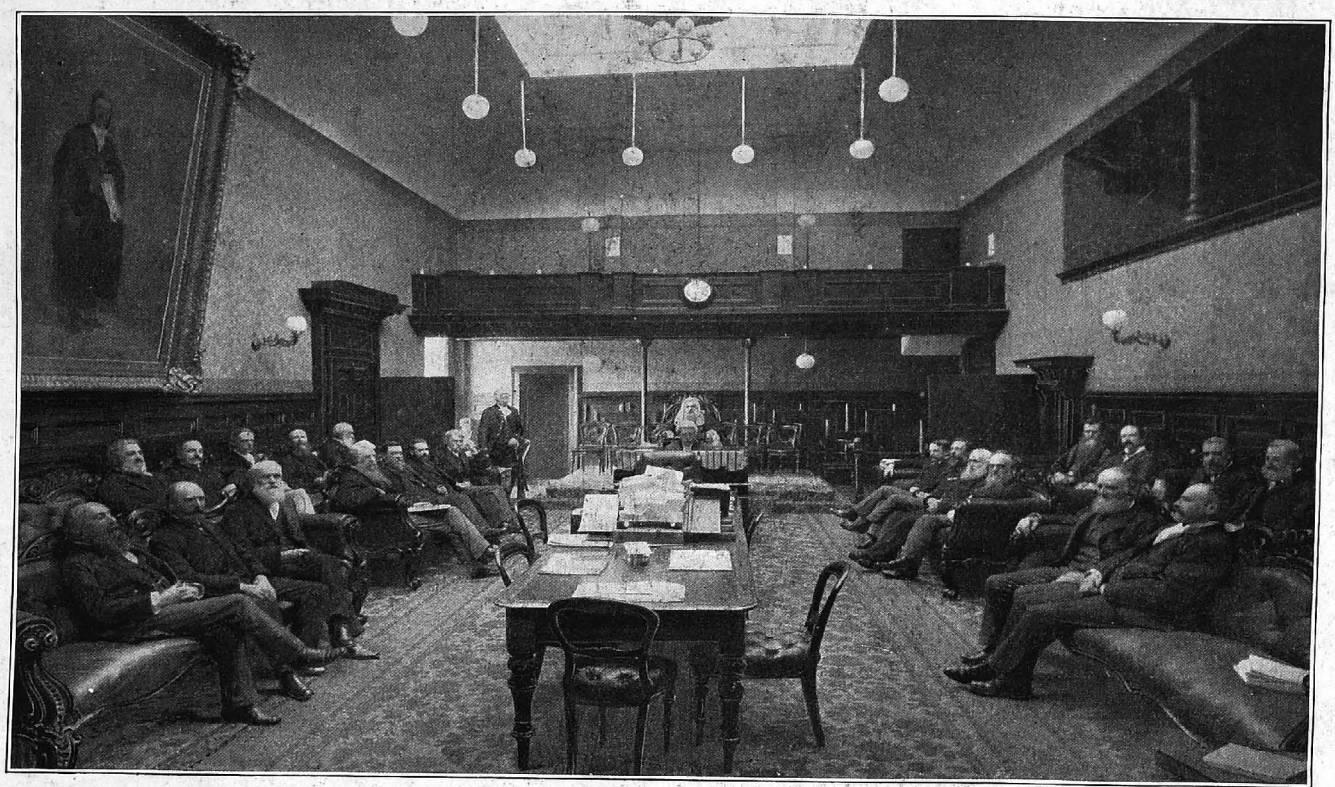


Photo : Talma, Melbourne

## MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION AT ADELAIDE IN 1897.

We have here a representation of the meeting in Adelaide of that important assembly the Australian Federal Council. The Council is a body of high dignity and of great importance, and has recently come to a decision which cannot fail to affect greatly the future of the whole of Australia. At its last meeting the Council succeeded in arriving at an agreement which had so long occupied its attention on previous occasions, and by a practically unanimous vote agreed to accept the principle of a Federal Union between the Colonies subject to the terms of a Constitution regulating the occasions upon which the Federal Authority should be invoked, and limiting the subjects to which it should extend. The union of the provinces of the Canadian Dominion has so greatly enhanced the dignity and increased the strength of Canada that much may be hoped from the somewhat similar scheme in Australia.

21 DEC 1932



Photos : 1, J. W. Waters, Esq., Suva Fiji ; 2, J. W. Beattie, Hobart.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FIJI.—THE TASMANIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(1) The quarters in which the Fiji Legislative Council conducts its business cannot be said to err on the side of undue luxury and splendour; but doubtless they serve their purpose well enough. The Assembly itself must be judged by its work, and, so judged, the verdict must be a most favourable one. Few possessions of the British Crown are better governed or have been more effectually and rapidly reclaimed from political and financial disorder than the Colony of Fiji. (2) There is something exceedingly comfortable and at the same time very business-like about the interior of the Tasmanian House of Assembly. Here, be it noted, as in every other British parliament, the forms and arrangements of the House of Commons are adhered to.

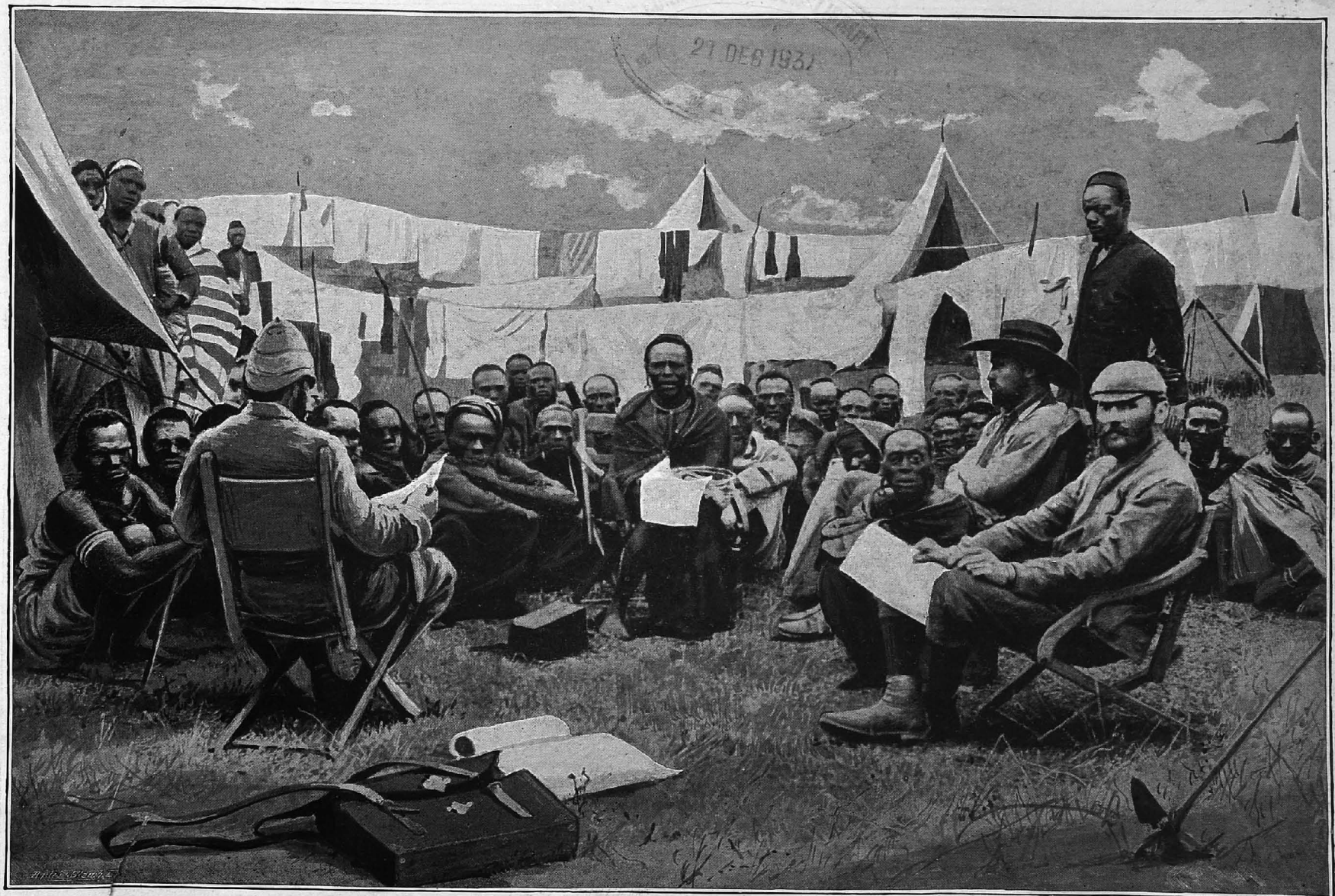


Photo by Permission of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

## TREATY-MAKING IN EAST AFRICA.

We here see the officials of the Imperial British East Africa Company engaged in the work of treaty-making with the chiefs of the district of Kikuyu. The process of treaty-making with natives has often been grossly abused in the past, but a happier state of things now prevails, and the recognised officials of the State may be trusted to deal justly in their diplomatic dealings with the natives who are so often at the mercy of superior intelligence and a higher civilisation than their own. The British East Africa Company has recently given way to direct Imperial rule; and though Companies of the kind are sometimes necessary, and though the East Africa Company was a good specimen of its class, there is no reason to regret that the direct responsibility of the British Government has superseded that of private persons.

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## THE THRONE-ROOM, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

Few sovereigns bear as much responsibility or exercise as much power as the representative of the Queen in our Indian Empire. In a land where personal rule is the only form of government which is understood, it is inevitable—and, indeed, it is fitting—that the ruler should be surrounded by a state adequate to his position and function. The Viceroy of India is frequently called upon to represent the Sovereign in personal acts; and the Throne, as a symbol of royal rule, is therefore installed in the Vice-regal Palace. The circumstance that this throne is now occupied by the youngest Governor-General ever sent to India adds special interest to this interior.

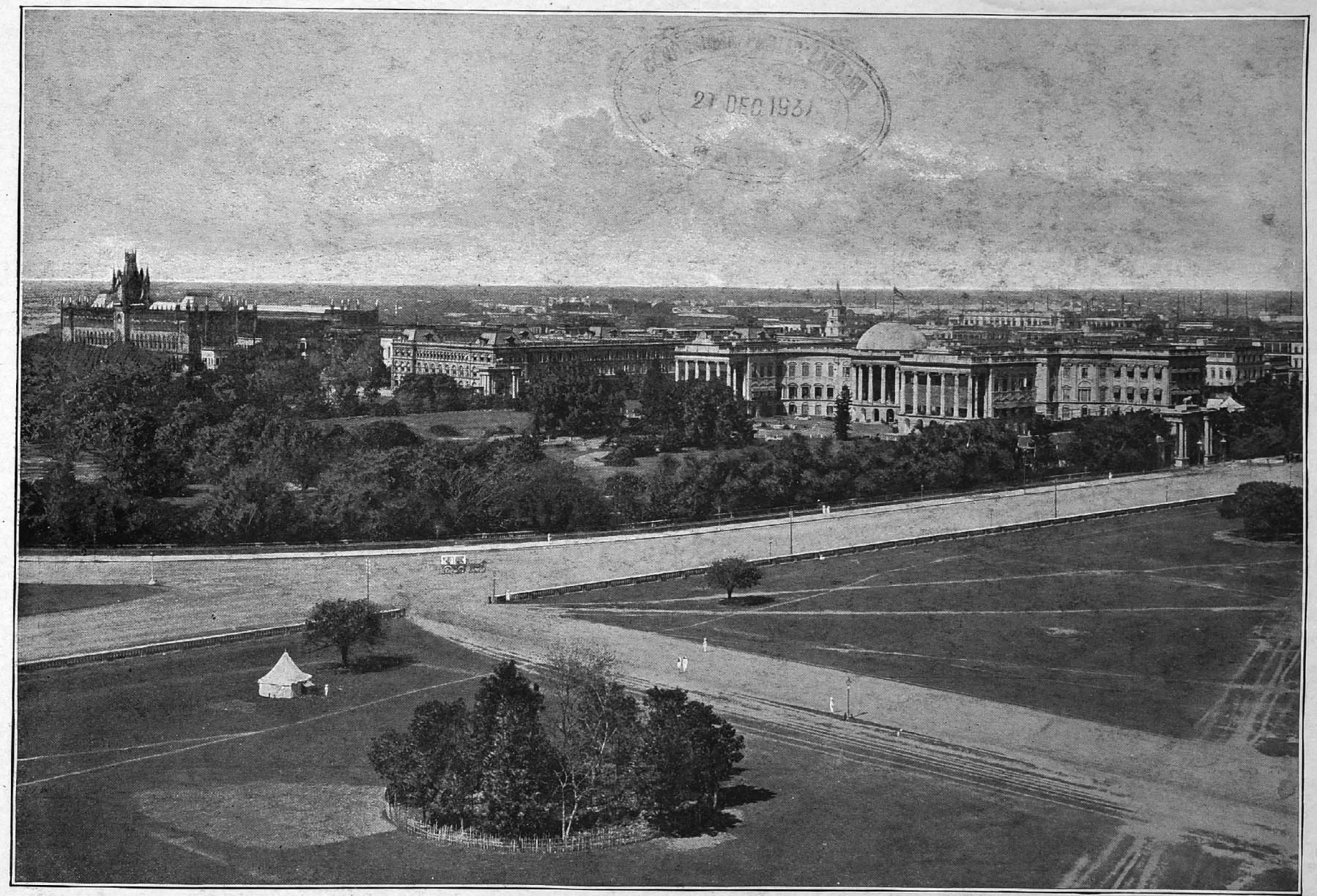


*Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.*

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

Our illustration shows us a general view of Government House, Calcutta, taken from the Ochterlony Monument. It is curious to note that the building, which was erected at the close of the last century, was modelled on an English original, and was copied with more or less exactness from Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire, the residence of Lord Scarsdale, father of Lord Curzon, the present Viceroy of India. The building is stately and commodious, though doubtless it would not have satisfied either the taste or the ambition of a native ruler had he found himself in a position greater than that of the Moguls, a monarch in the capital city of India, and ruler of the Peninsula from beyond the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The lofty building on the left is the Law Courts, of which a separate illustration has already appeared in the portion of this work devoted to Law and Justice.

*Photo : S. B. Barnard, Cape Town.*

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN.

The occupant of Government House, Cape Town, holds a somewhat peculiar position, and one which has no exact parallel in the administrative arrangements of the Empire. This official bears the double title of Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for South Africa. As Governor of the Cape, he is constitutional ruler, acting in all matters relating to Cape Colony exclusively, in strict accordance with the advice tendered to him by the Ministry representing the majority in the Cape Parliament. As the Queen's High Commissioner in South Africa, he exercises authority over a vast and ever increasing area not yet subject to Constitutional Government, and in which, in some instances, his power is almost autocratic. It speaks well for the tact and good sense of those who have hitherto occupied Government House, Cape Town, that they have been able to discharge their double function with considerable success, and to reconcile the sometimes conflicting interests of those within and those without the Cape Colony itself.

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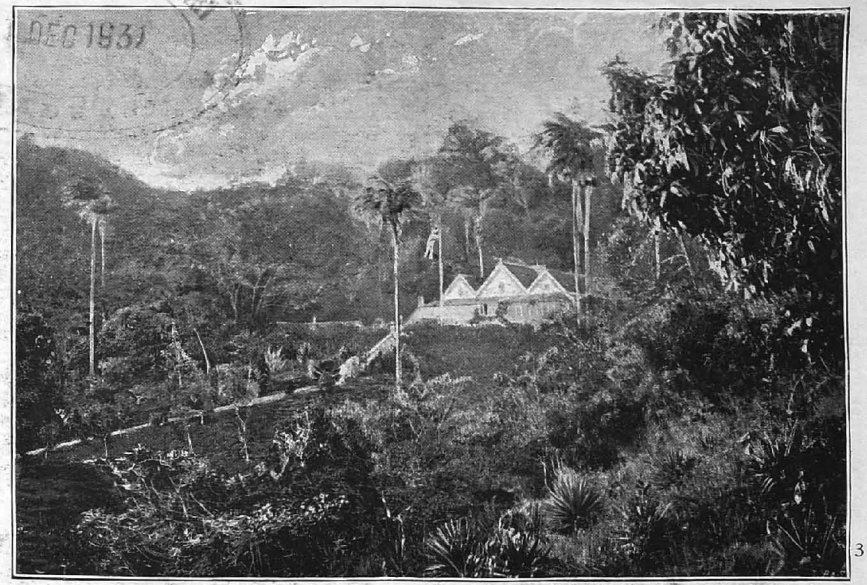

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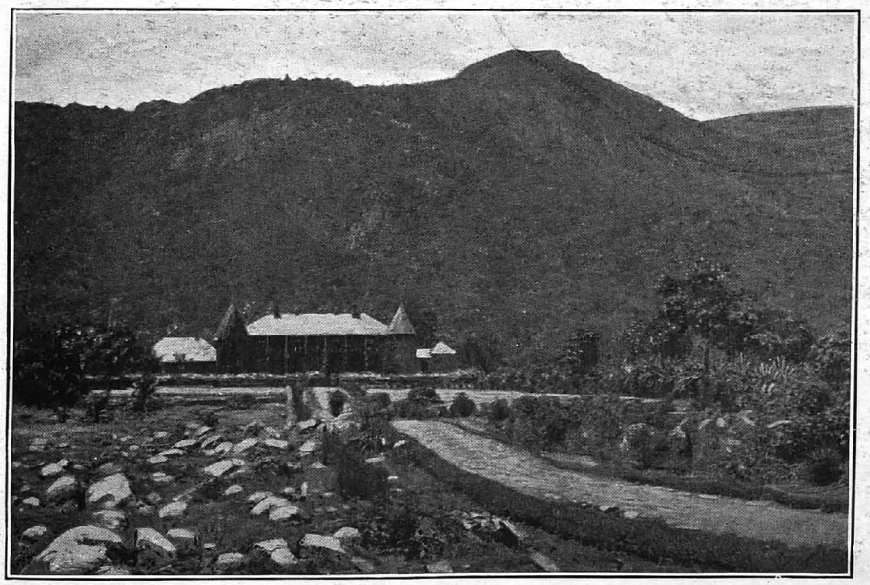

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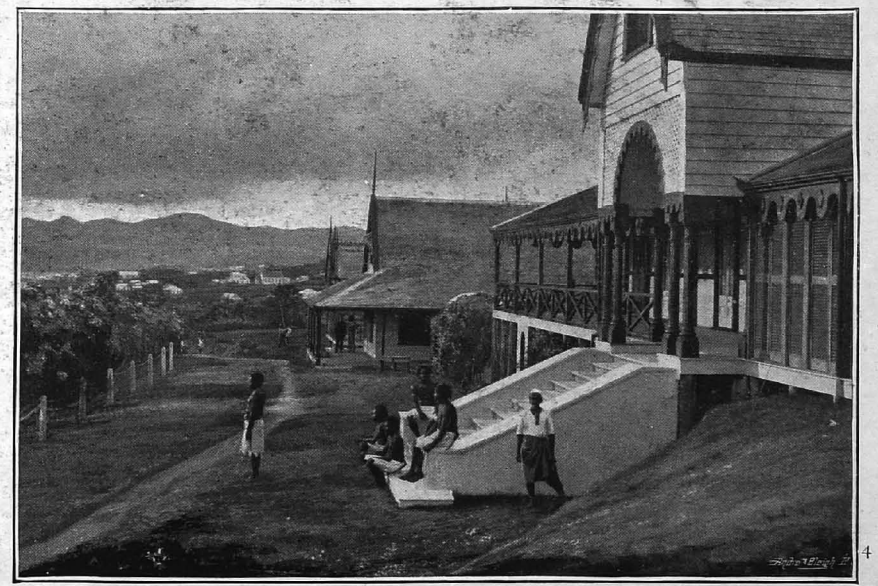

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*Photos : 1 & 3, W. G. Cooper, Barbados ; 2, Supplied by Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B. ; 4, Burton Bros., Dunedin.*

## GOVERNMENT HOUSES.

(1) Our first representation shows us Government House, Barbados, a building of English type adapted to tropical requirements. (2) Our second picture is of the Residency at Zomba, British Central Africa. The settlement is situated on the Shiré river, and is the centre of the territory which owes so much to the energy and wisdom of Sir Harry Johnston. (3) Government House, St. Vincent, is a charming retreat among the beautiful vegetation of the almost tropical island of St. Vincent. The problems of government in the West Indies are difficult to solve, but the Governor has, at any rate, the advantage of living among lovely surroundings while discharging his duties. (4) The Government House at Suva, Fiji, is, happily, adapted to the purposes it has to serve. It is pleasant to think that under the British flag the administration of these islands is now more in harmony with their natural beauties than it was in the evil and cruel times before we took possession.

21 DEC 1932

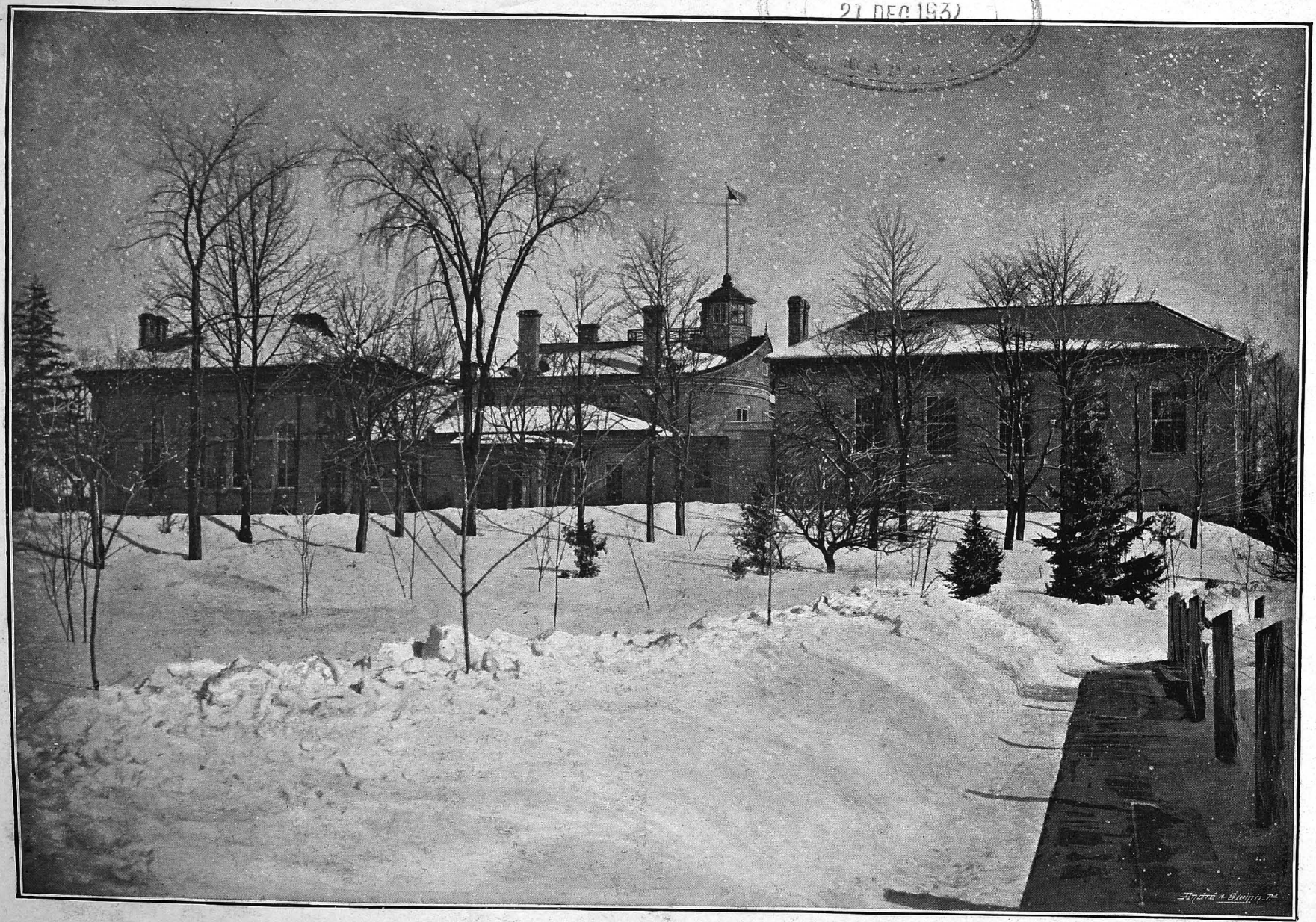

Photo : Topley, Ottawa.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

The Queen's Viceroy in the Dominion, the Governor-General of Canada, exercises executive authority over a larger area than the President of the United States. It cannot be said, therefore, that so high an official is extravagantly housed in the plain and unpretending building of which a representation is here given. We see Government House in the grip of the keen Canadian winter ; and though it must never be forgotten that the Canadian summer is a delightful season, and that Canada is one of the great fruit-lands of the earth, there is a certain fitness in this representation of a winter scene, for it is to the hardness and endurance which their climate produces that the Canadians owe many of the qualities which have made them successful, and which have enabled them to take their place in the first rank in the great competition between the nations.

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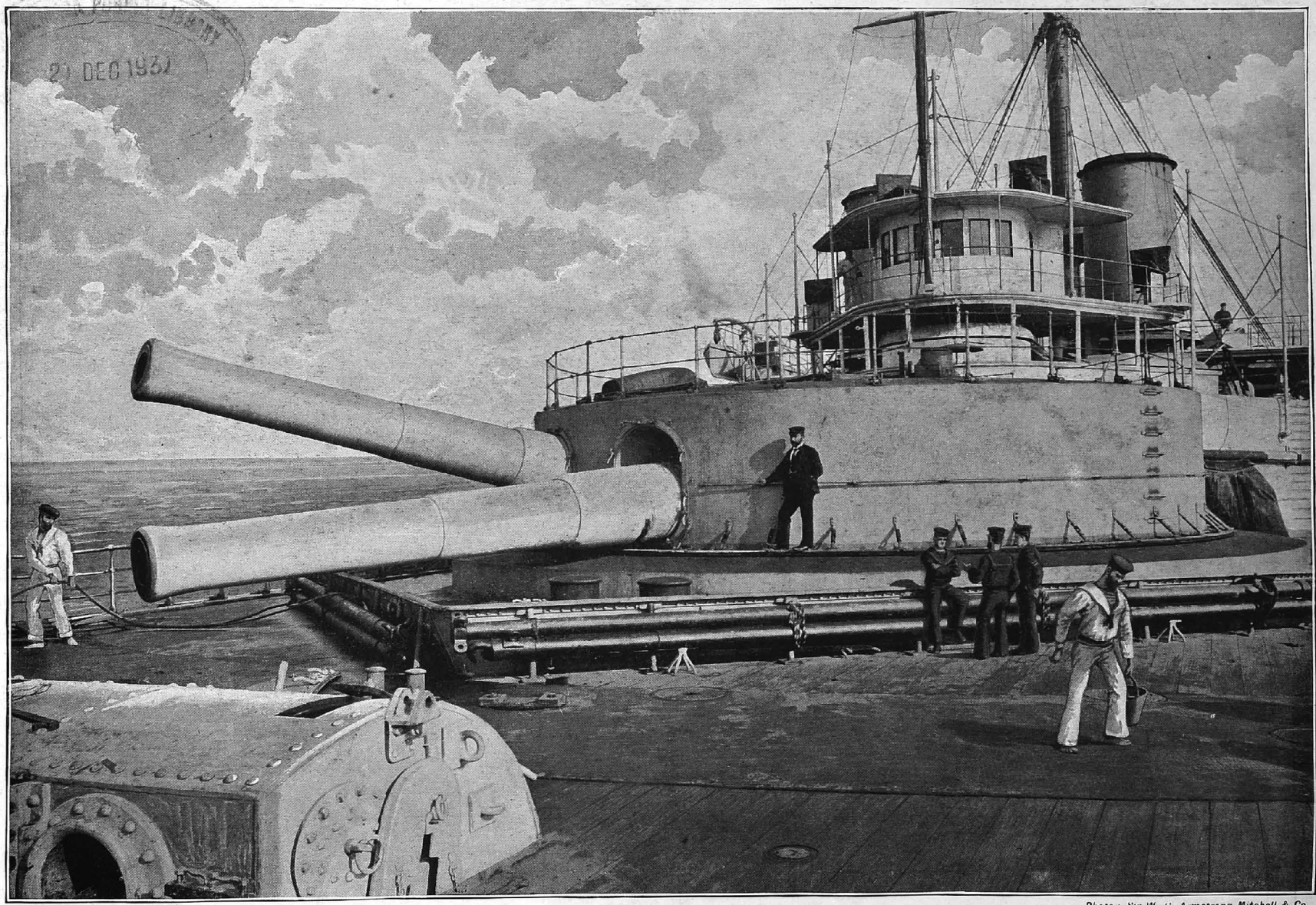

Photo: Sir W. G. Armstrong Mitchell & Co.

TURRET OF H.M.S. *SANSPAREIL.*

We here see the two 110-ton guns of this powerful battleship. The *Benbow* is the only other vessel in the Navy which carries guns of this type, and on the *Benbow* the two guns, instead of being disposed in a single turret forward, are carried on two barbettes, one forward and one aft. Peculiar interest attaches to the *Sanspareil* in view of the fact that she is the only surviving vessel of her type; her sister ship, the ill-fated *Victoria*, having been sunk after collision with the *Camperdown* in the Mediterranean. The immense 110-ton guns, though powerful weapons, have for some years past been discarded in the Royal Navy, and our battleships are now fitted with a heavy gun weighing from 48 to 50 tons, which is easier to handle than the monsters of the *Sanspareil*, and is at the same time far more effective.

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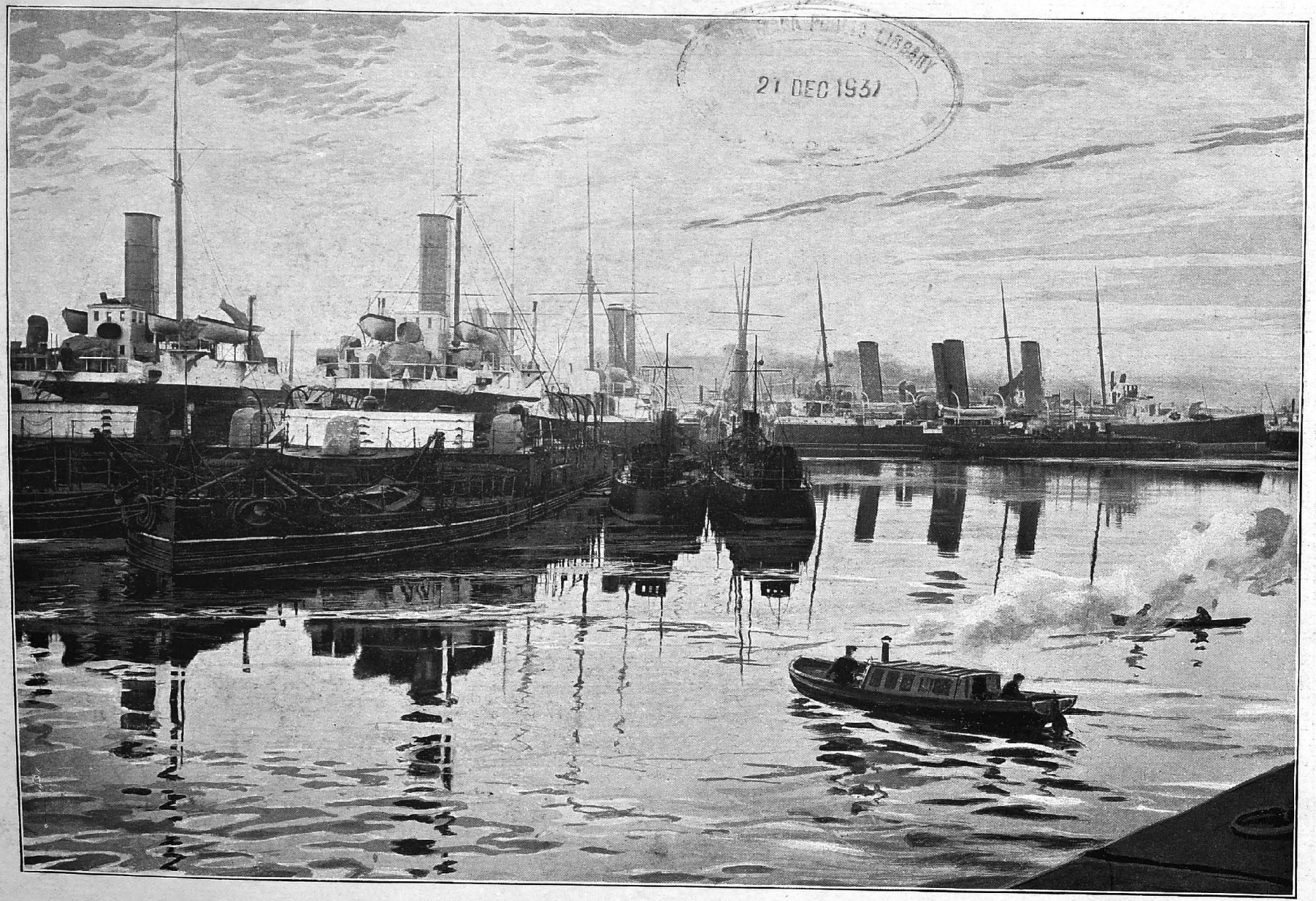

*Photo : W. Gregory & Co., Strand, W.C.*

## IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

Chatham is one of the six Government dockyards maintained by the country for the service of the Navy. Its enormous extent and ample resources place it in the first category along with Portsmouth and Devonport; Pembroke, Sheerness, and Haulbowline ranking in the second class. Unlike Portsmouth or Devonport, Chatham is principally a yard for building, fitting, and repairing; and commissioned ships are comparative rarities in its basins, for the narrow and intricate approach through the channels of the Medway make it somewhat difficult of access, and as a rule, therefore, they lie further down the Medway at Sheerness and the Nore. We here see a number of coast-defence ironclads, a pair of torpedo boats, and some cruisers laid up in reserve ready for the call to war whenever it may come. A distinguished French Admiral has given us his opinion that Chatham, owing to its inland situation, is the safest and best protected of all our dockyards.

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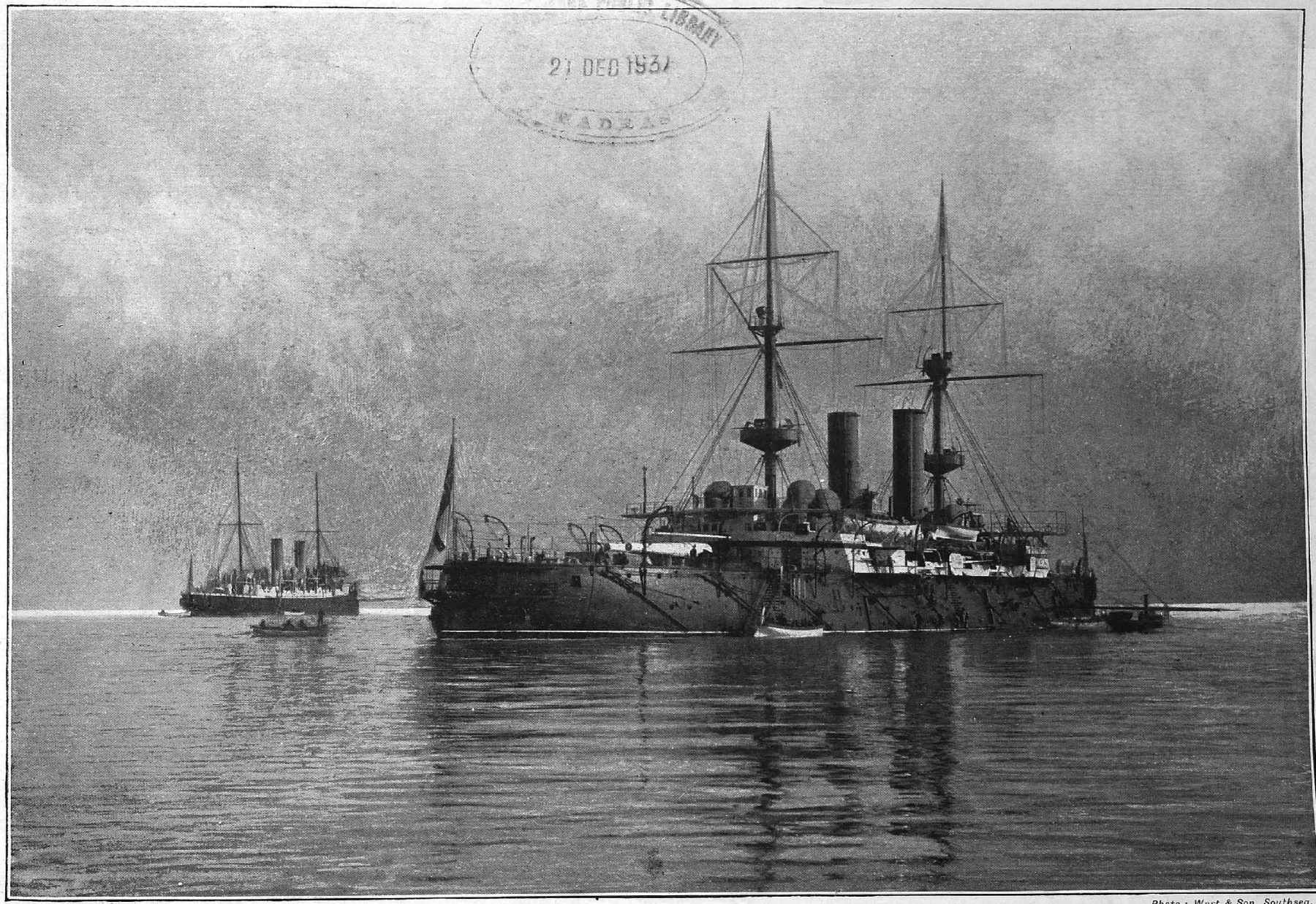


Photo : West & Son, Southsea.

H.M.S. *REVENGE.*

H.M.S. *Revenge* is one of the class of seven powerful ironclads built in pursuance of what is known as the Naval Defence Act Programme. She represents a late, but not quite the latest, type of British ironclad designs. Her principal armament consist of four 67-ton guns carried on barbettes, two forward and two aft, and ten six-inch quick-firing guns in her central battery. The *Revenge* is one of the ships which did good work during the weary period of blockading the island of Crete. The name she bears is one of the most distinguished in the Navy List, and has been made immortal by the gallant exploit performed three hundred years ago by her predecessor—the little *Revenge* which "went down by the sea-girt crags" after she had held a whole Spanish fleet at bay, till Sir Richard Grenville, her gallant Captain, had been mortally hurt, half her crew killed and wounded, and her ammunition exhausted.

21 DEC 1937

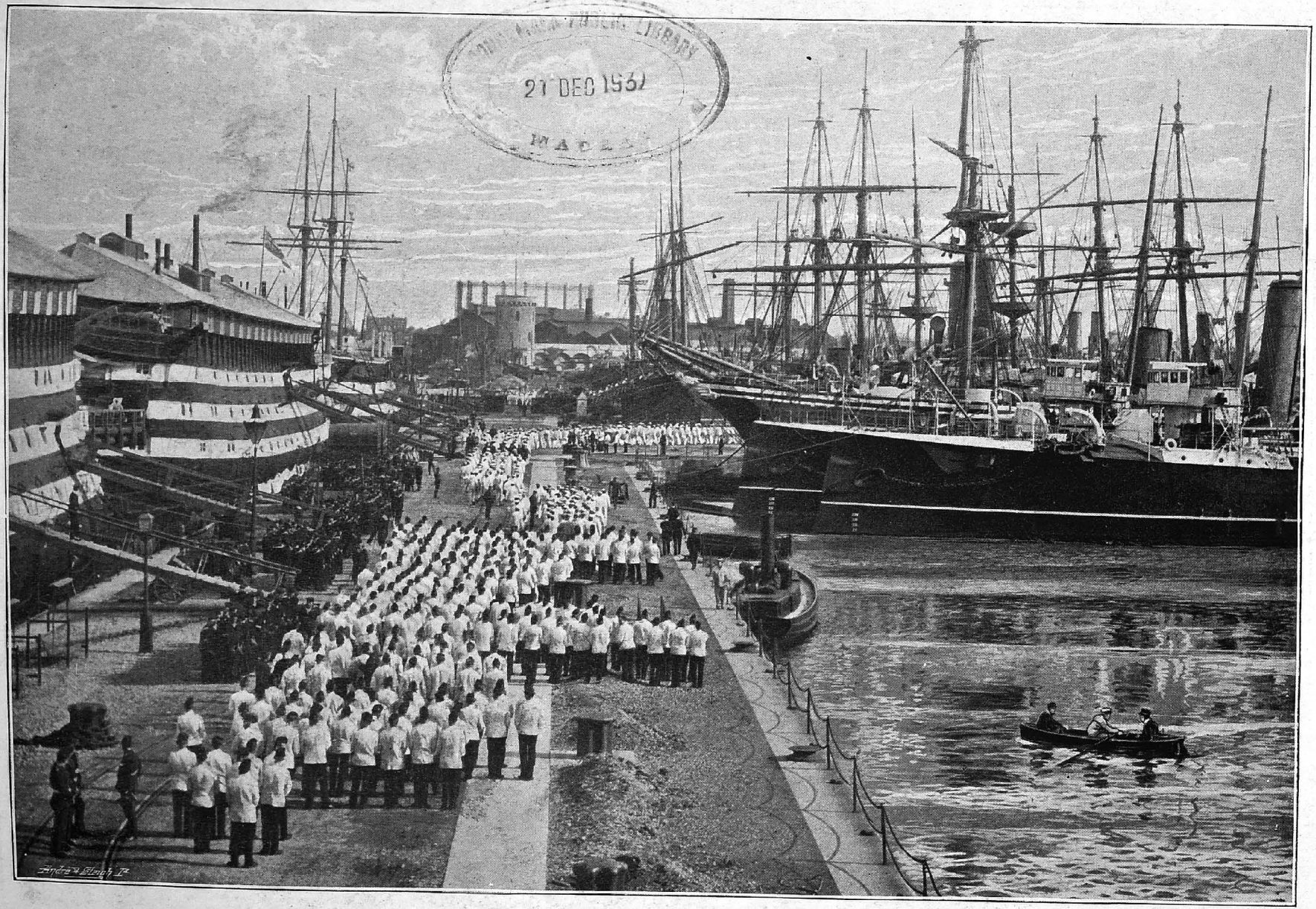
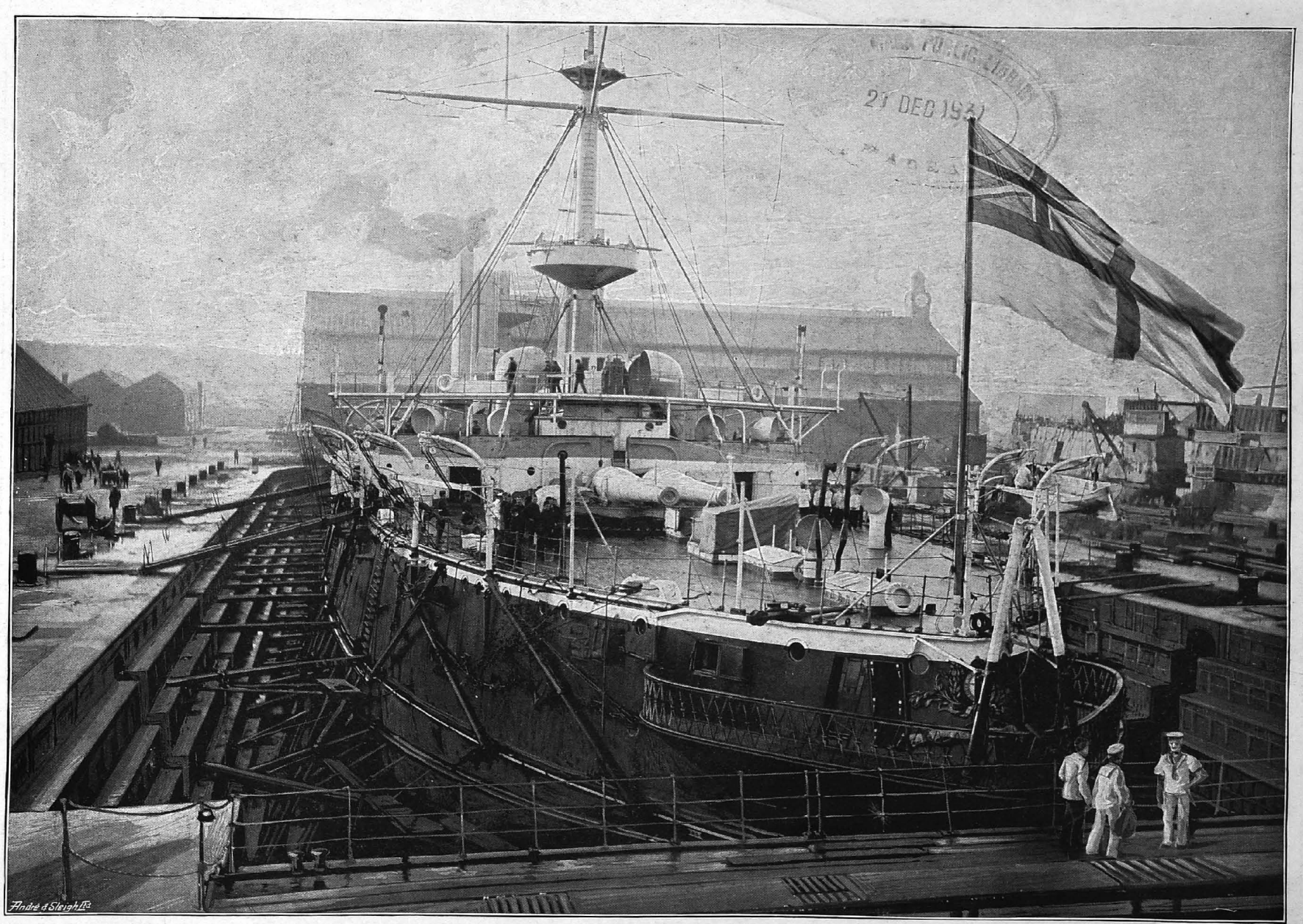


Photo : Russell & Sons, Southsea.

## SKELETON CREWS, PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

It is the wise policy of the British Admiralty to keep all available ships in the reserve in a state of actual readiness for war. But a ship of war is a delicate machine which, even when not in use, requires careful watching and superintendence; and in order to furnish such superintendence, and supply the nucleus of a complement in case of mobilisation, a certain number of Royal Marines and Bluejackets are always kept on board the reserve ships. These parties are known as "skeleton crews," and a number of them may be here seen paraded for inspection on the edge of one of the great basins. On the right may be seen various more or less modern cruisers, while on the left are the hulks of two old three-deckers now used for the purpose of a training college for Engineer students.




21 DEC 1931

Photo: W. Gregory & Co., Strand, W.C.

H.M.S. *EMPRESS OF INDIA* IN DRY DOCK.

The *Empress of India* is a battleship of the same class as the *Revenge*, of which we have already seen an illustration; but, unlike the *Revenge*, instead of floating upon the broad waters of the sea, she is here confined within the narrow limits of the graving dock. The great white ensign at the stern, and the pennant which is undoubtedly flying at the mast-head, indicate that the ship, although high and dry, is still in commission. She has probably come in from one of the cruises of the Channel Squadron to undergo the re-fit and repair of which modern iron ships are constantly in need. Indeed, so often does an iron ship require to be docked, that vessels which are intended to keep the sea for a long period are now sheathed with wood and coppered, by which process the rapid growth of weed and barnacles on the bottom, and the consequent reduction of speed, is avoided.

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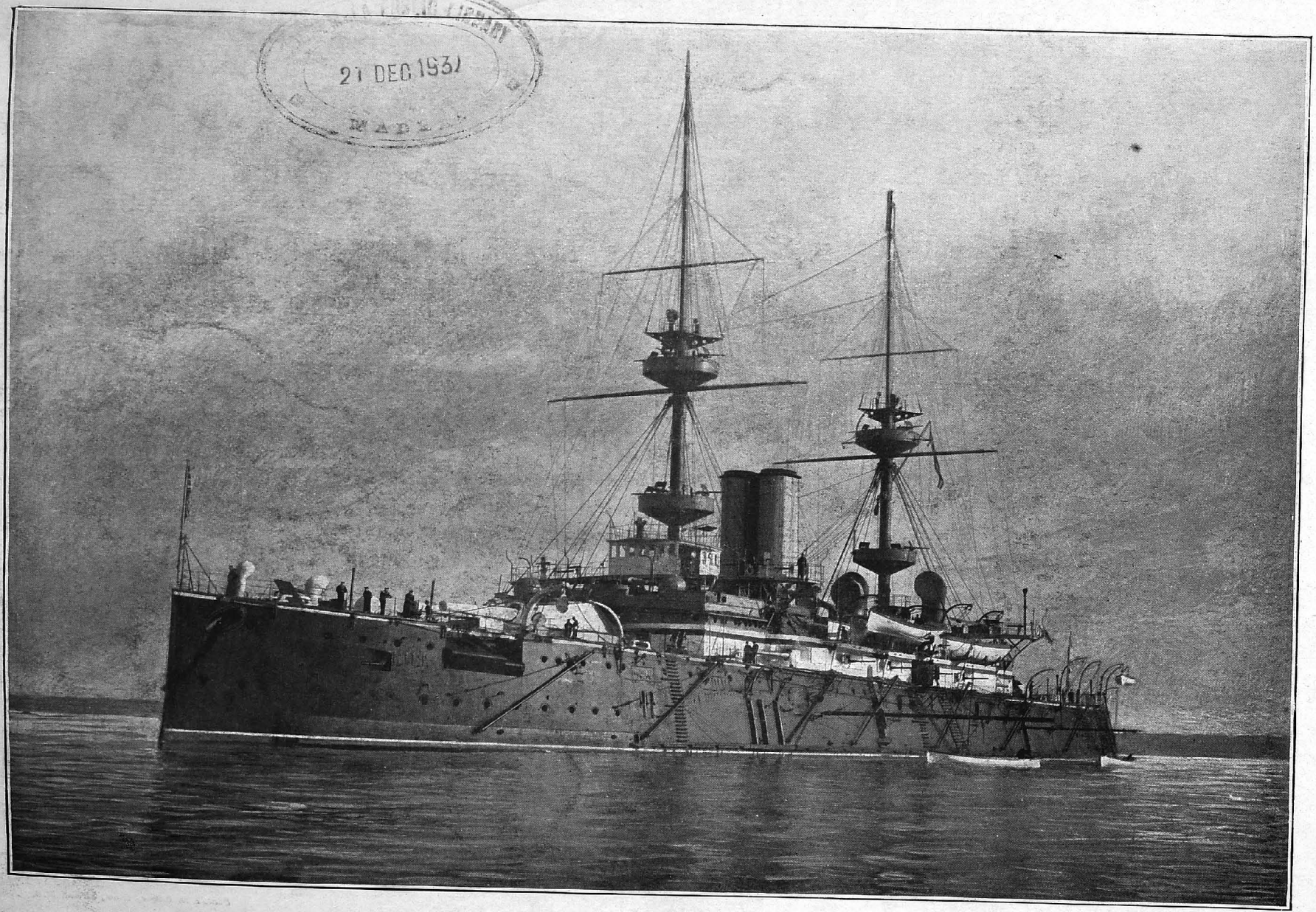


Photo: West & Son, Southsea.

H.M.S. *MAGNIFICENT.*

The *Magnificent* is a battleship of 14,900 tons and 10,000 horse-power. She is one of a class of nine which immediately succeeded that which included the *Revenge* and the *Royal Sovereign*. She is in some very important respects an improvement upon the ships of that class. Her speed is higher, her 50-ton 12-inch wire guns are lighter, better mounted, and more powerful than the 67-ton guns of the earlier ships; and what is, perhaps, even more important is the fact that her central battery of 6-inch guns is well protected against an enemy's fire, and the disposition of her armour as well as its quality makes her better able than her predecessors to resist the hail of an enemy's rapid fire projectiles. Along the sides of the ship may be seen the booms of the torpedo nets, as to the value of which there is some difference of opinion in the Naval service

21 DEC 1937

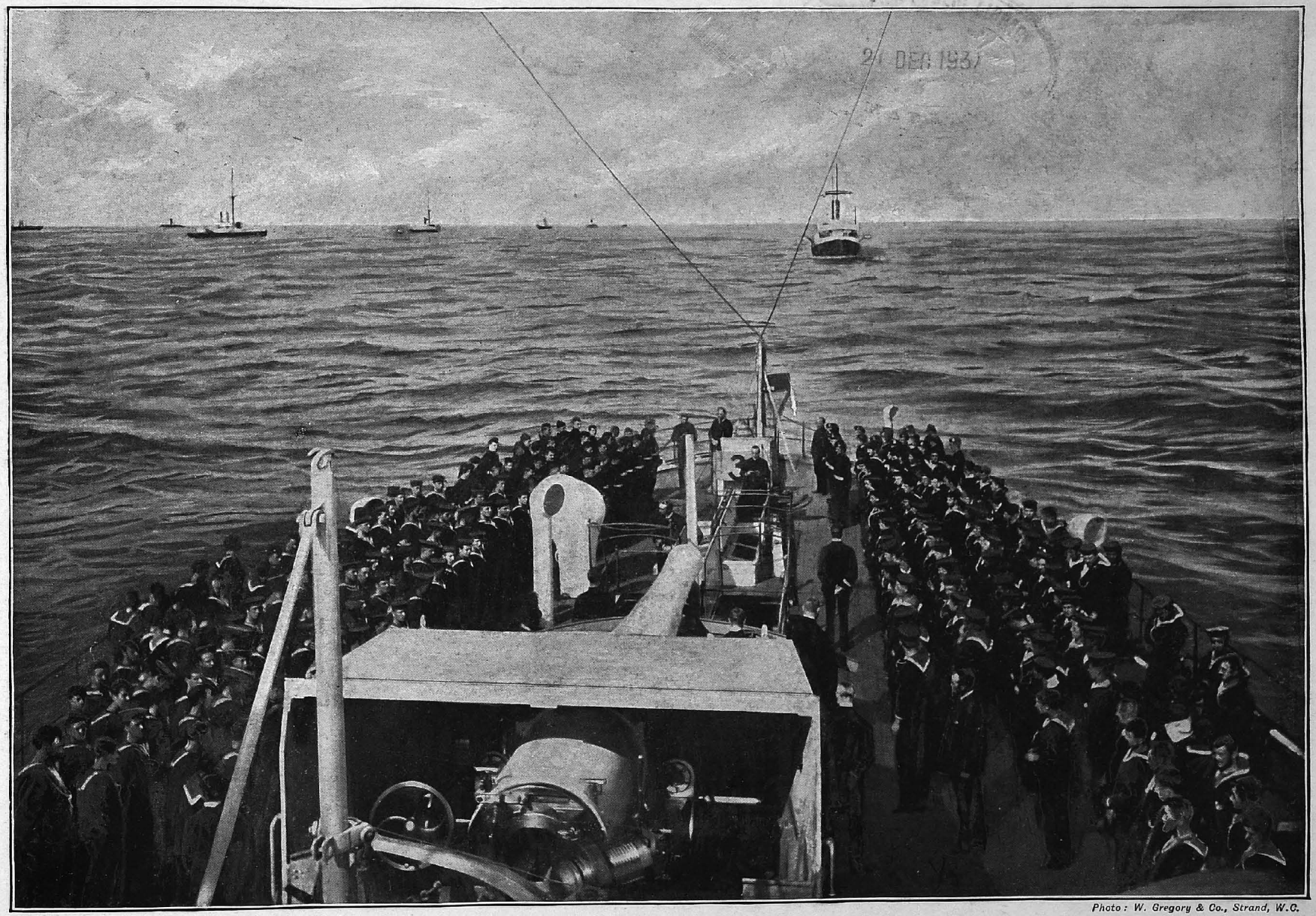


Photo: W. Gregory & Co., Strand, W.C.

## MORNING PRAYERS IN THE NAVY: ON H.M.S. *BLENHEIM.*

It is ordered, and has been ordered ever since the days of Charles II., that every day there should be read on all ships in the Fleet the beautiful prayers appointed, and which appear at the beginning of the "Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea" in the Book of Common Prayer. Each day the petition is made to God, "Who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea," that He will "be pleased to receive into His Almighty and most gracious protection the persons of His servants and the Fleet in which they serve." That He will "preserve them from the dangers of the sea, and from the violence of the enemy; that they may be a safeguard unto Her Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, and her Dominions, and a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions; and that the inhabitants of our Island may in peace and quietness serve their God."

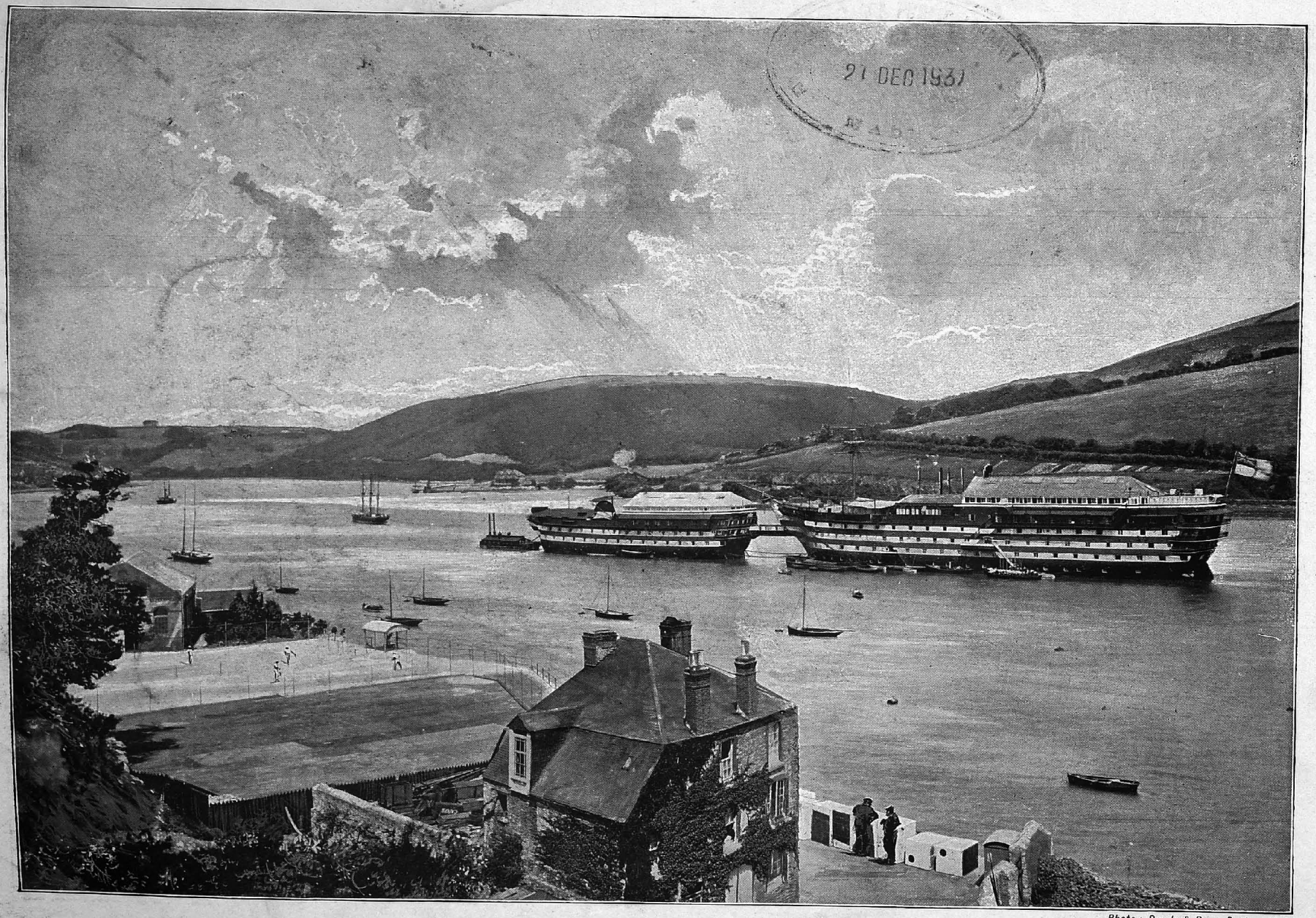


Photo: Smale & Sons, Dartmouth.

## H.M.S. *BRITANNIA.*

H.M.S. *Britannia* has for many years past been the nursery of the officers of the Royal Navy. The famous old ship is here seen lying at her moorings in the tranquil waters of the narrow harbour of Dartmouth, in Devonshire. In the foreground is the tennis-ground for the use of the cadets; and the small yacht in which they perform exercises in practical seamanship at sea may be seen anchored in the stream. The days of the *Britannia* are now numbered. She has been found inadequate for the purpose she has to serve, and the increase in the number of officers has made a larger establishment absolutely necessary. A large college is now being built on shore, and on its completion the *Britannia* will be paid off after her long commission. There are some who affect to believe that a good seaman cannot be trained on shore, and that low deck beams and hammocks are necessary to make a sailor; but there is not much real cause for alarm on this ground.

Photo : West & Son, Southsea.

## SCRUBBING HAMMOCKS ON BOARD H.M.S. *ST. VINCENT,* PORTSMOUTH.

H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, a fine battleship of the old style, now serves as one of the training ships for boys destined for service in the Royal Navy. Cleanliness is one of the strictest requirements in all Her Majesty's ships, and the young seaman is early taught to perform his duty in this respect with scrupulous care. Here we see the boys engaged in scrubbing the canvas hammocks in which they sleep at night, and which, during the daytime, are stowed out of the way in the hammock-nettings. In addition to the *St. Vincent* at Portsmouth, there are seven training-ships in the Navy in Home waters—viz. the *Impregnable* and *Lion* at Devonport, the *Agincourt* and *Boscawen* at Portland, the *Black Prince* at Queenstown, the *Caledonia* at Queensferry, Scotland, and the *Ganges* at Falmouth. It is to be hoped that before long training ships may be established in other parts of the Empire.

Photo: Cassell & Co., Lim.

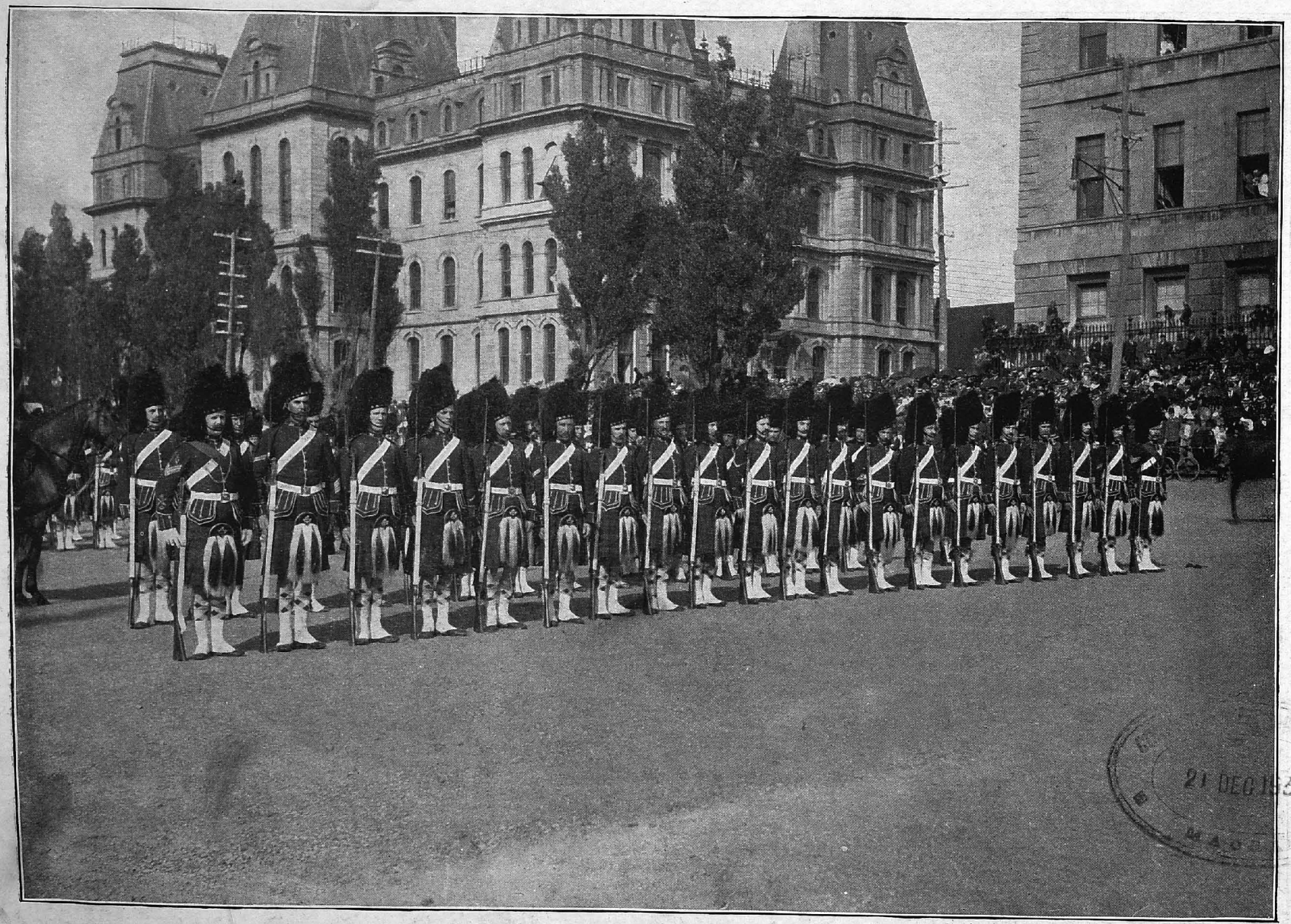
THE CHAPEL, CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Founded in 1681–2 by Charles II., and built by Sir Christopher Wren, Chelsea Hospital still serves its purpose as a comfortable retreat for old soldiers who have spent the best of their lives in the service of their country. But the work of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital is not confined to the superintendence of those actually living within the walls of the great group of buildings which stands on the bank of the Thames in Chelsea. They are, in fact, charged with the administration of the funds available for Army pensions, whether resident within or without the walls of the Hospital. The chapel is open to the public on Sundays. The walls are decorated, as may be seen, with flags and banners, many of which have a famous history.

Photo: Campbell Sinclair, Gibraltar.

## MAIN STREET, GIBRALTAR.

We here see a regiment of troops marching by fours down the narrow thoroughfare which constitutes the principal street of the town of Gibraltar. Space is precious on the fortress, and everything seems crowded. Gibraltar is a place of quaint contrasts, and the sight of British troops, with their bands playing British tunes, passing through a town which still maintains a Spanish, or at any rate a Mediterranean, appearance is a remarkable one. The whole of the buildings shown in the illustration are comparatively modern; for the quarters of the town on which they stand were practically levelled to the ground by the fire of the enemy during the terrible bombardment in the famous siege which lasted from June, 1779 to February, 1783.



21 DEC 1931

Photo: Wm. Notman & Sons, Montreal.

## "SCOTLAND FOR EVER."

This smart company of soldiers in the "Garb of Old Gaul" are standing on parade four thousand miles away from the land which gave them their tradition and their name. But the Royal Scots at Montreal are only one example out of the hundreds which the Empire affords of the solidarity of Scotsmen all over the world. This fine and efficient battalion forms part of the Canadian Militia. They are proud, and have a right to be proud, of the force to which they belong, for the militia of Canada have in their day fought many a hard fight for the country in which they live and the Empire to which they belong; and never yet have Canadian troops been defeated upon Canadian soil.

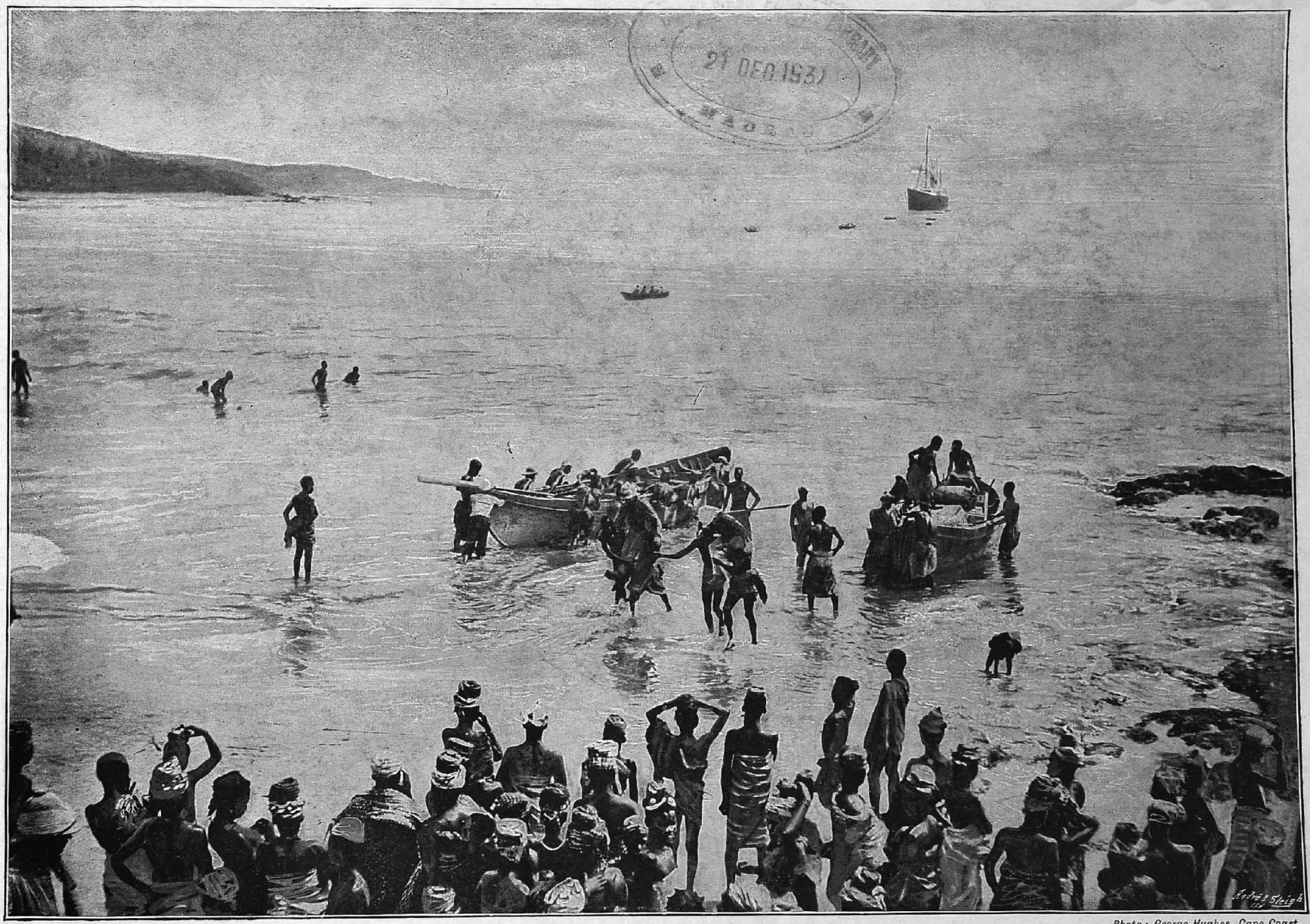
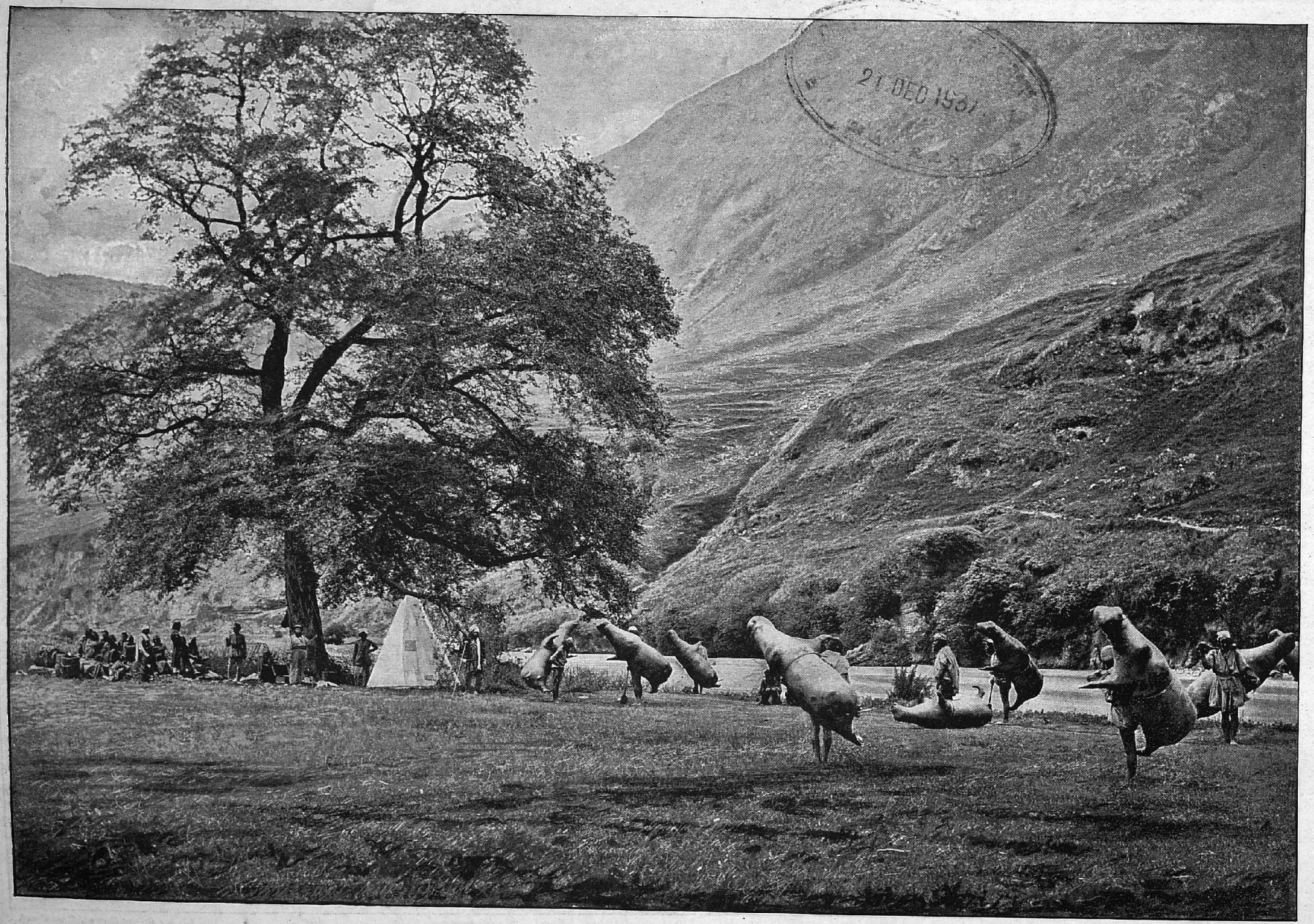


Photo: George Hughes, Cape Coast.

## LANDING TROOPS FOR ASHANTI.

The greater part of the western coast of Africa between the parallels of 5° S. and 15° N. is remarkable for its low shores and for the vast stretch of shallow water which prevents sea-going ships from approaching it. The alluvium brought down by the great rivers has spread out in flat and unhealthy banks, sometimes covered with mangroves extending over thousands of square miles. The harbours are few and far between, and a landing has often to be effected, as in the present instance, by means of boats, which have to proceed for a mile or more to sea to meet the incoming vessels. In this instance the soldiers are completing their transit on the backs of the natives—a plan conducive perhaps to comfort, but not equally conducive to personal dignity



21 DEC 1931

Photo : Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

## CROSSING AN INDIAN RIVER.

Campaigning in India is often very rough work, and the bridges, steamboats, and railways which facilitate the movement of troops in Europe are often altogether lacking in the districts through which our troops have to move. Our illustration shows us preparations which are being made for fording the Beas river below Bajoura, fifty miles north of Simla. The quaint objects in the foreground are mussucks, or skins for the conveyance of water, which have been inflated, and are to serve as the supports of a raft, or of individuals and animals, who can safely trust to their buoyancy. The contrivance is a very ancient one, but, like many other ancient contrivances, it still fulfills its purpose. The fact that the mussucks are obtainable in almost any part of the country is a convenience to the military engineers, who can thus depend upon material for their improvised ferry.

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